









The History of

Marine Corps Competitive

Marksmanship

by

Major Robert E. Barde, USMC

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Preface

It is not the noise we make, it is the hits that count. Marines have forged an international reputation for excellence in marks-manship—in getting hits. Our reputation was gained in competitive marksmanship on rifle ranges and in the more deadly competition of battle. The former has contributed in no small measure to the latter.

My own interest in competitive marksmanship began on the China Station early in my career. That interest has never waned. Nor have I lost insight of the Corps' competition-in-arms program: to stimulate interest in marksmanship and thereby to increase the standard of performance in the use of individual small arms by all Marines.

This history is dedicated to those Marines who played a dramatic role in the colorful early chapter in the history of Marine Corps marksmanship. The triumphs and the defeats at Camp Perry, Wakefield, and Sea Girt played a fundamental part in the training and molding of combat Marines. The firing lines of these famous ranges produced shooters and techniques that augured well the successful battles of France, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Pacific Isles and Korea.

As Marines representing the Corps in competitive shooting contributed to our battlefield success in the past so new

shooters will in the future. In the final analysis it is the individual who will close with the enemy and destroy him. It is here that the word "Distinguished" is realized in its most honored sense.

DAVID M. SHOUP

General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps

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The Competitive Shooter

"Sergeant Doyle, your two hundredth shot for record is a Five!" was the laconic announcement of a tired scorekeeper.

Still in the black, a weary, lean, blue-eyed, six foot Marine closed his scorebook, gathered his shooting box and stood up to face the large audience that had assembled to see his feat of shooting history. For over two hours a Marine sergeant and his trusted Springfield '03 rifle had combined to put shot after shot into the 16-inch circular black bulls-eye 500 yards away. The place was Sea Girt, New Jersey, the event the Swiss Match and the year 1923. Undoubtedly, this is the longest string of bulls-eyes ever fired under competitive conditions with the high powered rifle. For the Marine Corps, Sergeant Edgar J. Doyle's outstanding performance marked the culmination in that service's "coming out" in national competition. Two years earlier, 1921, a tremendous team under Major Harry L. Smith had shattered several of the existing records at Wakefield, Massachusetts, Sea Girt and Camp Perry, Ohio.

The two years - 1921 and 1923 - are milestones in the history of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship. However, the scores, and in turn, national eminence, came only after

years of trial, of building a team and of learning the differences between qualification and field shooting on the one hand and competitive shooting on the other. The generalities of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship are known to virtually every Marine but the details are not. As each new year arrives, fact is faded or blended with legend to the extent that what actually happened has been so embellished or altered that the truth is difficult to glean. In the ever increasing drive to conserve office space, records of competitive marksmanship have been destroyed and the names and scores of matches lost.

This history is a compilation of nearly six decades, save for war years, of Marine competitive marksmanship. At the outset, it is necessary to differentiate between qualification and competitive marksmanship. The first begins at recruit training and occurs annually thereafter at ranges throughout the Corps. The basic difference is that the individual is firing for a fixed score. Should he attain a given total he will receive the designation of expert, sharpshooter or marksman in the weapon he fired. The competitive firer is out to defeat the field. Only by recording the highest score on the firing line can he be assured of winning.

Marine Corps competitive marksmanship has virtually restricted itself to four areas. Initially, in the spring of the year rifle and pistol enthusiasts gather at selected ranges on the East and West Coasts to fire in the Division competition. The successful competitors, usually the top ten percent, then assemble to meet each other in the Marine Corps Match. The service rifle or regulation automatic pistol or both may be fired. At each level - Division Match and Marine Corps Match - the successful marksmen are awarded medals which are credits toward the sought after gold badges of Distinguished Marksman or Distinguished Pistol Shot. Three medals, frequently referred to as "legs," are required to be classified as Distinguished.

A part of those attending the Marine Corps Match is selected to form the team that will represent the Marine Corps in national competition, the third area of competitive marksmanship. The National Matches are divided into two categories; namely, those events sponsored by the National Rifle Association and those of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. The latter is a governmental organization functioning under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Army. The matches of the National Board, starting with one in 1903 and now totaling five, determine the National Champion. The most important, and oldest, match of the National Board is the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. This is the event to which Marine Corps teams annually point.

Marines have won the National Trophy - the award of the National Trophy Rifle Team Match - 19 out of the 39 times that it has been in competition, a feat equalled by no other service. Nor has the Marine Corps record of five consecutive victories been successfully challenged. In both the National Trophy Rifle Team Match and the National Individual Rifle Match, Marines are afforded an opportunity to earn "legs" toward Distinguished Marksman. The same prevails in the National Trophy Pistol Team Match and the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match. The final event of the National Board, one which resembles more or less a combat problem, is the Infantry Trophy Match, a contest that has been fired periodically since 1935.

The final category of Marine competition lies in the international field. Here, Marines, who succeed in the tryouts, lose their service identity in favor of being a representative of the United States. Since 1902 Marines have participated in international competition as captain, coach, and competitor. Their efforts in the marksmanship field have been restricted to the rifle - both high powered and small bore - and the pistol. International competition includes the Olympics, held every

fourth year; the Championships of the International Shooting Union and the Pan American Matches. No credit toward Distinguished is offered in international competition and the type of shooting is radically different from that fired in Marine Corps and national matches.

While competition is an important part of Marine Corps marksmanship it is not an end in itself. The ultimate goal of all Marine Corps marksmanship is increasing the combat effectiveness of the individual Marine, for, as one former Commandant, General Alexander A. Vandegrift, remarked, it will be 'the man with the rifle who goes in and kicks the enemy out.' The skill developed under competitive conditions has been an important element in combat marksmanship. Riflemen who have fired at the National Matches have returned to Marine Corps ranges where they coached less skilled Marines. Team shooters in combat have often found an opportunity to put to use their superior rifle skill. The use of highly qualified marksmen as coaches on rifle ranges has been one of the factors that has enabled the Marine Corps to increase progressively its qualification percentages.

As this is a history of competitive marksmanship only ephemeral attention has been paid to qualification firing. The same also prevails with details of courses fired and records scored. The courses have changed periodically and weather conditions, weapons and ammunition leave many variables in determining the relative merits of scores.

Like so many specialties, shooters have their own vocabulary, a brief rundown of which is necessary to a proper understanding of matches and scores that follow in later chapters. The rifle the shooter handles is his weapon, his "smokepole" or, when he is in trouble, his "idiot stick." To hit the target at any given distance the firer must have correct "dope," the proper setting of the rear sight for elevation and windage. When he has put on the proper sight settings he will fire at

short range - 200 and 300 yards; mid range - 500 and 600 yards—or at long range, those greater than 800 yards. The individual fires a round but in shooting parlance he "busts a cap" and may be known as a "capbuster." In rapid fire if his shots are relatively close together, they are "grouped" and if very near to each other, they are "bunched." Infrequently, a shot will pass through an earlier shot hole to form a "keyhole." The spotter, a round disc implanted in the bullet hole in the target and showing white in the black bulls-eye and reverse when out of the center, points out to the shooter the location of his last round. Those rounds hitting in the white but barely touching the black of the bulls-eye are known as "nippers." If it is a fraction of an inch from touching the black it is called a "wart." Thus, there are "nipper" five's and "wart" four's. When a marksman has a stray round it is invariably called a "flyer."

Awards of medals and, in earlier days, cash form a significant part of shooting. The three "legs" for Distinguished are of gold, silver and bronze degrees. They are all of equal value in determining Distinguished credit, but the last-named is commonly called a "doby" medal. It is infinitely better to have received a "doby" than to finish next below the last medal winner for "First Leather." Tight competition often brings scores of equal value and requires a method of determining precedence. The common terms for this are "outrank," "nigger," or "Creedmoor." The shooter who makes his maximum effort in matches having the large cash awards, or who is ineligible to fire in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match but still seeks to place or win the important matches of the National Rifle Association, derives the name "pot-hunter."

The term most familiar to any shooter - qualification or competitive - is "pressure." It affects officer or enlisted, rifle or pistol shooter, experienced or new. Many methods have been tried to remove "pressure." For a while it was believed that the tired shooter was less affected by "pressure."

Some teams under Colonel William C. Harllee stayed up to two or three in the morning and slept only four or five hours. "Pressure" is a fleeting nemesis that starts before the match and is over at least at the end of the last shot, but frequently as early as the first round. Experienced marksmen can control it and fire scores in a match that are equal to practice ones or even better. Many a Marine, though, has fired high practice scores and then with record day turned in a mediocre score. "Presssure" was the villain.

In the following pages it may appear that the Marine Corps' field of concentration is in competitive shooting. Actually, at any given time only a very small part of the Corps is engaged in marksmanship. Even today, the number of Marines awarded the gold badge of rifle or pistol excellence is relatively small. In nearly 60 years 724 have received the Distinguished Marksman award and 399 the Distinguished Pistol Shot. The number wearing both badges numbers only 241. While other marksmen have received Division and Marine Corps Match medals and many others have unsuccessfully fired for a "leg" the total is still rather insignificant. But the handful that did succeed and go on to national and international competition have provided the Marine Corps with an important page in its colorful history. This is their story.

The Early Days

1901-1916

The dawn of the Twentieth Century brought with it heavy commitment for the Marine Corps. Marines, whose strength numbered only 5,500 enlisted, were on expeditionary duty at Guam, the Philippines, Cuba, and China as well as aboard ships of the Navy. These were the conditions that prevented Brigadier General Commandant Charles Heywood from fulfilling his desire to enter a Marine Corps team in the New Jersey State Rifle Association Matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey.

By 1901 the international situation was sufficiently stable to permit the Marine Corps to undertake its first year of competitive shooting. Under the guidance of Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, a group of candidates assembled at the newly constructed rifle range at Annapolis, Maryland. The composition of this first Marine Corps team is an interesting case history.

Lauchheimer was not a shooter, but since his appointment to the position of Inspector of Target Practice he had been

possessed with an ardent desire to have the Marine Corps become associated with the competitive marksmanship program. Many considerations were behind this entry into competitive shooting. Foremost, was the need to develop Marines who knew shooting and could impart this knowledge to other Marines. A glance at qualification percentages was enough to reveal that the effectiveness of a Marine rifleman left much to be desired. A second consideration was that competitive shooting, done on the national level, would provide excellent publicity and be of benefit to recruiting efforts.

The Marines that assembled at Annapolis on 20 July 1901 came from posts and stations along the Atlantic coast. Their United States magazine rifles, more commonly called the Krag, were soon firing at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Despite the fact that no one had previous match experience, it was not long before the "impossibles" were cut from the squad. Those that remained were mature men, Marines with years of service experience. However, there was one, young, smooth-shaven Marine who, unlike his teammates, did not sport a stylish wide, heavy moustache. This was Second Lieutenant Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps.

Holcomb had entered the Marine Corps the previous year. Aside from a little shotgun action Holcomb had no experience in competitive shooting. During the fall of 1900 and in the early months of 1901 he had ample opportunity to try his hand at high-powered rifles. More important, his assignment at Newport, Rhode Island, brought him under the tutelage of Sergeant Joseph W. Barkley. Each qualified as sharpshooter; the highest classification at that time. Holcomb and Barkley were ordered to Annapolis to try-out for the team and both were selected to go to Sea Girt. [1]

The limited instruction given at Annapolis was generally conducted by Thomas F. Hayes, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. Hayes was equally at home on the rifle range

or drilling young officers at Marine Barracks, Washington. Twelve years service in the British Army, in places such as India and at Khartoum in the Sudan, commanded a certain mark of respect. Besides, Hayes could shoot as well as any man on the firing line. Equally as capable as a shooter was Private James Markey.

A redhead from the woodcutting district of New Brunswick, Markey might properly be classified as the team jester. [2] Perhaps he was a bit short on intellect, but his jovial red face and his ready wit played their parts in welding the team together.

SEA GIRT

A month of practice at Annapolis and the team was off to Sea Girt. On 22 August 1901 the Marines arrived at the big range of the New Jersey Rifle Association, located about 80 miles south of New York City. What the Marines thought they knew about rifle shooting quickly fell by the wayside as they observed the smoothly functioning teams of the various states. So rudimentary had been their instruction that the National Guard teams had to show the Marines the proper way to use the sling. [3] National Guardsmen also instructed the Marines on how to remove the creep from their Krag triggers. When it was found that the Marines had only the inaccurate, two year old government issue ammunition, the Guardsmen gave them some of their carefully produced handloads. [4]

Despite all this assistance, the Marines did not finish well in the only match they entered. The Hilton match, one of several individual and team matches that formed the Sea Girt Program, called for a 12 man team to fire 7 rounds slow fire at 200, 500, and 600 yards each. The Marines did creditably at the short ranges but at 600 a combination of new ammunition and the pressure of the first match caused them to shoot much lower than they had in practice. Their total of 1014, good for sixth

place among the 11 teams competing, was far below the District of Columbia team's winning 1098. [5] While the score and standing attracted little attention, the experiences of the 1901 Marine squad would provide a valuable background for next year's team.

PALMA TEAM MATCH

A part of the 1901 Sea Girt Program included tryouts for the Palma Match. The Palma, a long range, slow fire, international team match, called for the standard military arm of the country represented. Although no Marine made the final selection, Holcomb did try out for the long range shoot, his scores at 800, 900 and 1000 yards ranking him 11th. In the course of practicing for selection to the Palma team, Holcomb had used the back position. The back position, or Texas grip, was a favorite with international slow fire shots. With the back on the ground, head away from the target, a shooter by resting his rifle on the inside of his bent right leg, at about the knee, had an extremely solid position.

1902

The Hilton Match had been the only event in which Marines were permitted to participate in 1901. During the following fall the National Rifle Association, which had been chartered in 1871 but had subsequently become inactive, was revived. With the re-emergence of the NRA, the New Jersey Rifle Association altered some of its rules so as to conform with the directives of the NRA. One of the changes, introduced in 1902, was that of allowing regular service competitors to fire in individual matches and in several of the team matches. [6] While the Sea Girt program retained the Hilton Match as the

grand finale, it also included company and regimental team matches. These were intended for the National Guard organizations whereby a Guard company would furnish a six man team to compete against like squads from other companies. The same general scheme prevailed in the six man regimental team matches. The Marines were not present as a tactical organization, but they were allowed to enter teams in both the company and regimental matches where their inexperience in competitive marksmanship made them unlikely winners. The team matches included slow fire at various ranges and skirmish runs. There were only a few individual matches in the Sea Girt Program, the most significant being the Wimbledon Cup, Leech Cup, and the President's Cup.

In mid-June Major Lauchheimer assembled the 1902 Marine Corps squad at Ordway, Maryland, a short distance from Marine Barracks, Washington. New faces replaced those of the 1901 team who could not be spared from duty. One new addition, Trumpeter Ollie N. Schriver, began a career of shooting that spanned more than 25 years and took him from Buenos Aires to Antwerp. On 20 August the team moved to Sea Girt, pitched tents and commenced practice.

By 30 August the Annual Sea Girt Matches, which had been held yearly since 1893, were in full swing. Several Marines entered the Wimbledon Match, the famous classic of long range shooting that called for 30 shots at 1000 yards after two sighting shots. Gunnery Sergeant Richard C. Howard was high Marine with a 104, good enough for 23rd place among the 48 competitors. The score of the Wimbledon is insignificant. What should be noted is the small number of shooters in the match and the relative poor standing of the high Marine. One other interesting aspect of the Wimbledon was the allowance given for both service rifle and issue ammunition. With a handicap of 12 points allowed for using government ammunition and 6 more if the shooter also fired the service rifle, it

was possible for a shooter to fire a full 150 - five points for each of 30 bulls-eyes - and finish with a score of 168 rather than 150. [7]

Marines failed to place in the Leech Match, but in the President's it was a different story. The President's required the competitor to fire seven rounds each at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1000 yards. When the scores were totaled it was found that Lieutenant Holcomb stood seventh, with a 181/210 score, and was thereby entitled to a \$5.00 prize. However, Major Lauchheimer quickly had the Lieutenant endorse the check to the "Treasurer of the United States." [8] After all, the Marines were at Sea Girt at government expense. In the six man skirmish team match the Marines finished in second place, earning them a \$25.00 prize. [9]

The Hilton Match had a thrilling climax for the Marines but an unhappy ending. In the final rounds at 600 yards the New York team had an unassailable lead. The Marines were struggling for fourth place along with the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts teams. Then, the last shot of the final Marine member, Private Markey, hit an adjacent target for a four, his own target being scored a miss. Had Markey fired on his own target the Marine score would have been 1077, one point better than either Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. Instead of fourth, the Marines once more finished sixth, but their 1073 was a vast improvement over the previous year. Marines for the first time in team competition had defeated an Army team. The Army-Marine competition of 1902 marked the beginning of a long and spirited rivalry between teams of the two services.

1902 PALMA

The tryouts for the Palma team followed the conclusion of the matches of the NRA at Sea Girt. Once more Lieutenant Holcomb was on hand. His 67-68-68=203 for the 15 rounds each at 800, 900 and 1000 yards placed him fifth on the squad. Holcomb

had the additional honor of being the only regular service member on the team.

The eight man team match took place on the Canadian range at Rockcliffe, just outside Ottawa. Great Britain, Canada and the United States battled for the coveted Palma Trophy. The warm September sun helped the American team forge 22 points ahead at 800 yards; however, within 15 minutes, at 900 yards, the match was lost. A more experienced British team fathomed the fishtail wind while the Americans were completely baffled by the varying wind pennants that surrounded the range. [10] The American high score at 1000 could not recoup the poor score at 900.

The bright spot for the Americans was Holcomb's high individual score. His 70-65-59=194 placing him two points ahead of his nearest competitor. Holcomb, the youngest member of all the teams shooting, received a special gold medal for his outstanding performance. Even the British *Volunteer Service Gazette* noted his splendid performance when it characterized him as a 'brilliant young shot and in fact, by birth, a Britisher.' [11]

1903

Competitive rifle shooting in the past two years had received a terrific stimulus. Prior to 1900 the NRA had been nearly defunct but new leadership brought the Association to life with the result that in succeeding years shooting expanded rapidly. There was also another reason for a greater interest in competitive marksmanship. In 1901 the Irish team had journeyed to Sea Girt. A match with our country had brought the team from Erin a resounding victory. Perhaps it was the favorite back position or their long beards, which Americans suspected

enabled them to gauge the wind, that gave the Irish the win. [12] Whatever it was, the American press took up the issue for more and better American rifle competition.

NATIONAL MATCHES

Largely as a result of pressure emanating from the press, Congress incorporated as a part of the Army appropriations bill, for fiscal 1904, the sum of \$2500 for the purchase of a National Trophy. [13] The bill also authorized the Secretary of War to create what became known as the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Thus, 1903 marks the start of the National Matches, although at this time the only event was the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. The National Team Trophy, frequently called "The Dogs of War," immediately became symbolic of the epitome of service rifle shooting. Marines eyed covetously the large bronze plaque; no doubt they also longed for the gold medals and the \$500 cash prize given to the winning team. Before they could become serious contenders in the match the experience and skill of the National Guard teams had to be overcome.

To offset the rather amateurish ability of Marine shooters, the Corps turned to a distinguished civilian who had fired with the earlier District of Columbia teams. An active rifleman in the 1880's, Samuel I. Scott had carried his talents as a shooter into coaching. The 56 year old dentist had been one of the coaches on the 1902 Palma team. By means that are unknown, the Marine Corps successfully lured Scott from his dental practice and enlisted him as a private. Assigned to the Adjutant and Inspector Department as a clerk, Scott soon found himself on the range imparting his knowledge to Marine shooters. [14] The dentist-turned-private knew all the ins and outs of shooting. Gunnery Sergeant Scott returned to civilian life on 30 September 1905. During the three years he had given Marines a wealth of information. His work

had laid the foundations even though a winning team had eluded him.

The 1903 squad trained again at Ordway before moving on to Sea Girt. The new National Team Match required each member of the 12 man team to fire 10 rounds each of slow fire, in the prone position, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Unlike the Hilton Match the new course also included 10 rounds each at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. The long range tests of skill on the 36-inchbulls-eye were later to prove the strong point of Marine Teams, but not in 1903. Marines had to be content with sixth place although their standing among the 15 teams represented did insure their topping the regular service entries which included teams from the Army and Navy. [15]



Dr. Samuel I. Scott, coach of the 1903, 1904, and 1905 Marine Corps Rifle Teams demonstrates the Texas or Back position.

In the individual matches of the National Rifle Association Marines fared no better. Over the 20 shot, 1000 yard Wimbeldon, Holcomb's 87 was good for seventh place and high Marine. The Leech, seven shots each at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, found Sergeant Major Hayes placing 14th with a score of 86. The scores and standings are unimportant until they are compared with those of later years. For then, when the number of competitors in a given match had increased tenfold, a Marine invariably finished winner or close to it.

THE "CONTESTED" 1903 PALMA

As in 1902, Lieutenant Holcomb tried for the Palma squad. His duty on Culebra, with a resulting touch of fever, prevented him from being sharp enough to make the selected twelve. [16] Nevertheless, on considering his outstanding performance at Rockcliffe, the team captain wisely included Holcomb in his selection. By the time of the match, held at Bisley, England, the Marine Lieutenant had firmly established himself on the U. S. Palma team.

The 1903 Palma, which resulted in a well earned victory for the U. S. team, nearly ended Palma competition forever. The storygoes like this. The American team arrived at Bisley, with their Krag-magazine rifles, believing that their weapons met the match rules of the military rifle of the country. The superbly confident British team offered no protest when it became openly known that the American rifles were barreled with a gain twist, (one in which the pitch of the lands and groves increased from chamber to muzzle) rather than the issued uniform twist. [17] Careful selection of the final eight Americans, a thorough examination of the eccentricities of Bisley's Century range and some excellent shooting gave the Americans a 1570 score, 15 points over the second place British team. Lieutenant Holcomb, while not so fortunate as in the Canadian meet, turned in a 194 which ranked him fourth among the Americans. [18]

After the match the teams of Canada, France, Norway, Australia, and Natal offered no protest over the American victory. Even the British team concealed their disappointment. Not until the winners, with their trophy, were at sea on their return did the British lodge a protest. After an exchange of correspondence the Americans returned the trophy to Britain, the previous winner, and the results of this match were declared void.

[An interesting sidelight to this match occurred in the 1940's. General Holcomb, then United States Minister to the Union of South Africa, brought together seven members of the 1903 Natal team for a dinner at the U. S. embassy.]

1904

The state teams had shown a distinct advantage during the first National Team Trophy Match. After the matches, the National Board tackled the problem of making this important competition equally fair to both state and regular service teams. Lieutenant Colonel Lauchheimer represented the Marine Corps in these ensuing discussions. Two significant changes occurred in the conduct of the team match. First, it was decided that 7 of the 12 members of the winning team could not participate the following year. This rule, with many modifications, has prevailed to the present. It partially explains the difficulty that confronts a team captain in selecting a winning team. Each year there must be some change from the team of the previous year. Thus, one year's winning combination in its entirety, cannot be brought into the National Team Match the following year.

SKIRMISH RUN

Second of the National Board's decisions was the incorporation of a skirmish run in the National Matches, both team and

individual. The skirmish was designed to help the regular service teams. Only with repeated practice could a team be assured of a fairly respectable score. State teams simply could not be brought together for sufficient practice. Since the skirmish run remained a part of national competition, as well as of Marine Corps matches for over ten years, it is well to examine the course in greater detail.

The skirmish target had two figures on it. One corresponded to a man kneeling while the other appeared as a man in the prone position. [19] The larger target, referred to as the "Squaw," had a value of four while the small, "Papoose," gave five points for a hit. While ricochets counted full value if they hit the black, anything in the white was scored a miss. Thus a shooter off for wind or elevation could easily finish with nearly nothing out of the possible one hundred points.

The 20 round skirmish started with 2 rounds at both 600 and 500 yards with shooters generally firing at the Squaw. The remaining shots were fired at the shorter ranges as the course, with a mixture of double time and quick time, advanced toward the 200 yard line. The only flexibility allowed the team captain was the selection of the kneeling or prone silhouettes. Prone, sitting, kneeling, squatting, and standing position were assigned to each stage. [20]

Since the skirmish run allowed such a wide variety of scoring, a team captain devoted much of the practice period to training his men as a team of skirmishers. [21] Only teamwork insured success. The development of a smooth running team required weeks of grueling work. Twenty points might separate a good and a bad team score at 1000 yards slow fire. With the skirmish that difference could easily be ten times the slow fire spread. That is why after 1906 no state team was able to win the National Trophy Rifle Team Match.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

Major Rufus H. Lane captained the 1904 Marine squad that trained at Creedmoor, Queens, Long Islands, on the famous range of the New York Rifle Association. "Doc" Scott ran his charges over the skirmish run and gave the new rapid fire events his careful attention. The team had little new blood. The old standbys - Sergeant Major Hayes, Corporal Markey, and Gunnery Sergeant Howard - of the 1901 squad were still firing. Of the new and most promising shooters was Sergeant John McP. Ketcham. The Indiana Hoosier had entered the Corps in 1895 and fought at Manila aboard Dewey's Flagship Olympia. His high scores in qualification firing brought him to Creedmoor. Both Sergeant Henry Baptist and Sergeant William J. Maybee, out for their third try, showed excellent promise during practice.

NATIONALS

The 1904 National Matches took place on the newly constructed range at Fort Riley, Kansas. The range was anything but ideal. The hot August winds, as they came down off the Sheridan Bluffs beside the butts, made long range high scores difficult. The fact that a shooter had to climb a 30 foot mound to fire his 1000 yard score made the range at Sea Girt seem even finer. [22]

The team event remained attainable for the Marines during the slow and rapid fire stages, but the skirmish proved their nemesis. The first run brought the Marines only 532 out of a possible 1200. Over-estimating the wind had caused the poor score. The second run's 758 while far superior to the earlier effort could not repair the damage. An example of the variableness of the skirmish is shown in Private J. F. Cope's two runs. His first showed one hit on the Kneeling target, four points. His second run, with corrected wind, rewarded him

with 81 points. Sergeant Maybee provided the highlight, his 410 being the high individual score fired in the team event. The Army's infantry and cavalry teams and the Navy team all scored higher than the Marines. The Marines finished fifth, their 4078 being well behind New York's 4322. One reason for success was the ideal life of New York shooters. While other competitors slept under canvas and drank alkaline water, New Yorkers lived in their special Pullman cars and consumed bottled water brought from the Empire State. [23]

The National Individual Rifle Match, introduced at Fort Riley, saw Sergeant Baptist pushing the leader. His slow and rapid fire placed him ninth among the 200 entries. With skirmish runs of 85 and 80 Baptist wound up with a 461, a point behind the winner.

From Fort Riley the Marines traveled to Sea Girt where they participated in the team events of the New Jersey and the National Rifle Associations Matches. For the first time Marines were listed as "Winner" when they captured the 6-man Regimental Skirmish Team match by 50 points. [24] The win, except to Marines, was a small one, but it had taken the Marines four seasons to achieve this victory. How long would it be before the National Team Trophy would fall to the sea-soldiers?

1905

As the experience of the previous year, in having a split rifle match between Kansas and New Jersey, proved to be unprofitable, it was decided to host both the National Board and the NRA Matches at Sea Girt. In addition, the New Jersey Rifle Association would offer its own schedule of matches. Sundays were a holiday, but the remaining six days of the week included

a full schedule of firing, the first shot being fired at 0800 and the day's activities concluding by 1700. Generally speaking, it required four days to fire the New Jersey matches and an equal time for the NRA events. Depending upon the number of contestants, the National Board Matches took three days for team competition and two for the individual. The competitor who planned to fire in all events open to him could anticipate spending at least two weeks on the rifle range. Although the matches of the National Board were technically the National Matches, the association of the Board schedule with that of the NRA caused the entire program to be referred to as the National Matches.

After initial elimination, Marines under Captain Frank E. "Pat" Evans arrived at Creedmoor for final practice prior to moving on to Sea Girt. Evans entered the team in all of the matches at the New Jersey range. Marines firing in the Wimbledon, Leech, and President's Matches finished far down in the standing and the same prevailed in the New Jersey Rifle Association Matches. Evan's anticipated this, but thought the experience would help prepare them for the big team match.

In the National Individual Rifle Match Sergeant Ketcham finished in second place. The individual match started during one of those rare changes in the New Jersey summer. Instead of ideal summer weather, the riflemen found Thursday, 24 August a blustery day with winds up to 20 miles an hour. [25] Firing under these conditions demanded the most careful efforts of all competitors. A lull in the wind could easily place the bullet outside the scoring ring. As if the first day had not been bad enough, the second developed into a full northeast gale. As rain washed the pasters from the targets, all firing had to be cancelled until the following day.

The Marines selected for the National Team Match included several who were new to the feat. Three of these were destined to play significant roles in later Marine competition.

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Sergeant Charles E. Clark subsequently became one of the most reliable of team coaches. Sergeant Peter Lund spent nearly all his remaining years in the Corps closely associated with Marine Shooting. His later work at Marine Corps ranges materially assisted qualification firing and insured the development of a group of splendid coaches.

Another new addition was a young lieutenant, Douglas C. McDougal. Since the age of nine, when he received a .22 Flobert, the San Franciscan had a fondness for shooting. His first match took place at a location destined to be the scene of bitter conflict for Marines - Seoul, Korea. In January 1904 officers of the Russian legation sponsored a rifle match with other legation officers and civilians. McDougal led the field of 70 during the bitter cold morning firing. Lunch, with a free flow of Vodka, prepared the shooters for the below-zero finale. When the day's match had been completed, McDougal stepped forward to receive his prize of 90 yen for second place. [26]

The following year, 1905, McDougal tried out for the team. Officers were a rarity on the squad as most preferred to vacation during the summer rather than spend long hours on the range under a broiling sun. "Doc" Scott schooled McDougal in the finer points of marksmanship, but the Marine lieutenant received even more assistance from the New York team, particularly Sergeant George Doyle and Mr. K. K. V. Casey. [27] From Doyle, McDougal learned what later came to be called the "Bulls-eye" hold. With such expert instruction it is not surprising that in his first year with the Marine team McDougal led the squad over the national match course with a 401. For the next two years he was generally recognized as the best shot in the Corps. [28]

Thirty-seven teams, nearly double the 1904 number, fired for the "Dogs of War" trophy on the New Jersey range. At the end of the first day Marines ranked fifth. A better skirmish run than at Fort Riley enabled them to finish with a 4360, good

for fourth place, \$100 and appropriate medals. Again the Empire State team captured the match with 4528.

It was during the 1000 yard stage that it appeared as if the Marines would collapse. Evans and Clark led off in order to obtain data to turn over to other members of the team. The 1000 yard stage started on a new day after a night of rain. Four sighters went flying into the Atlantic without catching the target. A radical change in elevation by Clark allowed Evans to see the splintering of wood in the butts on the next round Hard though it was to believe, Evans applied the added elevation that enabled him to register a three. It was difficult to realize that weather had had such an effect on the bullet.

Brigadier General Commandant George F. Elliott could report with pride to his superior on the accomplishment of his Marines. Their 4360 was not only 282 points higher than the previous year but 38 points above the winning score of 1904. [29] There was another sign of encouragement when Marines for the second consecutive time captured the Regimental Skirmish Match.

1906

The 1906 squad of Marines relied heavily on the shooters of the previous year, although Sergeant Major Hayes was missing as well as was Jimmy Markey. On the squad was Corporal John J. Andrews. Andrews' first year was a successful launching of a shooting career that spanned more than a quarter of a century and brought him several of the most eagerly sought prizes in national competition.

From Camp Admiral Harrington, located between the James and York Rivers near Williamsburg, Virginia, the Marines moved to Creedmoor. Sergeant Clark had taken over the

coaching duties from Scott. While Captain Evans felt his team superior to the 1905 members, their final standing does not justify such a conclusion. In a changed national match course, that included 200 yard off-hand firing at an eight-inch bull, the Marines could do no better than sixth place. Even their high score at 600 yards did not displace the strong Infantry and Cavalry teams.

Private Joseph F. DeLoach came close to capturing the President's Match. His scores at slow, rapid, and skirmish gave him a 189 out of 220, good for third place and but four points behind the winner. The National Individual Rifle Match provided the feature attraction for, while Congress had offered only \$390 in prizes, voluntary contributions raised this to \$2400 in prize money. Winner of the National Individual received \$1000 cash and a gold medal. Captain Charles H. Lyman could not touch the winning 313 but his 298 proved good for fifth place and \$100 to go with his silver medal. In addition, his 94/100 over the skirmish run brought him a special gold medal. [30]

Marines were learning that a successful team demanded more than willing shooters and dedicated coaching. Teams, particularly the state teams, brought with them scientific equipment that would have permitted establishing a minor weather station. But weather had nearly as much an effect on scores as did ammunition. The best team could easily lose a match if the weather were given only casual consideration.

That is why a team frequently brought to the firing line a thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer. [31] Temperature, barometric pressure, and rain all affected firing. A seven and a half degree change in temperature moved the strike of the bullet ten inches at 1000 yards. An equal change in a hygrometer, or a one-half inch change in the barometer produced a similar effect. With rain falling on the rifle, the barrel had a tendency to contract and thereby raise the strike of the bullet.

Thus, for accurate shooting it became necessary for shooters and coach alike to keep a complete scorebook and to practice under varying conditions. The "sunshine only" shooter would be severely handicapped in a match fired in the rain.

1907

The Marine beginning at the Ohio range named in honor of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry was not an auspicious one. For the third time Pat Evans captained the team, although Lieutenant Holcomb had administrative charge since Evans' retired status did not give him the needed authority. After training at Williamsburg and Creedmoor the Marines arrived at the new range on Lake Erie's shores.

Duty in Cuba had claimed many members of the 1906 team including McDougal who had left for Guantanamo Bay. Members of earlier teams, such as Markey, helped fill the vacancies. Holcomb, with the silver bars of a first lieutenant, had returned from duty in the Philippines and with the Legation Guard at Peking, China.

Regardless of prolonged practice in the skirmish, the "run and shoot" event gave Marines trouble as they competed with 47 other teams for the National Team Trophy. Where they had had 803 in the skirmish run at Sea Girt the year before, the Perry run produced only a pitiful 693 and, to make matters worse, the Navy team had fired an enviable 873 score. The skirmish, unlike other years, had been fired on the first day. By the time the 200 yard slow and rapid fire that completed the first day's firing were over, the Marines stood in an unnoticed 20th place. The longer ranges aided somewhat in regaining lost ground, but a final score of 3184, left the Marines in 14th place, over three hundred points behind the winning

Navy team. [32] The poor standing demonstrated the great variable incorporated in the skirmish run.

Marine riflemen had not fired as well as might have been expected, but their conduct, friendliness and willingness to help were noticeable to many shooters. There was also increased attention given to the fact that "the steady increase in the efficiency of the Marine Corps (teams) should be a source of just pride to our people." [33]

Six years of competitive shooting had illustrated several shortcomings of the Corps. First, a universal shortage of adequate rifle ranges handicapped the marksmanship program. Even the requalification shooting was made difficult by the Marine Corps having to depend on civilians and other services for the use of a rifle range. Furthermore, this meant that at the end of the National Matches a team member had no place to go where he could impart his shooting knowledge. The ideal situation would have been to assign the shooter to coaching duties at a range where Marines would be qualifying.

The second drawback in the marksmanship program was the lack of widely known and well attended preliminary practice matches. As early as 1881 the Army had instituted a program of division, department, and Army rifle matches. It proved a stimulus to shooting. By placing soldiers into a distinguished class the Army gave prestige to its marksmen. If the Marine Corps intended to compete seriously in national competition a program designed to develop riflemen as absolutely essential.

The third fault lay in the need to have a team captain capable of putting the competitive game on a scientific basis. The early captains were chosen more for the sake of command responsibility than for imparting shooting knowledge to their team. "Pat" Evans was a shooter, but individual shooting ability and instructing a team did not necessarily run hand in hand.

General Elliott, with his deep interest in shooting, understood these serious shortcomings. With characteristic energy he set his staff to work to remedy them.

1908

WILLIAM C. HARLLEE

The man frequently referred to as "the Father of Rifle Practice in the Marine Corps" captained the Marine Corps team of 1908. Captain William C. Harllee had visited the team while at Camp Perry the year before. Harllee was not a shooter. In fact, aside from the annual requalification, he seldom fired a shot. One reason for his lack of rifle firing may have been his nervous temperament. Those who recall his rapid fire efforts likened them to a dance. While standing on the line waiting for the target to appear, Harllee would be jumping and stepping nervously around. [34] Even in firing position it was difficult for him to keep still.

What Harllee lacked in rifle shooting ability he more than made up in knowledge of the game. More important, he possessed the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others. One of his team members has characterized Harllee as a 'born instructor. He could teach on anything.' [35] It is not surprising, therefore, that formal school became a part of the team's daily routine.

A new rifle certainly demanded thorough schooling in its operation. The dependable Krag magazine rifle had given way to the Springfield, Model 1903. Officially adopted in 1903, the rifle was issued to Marines in 1906. Because National Guard teams had not received the Springfield, the National Matches until 1908 still required the Krag in events specifying the military rifle. [36]

Harllee schooled his team not only on the Springfield but also in the use of the micrometer. Unlike our present M-1, the Springfield required a micrometer to make a small elevation change with accuracy. The shooters solved wind and elevation problems, until the procedure for so doing came automatically. For the bright ones the hours of school were excessive. Despite his elevated rank of Corporal, Markey found that solving each example required a major effort on his part. The schooling on the whole may have been too much; nevertheless, it was worthwhile. Harllee during his three years as team captain, utilized a scorebook that he had designed himself. It was such a valuable and useful item that both Marine and non-service teams used it extensively. [37]

MARINE CORPS TEAM

The 1908 team that trained at Williamsburg had few new faces on it. Holcomb, McDougal, and Baptist had returned. There was also Markey, Lund, and Andrews. With difficulty, Harllee established a spirit of teamwork. Teamwork meant more than firing together. The spirit of teamwork entailed making the squad, whether it be 40 or only the 12 selected for the big match, function as one. Old timers were reluctant to discuss their "trade secrets" with newcomers. Officers and enlisted remained separated both on and off of the firing line. If a shooter learned a good practice, then he had to tell his fellow team members of it. Harllee absolutely insisted on this teamwork. An example of an errant will suffice.

A first sergeant who had been McDougal's shooting partner at one time, was found using commercial ammunition during practice. As the ammunition surpassed the accuracy of government issue, it produced better scores, thus giving the competitor a higher standing on practice scores. Harllee learned of the procedure, confronted the noncommissioned officer with the facts, and by noon of the same day the Marine was on his

way out of camp. [38] The fact that the individual had been a promising shooter was immaterial.

CAMP PERRY

The squad moved from Williamsburg to Sea Girt for warmup matches and then on to Camp Perry. In the matches of the Ohio Rifle Association and in those of the National Rifle Association, Marines showed the fruits of Harllee's efforts.

The Herrick Trophy Match represented the Palma Match fired by an eight man team at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The Trophy, donated by the Ohio governor whose name it carried, was the most important event of the Ohio Rifle Association. Competing against 35 other teams, the Marines succeeded in capturing the huge silver trophy with a 1647, 4 points better than their nearest rival. [39]

First three places in the Company team match; higher standings in the Leech, Wimbledon, and President's Match promised hope for the National Team Match. Captain Holcomb's 49/50 winning of the long-range Tyro Match, a 1000 yard event for shooters who had never placed third or higher in NRA competition, seemed a good omen.

Shortly before the big match Harllee made his selection. It was a decision which at least one member of the squad believed came too late. [40] Team members had been trying hard to be one of the select twelve, but making the team brought with it a natural let-down. The short time between selection and the match did not allow sufficient time to "point up" for the big event.

The 1908 National Trophy Team Match started under poor conditions. Only a last minute drop out allowed all teams to fire simultaneously as every firing point on the 50 target range was filled. Although the first day's firing of 200 and 600 found the Marines in 11th, the second saw them move into fourth behind the Infantry, Navy, and Cavalry teams. The third day's

firing of the skirmish and 1000 yard did not alter the team standings. The Marines' 3117 did not threaten the Infantry's winning 3224.

From Camp Perry the Marines returned to Sea Girt where they won or placed in several of the matches of the New York and the New Jersey Rifle Associations. Hingle's winning the 15 shot, 1000 yard Spencer Match as well as Lund's capturing the 200 yard 10 shot off hand match were but preliminaries to the Dryden Match.

The huge, 200 pound Dryden Trophy, a 1903 gift of New Jersey Senator John F. Dryden, required an eight man team to fire ten shots each at 200, 600, and 1000 yards each. The Marines' winning 1089 was climaxed by the splendid shooting of McDougal and his partner Hingle. At 1000, Hingle fired a 48 and McDougal came off the line with a possible. Considering the scores of this period, as well as the quality of ammunition, McDougal's firing at the 36-inch black dot, 1000 yards away, stands as a testimonial to his ability as a marksman.

DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN

As a stimulus to competitive shooting General Elliott on 30 June 1908 instituted the award of Distinguished Marksman. [41] Army Small Arms Firing Regulations of 1906 prescribed the requirements for entitlement. Since the requirements have remained nearly the same down to the present it is worth while to explain them. To be entitled to wear the Distinguished badge a marksman had to win three medals. They could be won in division or army (Marine Corps) competition or "as a member actually firing on a prize-winning team in the national team match." Qualification shooters had, since 1906, been receiving extra pay for being classified as sharpshooter or expert. Now team shooters could wear a distinctive badge, although the badge did not qualify them to additional pay.

Since the first Marines classified retroactively, for Distinguished Marksman, it is difficult to state, positively, the individual who first met the qualifications. Four Marines had fulfilled them by 1905; John McP. Ketcham, Henry Baptist, Ollie M. Schriver, and James Markey. [42] All were members of both the 1904 and 1905 Marine Corps teams and all fired in the 1904 National Trophy Rifle Team Match. Ketcham did not fire in the 1905 team match as the others did, but he had met the requirements of winning three medals for Distinguished Marksman.

Marines had not confined their shooting talents to the big matches at New Jersey and Ohio. Part of the Great White Fleet's visit to Australia involved a rifle match between the services of the two countries. Corporal Archie Farquharson from the flagship *Connecticut* led both teams with a 100/105. Captain Charles H. Lyman, commanding the Marine detachment on the *Vermont*, was the other Marine who assisted the combined United States Navy-Marine team to victory. [43]

1909

With Camp Harrington at Williamsburg closed and lacking their own range, Marines were fortunate in securing the use of the Sea Girt range. Under Captain Harllee 80 candidates reported in May, each seeking a spot on the team. Never before had a team reported so early for practice and never had there been so large a turn out. Harllee advocated extensive practice, and the large number of candidates was his doing, too. He believed, that there would be greater competition for the final team and that the unsuccessful shooters would still profit by their experience on the range. Those Marines who were dropped from the team would return to their parent organizations qualified and able to act as coaches.

DIVISION MATCHES

A Navy Department General Order authorized the first real Marine Corps-wide rifle and pistol competitions. [44] The April directive established Post and Inter-Post Matches. also set forth the courses to be fired in Division and Marine Corps competition. Marine organizations were grouped into the North Atlantic Division for those north of the Potomac; a Southern Division; a Pacific Division including Hawaii; and a Philippine Division for the expeditionary forces in the Far East. The order authorized posts to send 15 enlisted men to the division matches to compete for one gold, three silver, and eight bronze medals. The Major General Commandant personally approved the participation of officers. Riflemen fired the Army marksmanship course of 1908 while the handgunners followed the Navy marksman and sharpshooter courses. Time did not permit instituting the division competition, but a Marine Corps match did take place.

Just before leaving Sea Girt, and as a part of the final selection, the 80 candidates fired a Marine Corps Rifle Match. Private Peter J. Goliwas captured the event over a field of rifle veterans. [45] Goliwas was one of those shooters who has an occasional "hot" day. While he went on to Perry his day of glory had passed. The fact that a man had Distinguished himself previously did not prevent his earning one of the four gold or eight silver medals awarded in the 26 June event. As is the practice today, an officer received a medal when he fired a score equal to that of an enlisted member.

CAMP PERRY

Immediately after the Marine Corps Match, Harllee decided on those who would constitute the team. The four officers and 36 enlisted men who headed for the Ohio Matches, gave indications that the 1909 Marine Corps Team would be a good one.

The Ohio Rifle Association Matches opened the shooting season at Perry. Private Albert J. Doermann, who had taken the last medal in the Marine Corps Match, set the pace in the All-Comers Offhand Match. Firing at an eight-inch bull's-eye 200 yards away, his standing score of 98 broke all previous records. Dependable First Sergeant Hingle also set a new world's record. His 105/105 possible in the Catrow Match was termed "sensational." Never before had a rifleman fired seven rounds each at 800, 900, and 1000 yards and kept them all in the black.

The matches of the National Rifle Association, which followed the Ohio program, had never produced a Marine as winner. In fact Marines had seldom placed high in the final standings. However, in 1909 First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka captured the Wimbledon. "Chegy," born in the Austrian province of Moravia, had enlisted in February 1905. His love of shooting and an inherent mechanical ability went hand in hand. While training at Sea Girt he had equipped his service rifle with a scope. In a day when the "glass eye" was a rarity, Czegka developed one of the first mountings incorporating accurate windage and elevation adjustments. This was the rifle he fired in the 20 shot Wimbledon Match from the 1000 yard line. The two points he dropped, his 9th and 16th rounds, he called four's before they were even marked. [46] The 98/100 was a new record but even with it Czegka barely nosed out his teammate, Sergeant William A. Fragner.

MARINE CORPS CUP

Prize money that Marines had won in previous years and contributions received from virtually every officer in the Corps provided the funds for a new trophy. The \$1500 Cup, designed by Samuel Kirk and Son of Baltimore, the oldest silversmiths then in existence, was presented to the NRA by General Elliott. In offering the Marine Corps Cup the Major General Commandant

also prescribed the course to be fired at the National Matches for this particular event. With the service rifle, the competitor would fire 20 rounds at 600 prone and an equal number in the same position at 1000. [47]

As a sort of poetic justice, a Marine won the Marine Corps Cup Match. Competing in the largest individual NRA event ever held, Captain McDougal triumphed over 171 other competitors. His 96 at mid-range and 91 at 1000 gave him a point over second place Corporal John E. Peterson.

Another new match at Perry was the Evans' Skirmish Match, named after the army lieutenant colonel who served as executive officer of the National Matches. The match, designed to simulate battle conditions, was fired by teams of 16 under the guidance of a team captain. The run, with two teams competing, started at 1200 yards. As the opposing teams advanced numbered targets sprang up at varying distances for differing lengths of time. When a target received a hit, the member on the opposing team with the corresponding number was declared "dead." When a team had "killed" all of its opposing team it was declared the winner. The match proved exciting to spectators, but the problem of control and the process of elimination proved too much for the officials. After a few years it was discontinued.

With the success in the NRA Matches Marines looked confidently toward the events sponsored by the National Board, the National Matches. No longer were the Nationals restricted to members of the regular service and National Guard. For the first time any member or club of the NRA could enter. National Guard, Navy, Infantry, and Cavalry riflemen soon left Marine riflemen behind as they captured all places in the National Individual Rifle Match.

The team match had for the first time been divided into classes, teams competing in classes determined by their 1908

standing. Previously, the winner had received the National Trophy while second and third had been awarded the Hilton and the Soldier of Marathon Trophies, respectively. Both of these had been presented to the National Board by their state rifle associations, New Jersey and New York. Now the Hilton would be awarded to the class B team and Soldier of Marathon to the class C winner. As the Marines had finished fourth in 1908 they competed in the top class. A new skirmish target, having but a single silhouette and with values from two to five brought higher scores than in earlier skirmish runs. While the Marine total surpassed the previous year, their 3672 placed them ninth. A strong Navy team had captured the National Team Match with a 3801. [48]

WINTHROP

General Elliott had insured that his team was organized, and that it had a firm, competent leader in Captain Harllee. He had also provided for the Marine Corps-wide competitions. By the time the National Matches were over, General Elliott had his third objective in hand; a Marine Corps Rifle Range. Actually, it could not be called a range, but the mosquito infested, wooded peninsula, a few miles below Indianhead, Maryland now belonged to the Marine Corps.

Captain Harllee took charge of constructing the range along the Potomac. Three officers and a small enlisted force spent the winter of 1909-10 at Stump Neck in tents fortified with logs and in rough log cabins. On the 1100 acres given to the Marine Corps there emerged an excellent range. Initially it included 13 short-range targets, 6 for mid-range and 2 for long-range. [49] However, all areas had sufficient space to permit additional expansion. By spring the timber had been removed and a call to posts and stations brought a supply of Marines that included carpenters, plumbers, and machinists. Because money was short, Marines performed nearly all the

work and with customary frugality, they planted vegetables between the firing lines.

On 16 May 1910, General Elliott journeyed on the tug *Du Barry* to Stump Neck for the formal opening of the new Marine Corps range. After inspecting the facilities the silverhaired Commandant, neatly attired in a grey suit and black bowler, opened the range. The first sighting shot at 200 found the black. For 15 minutes the Commandant, along with Sergeant Lund, proceeded to christen the new range. [50] With a range of their own, a place where marksmen could practice most of the year, the desired results were not long in coming. Marine Detachment, Winthrop, named in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, remained the center of Marine marksmanship from its opening until the commencement of World War I.

1910

On the other side of the world Marines from the First Brigade fired the first official Marine Corps Division Matches. Both rifle and pistol matches were fired between March 14th and 18th on the range at Maquinaya in the Philippines. [51] The results were far from startling and because of the great distance involved medal winners could not be brought back to compete in a Marine Corps competition.

Private James F. Coppedge had his start in competitive marksmanship during the Philippine Division Match. A fourth place silver for pistol and a bronze rifle medal launched the Barnesville, Georgia, Leatherneck on the way to shooting fame. The next year Coppedge won the rifle match at Maquinaya. In 1913 he joined the Marine Corps team where he had ample opportunity to demonstrate his prowess with the rifle.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

Sergeant Henry Baptist with his earlier experience as a shooter made a capable team coach for Captain Harllee's 1919 squad. At Winthrop the Marines had far more opportunity to practice than they had ever had at Sea Girt, Williamsburg, or Ordway. Harllee maintained his academic approach to rifle training. In addition to his firing duties, First Sergeant Thomas F. Joyce, who had fired with the 1909 team, took care of the administrative duties - recording scores, leaves, and orders.

Following the 25 July Marine Corps Rifle Match, an event restricted to Marines trying out for the team, the squad headed for Camp Perry. Although the matches of the NRA took second place to the excitement created by the National Trophy Match, they portrayed the improvement that Marine riflemen had been steadily making.

The year before Czegka had captured that classic of long-range shooting, the Wimbledon. Now Sergeant William A. Fragner, firing in his sophomore year of competition, astounded old time shooters by taking the President's Match. This important event, first fired in 1901, brought to the winner a letter personally signed by the President of the United States.

Corporal George W. Farnham, firing his second year with the team, finished third in the President's Match. His high standing, when combined with his eighth place in the National Individual Rifle Match, made him the first winner of a new match. The Individual Military Rifle Shooting Champion of the United States. [52]

PROTESTED TEAM MATCH

The preliminary matches over, Harllee huddled with his assistant, Captain McDougal, and team coach Sergeant Baptist to decide on the 12 members for the team match. Selecting a dozen men for the most important match in national competition is



V.G. Weilford, Cpl J. L. Renew. Center (1 to r) 1stSgt V.H. Czegka, Sgt W.A. Fragner, 1stLt W. D. Smith, Capt W. C. Harllee (team captain), GYSgt H. Baptist (coach), Cpl E. E. Eiler, Cpl T. Worsham, 1stSgt T. F. Joyce. Rear (1 to r) GYSgt F. Wahlstrom, Cpl G. W. Farnham, GYSgt P. S. Lund, 1stLt C. B. Matthews, Cpl A. B. Hale, Cpl W. G. Marine Corps Team, 1910 - Front (1 to r) Sgt O. M. Schriver, 1stLt R. Coyle, Trmptr Higginbotham, Cpl J. E. Peterson. anything but an easy task. Men who have done well during practice may not have ranked high during the earlier matches at Perry. Others have been seen to be splendid individual shooters, but fail to excel in team events. Perhaps a man is having trouble with his rifle or maybe he is in a temporary slump. A mediocre team member may suddenly find himself on a high scoring streak. The problem confronting the team captain is, how long will the streak last. Even the predicted weather must be considered in deciding the team. Some men can keep up with the best in rain or wind while others fall far below during poor weather. These are but a few of the variables that the Marine officials wrestled with before the match.

First Sergeant Czegka and Corporals Ernest E. Eiler, Augustus B. Hale, Tom Worsham, and John E. Peterson were the new members of the selected team. That a wise selection had been made is indicated by the final results. Czegka fired ten points above the team average while the remaining new men fired above the 261 team average with the exception of Eiler who finished with a 258 score. [53]

The 200 slow fire stage of the team match left the Marines in fourth place with the Infantry team in the lead. At 600, Czegka's 49/50 couldn't make up for the remainder's low scores. The big scoreboard showed that the Marines had slipped to 11th at the end of the mid-range. Despite Higgin-botham's poor 32/50 at 1000, however, the Marines rebounded to fourth place with a team total of 508 for the long-range stage. The 200 yard rapid fire kept the Infantry well in the lead while the sea soldiers stayed in fourth. All that remained was the skirmish run.

The "run and shoot" event went well for the Infantry and enabled them to clinch first place. The Marines, too, did well; their 1032 placed them in a tie with Iowa for high skirmish run. The jubilation of a successful skirmish run soon gave

way to shock as Marines learned that their skirmish had been disallowed. Here is what happened.

As the Marines started the skirmish Second Lieutenant Randolph Coyle, seated behind the line, scoped First Lieutenant W. Dulty Smith's first shots. As he saw them hit the silhouette he involuntarily shouted, "Good wind! Good wind!" From all indications the act was not a bit of coaching but rather a spontaneous exclamation. [54] Nevertheless, Colonel R. K. Evans, Executive Officer of the match, who along with several others had heard the remark, ruled it as illegal coaching. The entire skirmish run for the whole Marine team was set aside. With the loss of over 1000 points Marines found themselves in 42nd place, one ranking ahead of last place Montana who just didn't bother to fire the skirmish.

This is how the match ended. Disappointed, but uttering no word of protest, the Marine team headed for their tents. Captain Harllee said nothing. [55] The Executive Officer had made a decision and with true sportsmanship Marines would abide by it. The issue, however, was far from ended.

First Lieutenant William H. Clopton, Jr., Captain of the Cavalry team notified Colonel Evans that the Cavalry team must, in all fairness, protest the Executive Officer's decision to the National Board. The significance of this act lay in the fact that the disallowance of the Marine skirmish run had given the Cavalry team second place. On Monday, 26 September, the National Board heard both sides. Finally, nearly a month after the match, the National Board reversed the Executive Officer's decision, allowed the Marine skirmish score in its entirety and restored them to second place, the Cavalrybeing displaced to third.

At the suggestion of one of the Marine enlisted, the \$350 second place prize was used to purchase a nearly three foot high sterling silver cup. As a token of 'admiration and esteem' the Marine Rifle Team presented the horsemen with the Cavalry

Cup. [56] Since 1911 the Cavalry Cup has been awarded annually to the high cavalryman in the President's Match. As there is no longer a Cavalry Service, the Cup is now presented to the high Army officer or enlisted firing in the above match.

The disputed skirmish incident brought forth messages of sympathy, good will and friendship in favor of the Marine Team. While disallowing their skirmish score, Colonel Evans stated that the Marine team "deservedly enjoys the reputation of being good soldiers and straight, clean sports." Harllee, throughout the Camp Perry Matches, had insisted that, within means, the facilities of the Marines be open to other competitors. If a shooter's rifle went bad and the Marine armorer could repair it, he was to do so. This friendly attitude of the team made Marine riflemen very popular at the Ohio range. [57]

1911

Rifle and pistol matches, held at the Maquinaya range in the Philippines, started off the Marine Corps competition for the new year. On the east coast of the United States it had been determined that a division match could not be arranged. For the last time, selecting of the team was accomplished without resort to formal preliminary competition. However, with their own range at Winthrop, a Marine could be carefully watched over a prolonged period to see if he had team possibilities. Captain Harry R. Lay had been selected to head the team, but at the last moment before departure his duty as Adjutant of the Brigade detained him at Guantanamo and Captain McDougal took his place.

McDougal had been a shooting member of the team in 1905, 1906, 1908, and 1909. Moreover, he had worked closely with Harlee. He subscribed to many of the methods used by the

team, but others he changed. Since his efforts were so successful, it is appropriate to examine his method of training a rifle team.

SELECTING AND TRAINING A TEAM

In the early spring the team officials commenced scouting the available material. Some men from the previous year's team were on hand; others had been transferred. Eligibility rules in the National Trophy Team Match precluded using last year's squad in its entirety even though they were available. Commanding Officers of Marine units furnished a list of likely candidates in time to allow potential team members to report to Winthrop by early June.

At the Maryland range an occulist examined the hundred or so men and eliminated those with less than 15-20 vision. A week or two of shooting and camp life removed the trouble makers, palpably poor shots and heavy imbibers. [58] Men were paired off and each day's firing was recorded and standings listed by pairs, not as individuals. This was the basic development of teamwork. By the end of June the team was down to 24. Each man had two rifles, one for skirmish and one for slow and rapid fire. His equipment included a telescope for spotting, rifle rest, shooting box, scorebook, and shooting glasses which were "corrected" if necessary.

Now the team captain concentrated on developing the best team by pairs. It was a juggling process to produce compatibility and high scores. The good, quick shots were paired as were the slow, phlegmatic, "hold all day" type. A "skidoo" flag flown on the tent and on the line designated the previous day's high pair. Men reluctant to take the advice of coaches soon found themselves relegated to the scrubs or on their way home.

Captain McDougal never required a set amount of physical exercises or snapping in. As each man reacted differently, he

left it up to the individual to establish his own routine. This also applied to his non-shooting activities as well. If the shooter wanted to go on liberty, have a drink, smoke, use coffee, he was entirely free to do so. The one thing impressed upon him was that he was part of the team. If his scores indicated his best efforts, then everything was all right, but if he started sliding, look out. The honor and prestige associated with being a member of the team usually kept men inspired to their best efforts.

Preliminary matches at Winthrop, then real matches at Sea Girt and Camp Perry gave the team officials their final opportunities to observe their shooters. By the time of the "big match" McDougal knew his men thoroughly. He knew the ones who needed an occasional tongue lashing. For others he realized that a pat on the back did more good. He knew the men who were dependable in bad weather, as well as those who shot high on bright, still days. Of course, the value of any team training is witnessed in the results it produces. For Captain McDougal and his team, 1911 was a productive year.

CAMP PERRY

For a number of years the rifle matches of the NRA had been individual events, but in 1911 the Association offered its first team match. The voluntary contributions of enlisted men of the Marine Corps made possible the purchase of a 44-inch high bronze trophy of a Marine enlisted man. The trophy was presented to the NRA by the Marine Corps for team competition. [59] In its initial year the Enlisted Men's Trophy Team Match was restricted to enlisted teams of six men. The course, using the service rifle, prescribed ten rounds slow fire prone at both 600 and 1000 yards. A Navy enlisted team became the first possessors of the trophy by finishing highest among 19 teams competing. The Marine enlisted team was relegated to ninth place with a 537 score that left them 15 points behind the Navy.

With the advent of new matches on the NRA program, it is appropriate to review the Association's events and to show the increasing size of national competition. The Wimbledon's course of fire had been changed to two sighters and 20 rounds for record at 1000 yards. Among the 246 competitors the winner produced a 98/100 score while McDougal, as high Marine, placed 8th with a 96. Only 15 fewer riflemen competed for the Leech Cup. After firing 7 rounds each at 800, 900 and 1000 yards the winner's tally for 45 rounds was 103/105. First Sergeant Czegka was high Marine, in third place, with 34's at each stage. Czegka also led Marines in the Marine Corps Cup Match where his 193/200 for the 20 rounds at 600 and 1000 yards left him two behind the winner.

The largest of the NRA individual matches was the President's. After 451 competitors had fired the first day's stages, Corporal Calvin A. Lloyd stood in second place a point behind the leader. His ten rounds at 600 and 1000 yards and his skirmish run produced a 192/200. Lloyd's skirmish run had been something to behold for it was a blistering 99/100. The next day Lloyd continued his torrid pace, at 200 rapid fire he had a 46/50 and at 1000 yards a 43, to finish with a two point lead. His total of 281 won him the President's and also brought Lloyd an autographed letter from the President of the United States. At least Lloyd thought he had a letter coming. A statistical error informed President Taft that an Ohio National Guard Captain had won the match. Not until a surprised officer, who actually finished 42d, returned the letter was the mistake noted. With apologies the Chief Executive finally sent Lloyd the letter.

Thus, the major events of the 1911 NRA Matches at Camp Perry were the Wimbledon, Leech, Marine Corps, Cup, President's and the Enlisted Men's Trophy Match. There were, in addition, other matches on the NRA Program. Some of these died out in the years that followed while others later developed into some of our present major NRA Matches. An All-Comers

Offhand Match, 20 rounds at 200 yards slow fire standing, later became the Navy Match. McDougal's 93/100 placed him third and a point behind the winner in this match. There was also a Life Members' Match as well as an Annual Members' Match. In later years these two matches, each of which required seven rounds each to be fired at 200 and 600 yards, were combined to form the Members' Match. The NRA Program also included a rapid fire match and the long range tyro match and the Evan's Skirmish Match.

FIRST NATIONAL TROPHY TEAM VICTORY

All interest pointed toward the National Trophy Team Match. Ollie Schriver, his trumpet laid aside in favor of an '03, finished third in the National Individual Rifle Match. Schriver would fire as one of the selected 12. Lloyd, too, would fire on the big team. Two new officers placed on the squad. Both were destined to coach and captain later Marine teams. First Lieutenant Ralph S. Keyser had been quartermaster for the 1910 team. Steady shooting had earned him a spot on the squad. Keyser's lean, six-foot, one-inch frame contrasted markedly to Second Lieutenant Marion B. Humphrey's five-feet, four-inches. Shooters humorously referred to the two as Mutt and Jeff. [60]

Captain Holcomb had arrived from China and won a place on the team. Tommy Holcomb, as he was known to service and civilian shooters alike, had found time during his Chinese language studies to take second place in the April 1911 Open Championships of North China. A last round "two," when a 1000 yard "four" would have won, gave the North China Rifle Match to a fellow Marine, Private Alton F. Shaffer.

Marines had made careful preparations to insure their being ready for the big match. McDougalbelieved that starting with a cold rifle would hinder the Marine chances. A search of the Camp Perry grounds disclosed an unused cistern.

Dutifully, before each match, Marines would gather around the hole and fire several rounds into its depths before going to the firing line. The team also took measures designed to prevent fouling of the barrel. After firing at each range, the shooter placed a cork in the breech, poured ammonia into the barrel, capped the muzzle and shook the solvent back and forth. Five minutes later the ammonia, turned green by copper filings, poured out of a supposedly clean barrel. [61]

Whether these two rituals had a definite benefit is debatable but, as with nearly all forms of competition, they provided the competitors with a method of exercise that turned their attention from the contest itself.

Monday, 28 August, the first day of the team match dawned gray and gloomy. By the time the first pairs had fired their 200 yard standing the drizzle had turned into a downpour. The two to three inches of rainfall suspended firing until 1330. The Marines jumped into the lead, their 512/600 being 4 points better than the Infantry's but their number one standing, however, did not last long. Their 200 rapid fire score of 535/600 fell 20 points behind the Infantry. Perhaps there was some truth in a story circulating at Perry. Had one of the Marine officers been accosted after dark the day before at nearby Cedar Point by two women and a man? And had this trio, when the officer refused the offer, thrown him down and forced whiskey "between his clenched teeth?" [62] Obviously a camp story, but after looking at the poor rapid fire scores of the 3 officers, 42 being the best, one does wonder at the credence of the tale.

The end of the first day left the Marines in fourth place behind the Infantry, Navy, and Michigan National Guard. Tuesday brought McDougal's team the high score at 600 and a fair one at 1000. All that remained for the third place Marines was Wednesday's skirmish run. No Marine could help but recall

what had happened during the skirmish run in 1910's Trophy Team Match.

Excellent weather prevailed as the top four teams started the skirmish. As secrecy from the butts prevented a blow by blow account, not a word could come to the line until all 42 teams had finished. Soon the huge crowd, gathered about the large scoreboard, heard rumors that the Marines had done sensationally well in the skirmish run.

Finally, the scorer wrote US and the throng knew a regular service team had won. For a suspenseful moment the Marines watched the scorer write the third letter. Was it N or M? Bedlam broke out as they saw the M. Ten teams had tried and failed to produce a winner, but lucky eleven had made the grade.

The Marines had entered the skirmish 23 points behind the leader. In the highest skirmish ever recorded 1085/1200, they leaped past the Infantry, their 3180 being 62 points ahead of the second place soldiers. Captain McDougal's training had been thorough and his final selection nearly perfect. Few points separated the high and low team members. Other teams accepted the Marine victory cheerfully, the prevailing opinion being 'Well, if we could not win, we are glad the Marines did.' [63] Some of this good will probably stemmed from the fact that experienced, but ineligible, Marines had coached some of the state teams. Sergeant Lund's work with the Virginia team had brought the Old Dominion shooters up several places from their standing of the year before.

The celebration of the National Trophy Team Match victory left the Marines in not the best of condition for the last event of the National Matches. The new United Services Match called for 16 man teams from each of the regular services and the National Guard to fire the National Match course. Dame Fortune deserted the Marines in the skirmish with the result that they finished fourth among the four teams entered. The

United Services Match continued as a part of the National Matches until the 1930's.

DIVISION AND MARINE CORPS MATCHES

Unlike the present procedure, the Marine Corps' own competition in the pre-World War I period, usually followed the National Matches. Soon after the return of the Marine Corps Team to Winthrop, Headquarters authorized combining the north and south sectors of the east coast into an Atlantic Division Rifle Match. The gathering of rifleman in search of one of the 21 medals that would be awarded was small but spirited. The course of fire with the Springfield required ten rounds of slow fire each, at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; rapid fire at 200 and 300 and two skirmish runs. The course, fired at both Division and Marine Corps Matches offered a 500 possible. In the Atlantic Division Match, Private Walter M. Randle, who had been low scorer among the 12 men on the winning Marine team at Camp Perry, finished the Atlantic Division Match in first place with a 452. Three days later, competing against the Division Match medal winners only, Randle improved his earlier score by 11 points to win the Marine Corps Match. Following the Marine Corps Match, twelve posts and stations fired the interpost team match. A team from Annapolis, captained by First Lieutenant Andrew B. Drum, captured the interpost team match and received the Elliott Trophy for their 2725 score.

ELLIOTT TROPHY

During his entire tenure as Commandant, General Elliott had an extremely strong interest in Marine Corps marksmanship. When the team had trained at Ordway, General Elliott had frequently visited it there and occasionally would fire a few rounds. In fact one day the Commandant and his Adjutant and Inspector, Colonel Lauchheimer, unwittingly engaged in a

match that had been 'rigged' by the team. The white disk appeared without interruption as the two distinguished officers fired. Finally, on the last round General Elliott received a bull, Colonel Lauchheimer the proverbial 'Maggie's Drawers.' [64]

With justification the *Army and Navy Journal* reported that progress in Marine Corps rifle shooting was due largely to the "sympathy and direction" of General Elliott. [65] He had encouraged both officers and enlisted to fire. Under his leadership shooting had been placed on a scientific basis and a program of competitive marksmanship had been authorized. General Elliott had continually sought better ranges for both competitive firing and qualification.

As a tribute to his great interest in marksmanship officer members of the 1909 and 1910 Marine Corps teams had purchased a trophy that was first awarded in the 1910 interpost competition to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Today the Elliott Trophy is restricted to major commands east of the Mississippi, but initially it was open to any team. The early matches included both the rifle and pistol, with the former being valued at three times that of the hand gun. There have also been several changes in the course fired, as well as in the number of men on a team.

1912

High Army commitments along our southern border, as United States' relations with Mexico worsened, caused the 1912 Nationals to be cancelled. Marines had to be content with the laurels won the year before. The National Trophy reposed in the office of the Major General Commandant.

The major locations of Marine marksmanship during this troubled year were focused outside the United States. In the

Far East the Philippine Division Matches in mid-March launched the new year. Marines in the Orient retained their hold on the Open Rifle Championships of North China. Private Chester Hendrickson captured the 6-8 April matches at Tientsin from a field of 215 competitors. At least one spectator was impressed by the close comradeship that existed between the Marine enlisted and their officers. As the Marine team fired, an officer continually moved along the line "looking after his men, controlling them and inspiring them to do their best." [66] A month and a half later, at Peking, Marines of the Legation Guard triumphed over teams of five other foreign legations. While Marines dominated the rifle matches of China, others competed in international competition in South America.

PAN AMERICAN MATCHES

Never before had Marines fired in Argentina. Buenos Aires had been selected as the site of the 1912 Pan-American Rifle Matches. On 10 and 11 April, 35 riflemen, including 10 Marines, tried out at Winthropfor a place on the squad. The only Marines to make the team were Sergeant Schriver and Sergeant Lloyd. The big event was the five man team match between the Americans and teams from Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay. From 300 meters the shooters fired 40 rounds in prone, kneeling, and standing positions at a target whose 20-inch bulls-eye included the 7, 8, 9, and 10 rings. Schriver made the select five and his 954/1200 placed him in the middle of the winning five man team. [67] The United States' 4722 over second place Argentina's 4597 rewarded them with the Argentina Cup and \$600.

Schriver won the individual match requiring 100 shots, within a 48 hour period, at 300 meters, his 888/1000 being well above that of any other competitor. A novel feature of the individual was the carton match. For hitting the black, which it must be remembered included the 7, 8, 9, and 10 rings, the firer was

credited with a carton. If he hit the white he received nothing. Captain Wise of the Amercian team kept all 100 rounds in the black while Lloyd, placing second, dropped six out of the black for 94 cartons.

WAKEFIELD AND SEA GIRT

Military activities along the Mexican border did not stop the Marine Corps from organizing its competitive team. Captain Harry R. Lay organized the team at Wakefield, Massachusetts. The range, located a short distance from Boston, became a favorite of Marines. Wakefield offered warm days for shooting and cool nights for sleeping and its wind most nearly approached that that would be encountered at Camp Perry. Captain Lay soon found himself in charge of the New England



Sergeant Ollie M. Schriver, member of the 1912 U. S. team for the Pan-American Matches at Buenos Aires.



Corporal James F. Coppedge, Distinguished Marksman and a member of pre-World War I teams.

Rifle Association Matches. Marines did not excell in the Massachusetts Matches but the matches served as excellent practice for the forthcoming Sea Girt events.

Sea Girt combined the rifle matches of the NRA as well as those of the New Jersey Rifle Association. Although the big civilian matches - Wimbledon, Leech, President - were a part of the program, several of the country's outstanding riflemen could not participate because of the exigencies of the service. The Marines started with a bang as First Sergeant Joseph Jackson and Sergeant Eugene Mullaly placed first and second in the Gould Rapid Fire Match, a part of the New Jersey Rifle Association Matches. But after an auspicious beginning the Leathernecks fell apart, although Jackson showed repeatedly that he had the promise of a greater shooter. From the rapid fire, Gould Match, he moved to the 1100 yard slow fire where his 92/100 on a 30-inch bulls-eye took the Libbey Trophy Match. Corporal Emil J. Blade produced a fine score of 96/100 in the Wimbledon that was good for second place.

The Marines' relatively poor performance stemmed from the losses from last year's team. New riflemen were learning the rifle shooting business. All three mentioned above, Jackson, Mullaly, and Blade figured prominently in later competitive rifle firing. Lloyd, whose accuracy had counted so much in 1911, left the Marine Corps after the Sea Girt Matches and did not return until July 1918.

1913

A gala season loomed for the great range at Camp Perry. August and September promised to be filled with rifle and pistol matches that would satisfy even the most ardent competitor. Matches of the Ohio Rifle Association, including the Herrick Team Match and the Catrow individual, would be a warm up for those of the NRA. In addition to the National Matches, there would be those of the International Shooting Union, Pan American Union, and the Palma. [68] Only the Olympics, not scheduled that year, prevented the 1913 Camp Perry Matches from being host to every shooting event.

Marines looked forward to the resumption of true national competition, although team captain McDougal had before him a plethora of problems. Foremost of course was that of retaining the National Team Trophy. As the squad of 40 Marines shifted from Winthrop to Wakefield this must have seemed a formidable task. The 12 men from the 1911 winning team had either left the Corps or had been transferred to duty that did not permit their firing with the team. One thing McDougal knew from the start; in two months of training he had to find a dozen men who could be moulded into a team.

A new type of fire posed further problems. The 200 standing and rapid fire had been replaced with ten rounds of 200 yard surprise fire. The secret behind the new stage was one of ceaseless practice that would develop speed, smoothness, and accuracy. Surprise fire brought a completely new scheme of firing to the range. At 200 the competitor loaded his rifle and turned his safety lock to "safe." The weapon, held at the balance of the piece, rested at his side at a modified trail arms. The target remained in the ''up' position for three seconds. [69] From the first movement of the target the rifleman could start the process for firing his shot. Any position was authorized, but the accuracy of the prone soon made it a favorite. However, to roll the safety off, fall into position and squeeze the shot in a fraction more than three seconds demanded thorough training. While the safety had to operate properly, riflemen soon learned that one that could be rolled off with the thumb gave them an extra fraction of a second. [70] After firing the single round the shooter loaded another shell and resumed his standing position at the trail. The process was repeated through all ten rounds.

Practice in surprise fire soon showed results. In the New England Military Rifle Matches at Wakefield the 12 man Marine team fired a 543 or a little over 45/50 per man. The firing at Wakefield gave McDougal an opportunity to see his team under match conditions. Several men on the second team at Massachusetts moved up to the big squad at Perry.

Final elimination cut the Marine squad to 26 as they packed and headed toward Perry. First Lieutenant Andrew B. Drum, who had captained the 1911 Annapolis winning Elliott Trophy team, showed promise of being a team shooter. He had placed in the 1911 Division and Marine Corps competition, winning a bronze and silver medal respectively. Another officer on the team was Second Lieutenant Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., a Marine Corps junior. He had been turned over to Holcomb in 1907 by the Senior Waller, a colonel, with the remark "put him to work doing anything you want." [71] It was natural that Holcomb, at the time trying out for the team, should introduce Waller to rifle firing.

Winning the March 1913 Philippine Division match had brought Corporal James E. Snow to the Marine Team. Corporal Blade, who made the team for a second time had received his early training at Winthrop. Soon after his February 1910 enlistment, Blade came to Winthrop as part of the range personnel. He startled no one in qualification firing that barely made him a marksman; but duty at the range offered ample opportunity for extra firing. Soon Blade showed indications of team caliber.

McDougal had brought along, more or less as a protege, Private Morris Fisher. The Youngstown, Ohio, Marine had been a member of the first class of recruits at Parris Island. Having failed to qualify, he soon came under McDougal's observation at Camp Very, Hawaii. McDougal did not appreciate

having an unqualified man in his company. In the months after his arrival, Fisher learned the positions and proper use of the sling. McDougal, by standing over him and pushing down on the rifle, taught Fisher the importance of keeping the elbow under the rifle. Each morning the company commander required Fisher and others to run through the skirmish run twice. [72]

Under such demanding tutelage Fisher's scores improved to a degree that entitled him to accompany the Honolulu team to the 1912 Pacific Division Matches. Although he failed to place, Fisher did fire in the interpost match and succeeded in qualifying as a sharpshooter. McDougal who saw promise in the small, seldom-smiling Fisher, included him on the 1913 team even though he was the only non-expert. His scores at Wakefield and Perry failed to indicate that Fisher would one day be acclaimed the World's Individual Rifle Champion.

CAMP PERRY

In all of the big Ohio and NRA Matches Marines ranked in the "also-ran-group." Corporal Charles B. Loring pressed the famous John W. Hessian in the Marine Corps Cup Match. Loring had his own method of feeling the trigger squeeze. Shortly before a match he would burn his trigger finger to the extent that the slightly damaged digit was extremely sensitive to touch. Thus only the most careful squeeze of the trigger prevented pain. [73] "Stump" Loring started out strong when he put 20 rounds into the bull at 600 but at 1000 Loring dropped five. Hessian's higher score at the long range broke the tie between the two.

Lieutenant Waller started the National Individual with one of the few possibles at 200 surprise fire. A 92 skirmish and an average 600 and 1000 yard gave Waller second place in a field of 790 competitors. His 236, two points behind the winner, rewarded him with a gold medal and \$55 cash. [74] Waller

also succeeded in making the American Palma Team, he being the only one of the seven Marines who tried out.

The National Trophy Team Match started with surprise fire. McDougal had done some shifting in team composition so as to allow Corporal Elmer E. Greenlaw, Lieutenant Drum, and Private Charles H. Austin to move up to the first squad. The Marines stood only fourth at the end of the surprise fire stage even with Corporal Edward W. Spurrier's possible. Sergeant Harlan E. Major and Blade came through with 50's at 600 that aided the sea-soldiers in moving into third. An excellent 540 at 1000 yards pushed them into second. The accurate skirmish of 1911 deserted the Marines, a 952 falling 75 points behind the winning cavalry team, and they had to be content with fourth place with 2602. They could take some consolation in the troubles of the Infantry, who had built up a 34 point lead with only the skirmish remaining. A 909 by the soldiers ruined their earlier efforts and gave them only eighth place.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Sea Girt beckoned the Marines except for the few who tried out for the International events. Waller, as mentioned earlier, placed on the Palma team. In the "premier international event" Waller's 209 placed him eighth and last on the winning American team. [75] Eleven years earlier Holcomb's 194 had been high at Ottawa. Such was the progress of competitive rifle shooting.

Both Schriver and Snow represented the United States in the Pan-American and International Matches. Schriver was the only Marine on the Americanteam that finished second to winning Argentina. Two Argentine sharpshooters defeated Schriver for the Individual Pan American Army Rifle Championship. Shooters from France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, and the Pan American countries participated in the international event. While they did not place among the medal winners, selection to

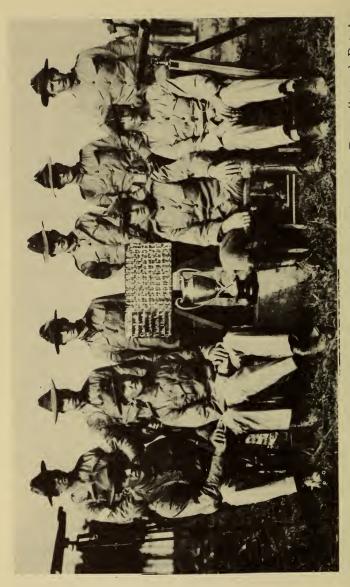
compete in international competition was an honor to both Schriver and Snow and to the Corps they represented.

Following a rather unprofitable sojourn at Sea Girt, the Marines returned to Winthrop for the Atlantic Division Matches. Between 12-19 October riflemen competed for the single gold, three silver, and eight bronze medals. Private Carl H. Sampson took the gold medal with Blade in close pursuit. The division winners and members of the Marine Corps team then competed for the gold and silver medals of the Marine Corps Match where being a distinguished marksman did not preclude winning a medal. In the final event of a long shooting season the team from Winthrop topped the 13 teams competing for the Elliott Trophy.

The year had been an eventful one for the Corps and Marine competitive shooting had taken new strides even though the big matches had not been won by the team. Throughout the shooting community, whether in the newly instituted West Indies Division Match or in far away Peking and Tientsin, where Sergeant John Andrews led Marines to their third successive North China Championships, Marines had an admiring following. A reporter at Camp Perry noted that "the Corps, as usual, impressed everybody with its soldierly smartness, efficiency and fine bearing." [76]

1914

Army maneuvers in the even numbered years had placed a major strain on attendance and operation of the National Matches. With this as the prime consideration, The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice decided on a program of regional matches on the even years. The Board, while designating Sea Girt as the site for a regional match, [77] at



Elliott Trophy Team, 1913 - Winning Winthrop, Maryland team. Front (1 to r) Pvt A. Walleck, GYSgt C. H. Clyde, 1stLt C. B. Matthews, Pvt C. C. Terry. Rear (1 to r) GYSgt O. M. Schriver, Cpl R. N. Henshaw, Cpl N. C. Reeves, Pvt S. A. Moraski, Pvt W. H. Ford, Pvt P. Dowling. the same time altered the course of rifle fire for both the National Team Match and the National Individual Match.

No one was sorry to see the skirmish run become a thing of the past, nor the surprise fire that had been inaugurated the year before. The new course prescribed ten rounds slow fire each at 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1000 as well as ten rounds each of rapid fire at 200 kneeling and at 500 prone. The 1911 model, .45 caliber automatic pistol, with at least a six pound trigger pull, replaced the Colt or Smith and Wesson .38 caliber revolvers in the Individual Pistol Match. [78]

During the 1913 matches at Camp Perry, First Lieutenant Calvin B. Matthews had fired with the Marine Corps team as a tyro. Matthews showed little promise as a shooter but like Harllee, the Tennessean had a strong affection for marksmanship. After the National Matches, Matthews had competed in the Marine competition at Winthrop and had captained the winning Elliott team. With the departure of McDougal to the Naval War College, Matthews assumed the duties of captain of the 1914 Marine Corps Team.

NRA REGIONAL MATCH AT SEA GIRT

Training at Winthrop sharpened Marines for a full schedule of matches at the New Jersey range. The big matches of the NRA - Wimbledon, Leech, President, etc. - were part of the program; however, their luster was somewhat tarnished by the absence of so many leading riflemen who were firing in other regional matches. Although Marines failed to capture any of the major NRA individual matches, Sergeant Schriver set the pace in winning the ten shot, 600 yard Hayes Match. The Hayes Match was one of the New Jersey Rifle Association events that was fired in conjunction with the NRA Matches.

Marines identified themselves more prominently in the team matches. The Dryden Match, second only to the National Team Match, fell to the team of eight enlisted Marines. The

1914 matches where characterized by an almost complete absence of Marine officers, Matthews being the only one who fired. This may have been partially caused by regulations that required 10 of the 12 men in the National Board's Rifle Team Match to be enlisted. The rules also specified that officers firing must be Captains or below. [79]

Peter Lund and Schriver gave the Marines strength as did Jackson and Mullaly. Archie Farquharson who had taken second place in the 1913 Marine Corps Match gave stability to the team. It was Corporal James F. Coppedge, back from the Philippines, who dominated the 1914 team. The slight, blonde, blue-eyed Marine simply did not have a weak position.

A point less than the winning total gave Coppedge third place in the NRA individual divisional championship. In the 1000 yard Roe, All Comers, Long Range Match, Coppedge bested Navy Lieutenant Willis A. Lee to win with a 96. The next day Coppedge continued his winning way, in the 1200 yard, 15 round Spencer Match, where his 72 stood high. The next four places in the Spencer Match went to Marines; Corporal Noah C. Reeves, Farquharson, Gunnery Sergeant Claude H. Clyde and Schriver in that order. For the second time in three days Coppedge outranked Lee to win the Sea Girt Championship Match. The two tied after firing at 200, 600, 900 and 1200 yards but Coppedge won because he had the higher score at the long range.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

The three top places in the National Individual Rifle Match went to Private Charles C. Terry, Clyde, and Farquharson. In the team match Massachusetts led the Marines all the way even though the 12 enlisted Marines did outshoot the Bay Staters at 300 rapid-fire and in the sand bag rest, 600 slow fire stages. When it was all over the Marines stood second, 63 points behind the New Englander's winning 3717. For the first time a

Marine entered the pistol competition. In the National Individual Pistol Match Schriver tried his hand with the new .45 automatic. Among 18 entered in the handgun match, in quest of the three medals, Schriver finished in the middle with ninth place. [80]

FAR EASTERN COMPETITION

War torn Europe disrupted any attempts to continue Palma and other international competitions. Mexican dangers, featured by the Marine participation in the occupation of Vera Cruz, threatened to end future national matches. Aside from competing at Sea Girt in the Divisional Matches Marine competition was decidedly meager. Earlier in the year Corporal Elmer E. Greenlaw had won the Philippine Division Rifle Match. At Tientsin, Marines for the fourth consecutive time, swept the Championships of North China. The April event, fired at 200, 500 and 600 yards prone, went to First Sergeant Frederick Wahlstrom, a young Marine who had quickly become one of the most reliable Marine riflemen. [81] He had successfully competed in the Marine Corps Matches in 1910 and had fired with the squad in the contested National Rifle Team Match that year. In the 1911 Division Matches Wahlstrom completed his requirements for Distinguished Marksman. Soon thereafter he headed for the Orient where he had many chances to impart his shooting knowledge to Marines of Lieutenant Colonel Dion Williams' Legation Guard. In 1915 the 39th Company team, captained by Wahlstrom, succeeded in wresting the Williams Cup from Captain William P. Upshur's 38th Company. Two years later a motorcycle accident on a muddy French road took the life of Frederick Wahlstrom, one of the Corps' most capable rifle instructors. [82]

To China Marines the Williams Cup was comparable to the Cup that East Coast Marines sought, the Elliott Trophy. The 12-inch high cup, complete with two handsome dragon handles,

was a model of Chinese workmanship. Bethlehem Steel Company, through its president, Archibald Johnston, had presented it to Marines of the Legation Guard in 1913. The cup derived its name from the officer commanding the Marines at the time. With Captain Upshur as a firing member, the 38th Company team held the trophy for the first two years but in 1915 the 39th Company took the cup and successfully defended it the following year. Nearly the entire Legation turned out to watch the spirited contest, complete with skirmish run, that took place over the International Rifle Range at Peking.

Sergeant James E. Snow, promoted after his fine shooting at Camp Perry in 1913, showed that his taking the Philippine Division Rifle Match has been no accident. Snow closed the 1914 Marine rifle competition by winning the single gold medal offered in the November Pacific Division Matches at San Diego.

1915

"The culmination of the season's work and the success of the team is measured by its standing in the National Team Match." [83] Thus spoke the Marine Corps Inspector of Target Practice as he looked forward toward the 1915 Nationals. Captain Holcomb could not predict that the finish of the National Team Match would be the most dramatic one yet witnessed but he clearly indicated the stature of the celebrated rifle team match.

Gunnery Sergeant Andrew Hagen started the new competitive year by winning the Marine Corps Match. The Corps had at last followed the National Board in eliminating the skirmish run and like previous Marine Corps Matches this one did not require prior participation at the division level. The early June rifle match was the first Marine Corps Match ever held

on the West Coast, this one being at San Diego. Although several years intervened before the start of the San Diego Trophy Match, the program included an interpost match. On 7 June the squad from Marine Barracks Mare Island defeated San Diego, San Francisco, and Puget Sound in an eight man team match. [84]

Upon completion of the San Diego Marine Corps Match Hagen, along with other medal winners, made the long sea trip, through the newly-opened Panama Canal, to Norfolk. Soon after reporting to First Lieutenant Matthews at Winthrop, the West Coast winners, along with eastern candidates, headed for Wakefield.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

Shooters from the East Coast were primarily men who had acted as coaches at Winthrop. Losing men like Clyde, Lund, Schriver, Coppedge, and Farquharson, as well as Gunnery Sergeant Clarence H. Hartley, Corporal Ralph Henshaw, and Private Walter Randle to the team undoubtedly hindered qualification shooting. No finer testimonial could have been given these Marines than First Sergeant Thomas Joyce's, "if a man fails to qualify with the system of shooting and coaching now in vogue on this range (Winthrop) he is hopeless as a rifle shot." [85]

A new site had been selected for the National Matches - Jacksonville, Florida. The hot southern weather and the need for time to enlarge the range set the date back to October. The late date provided ample warm weather practice for the Marines at Wakefield. For Second Lieutenant Harry L. Smith it was the next thing to being home. Smith, from Concord, New Hampshire, was on his initial tryout for the team. In the succeeding years this same New Englander was to gain respect not only as a fine individual and team shooter, but also as a captain of more winning Marine Corps rifle teams than any other officer.

Marines dominated the top places in the September United Services of New England Matches at Wakefield. Coppedge set a new record for 300 yard prone rapid fire by following his required ten rounds at the D target with two more strings of 50/50. Admittedly, Marines were not firing against top competition, but their taking each and every match served notice to competitors in the Nationals. It is also interesting to see how evenly matched was the team. Only Coppedge took two matches, the 300 Rapid Fire Abbott Match and the ten shot 600 yard Quimby Match. The 15 round, 1000 yard Winchester went to Gunnery Sergeant Joe Jackson; Sergeant George Jones took the 500 yard 'miss and out' Vaughn Match; Private Jessie H. Pullin the 300 slow fire McLane Match and Captain Harold F. Wirgman the ten shot, 1000 yard Berwick Match. [86]

From the successes at Wakefield the team moved on to Sea Girt where new shooters on the Marine team made known their presence as they seized individual matches from the veterans. Second Lieutenant William H. Rupertus outshot 83 others to take the 1000 yard Remington-UMC Match. Hagen won the interesting 500 yard Swiss Match that allowed the firer to shoot until he went out of the black. Many riflemen heard the unpleasant "First and last shot for record, a fow-w-er!" but Hagen ran 14 before hitting the white. Corporal Henshaw, another newcomer, took the 600 yard Rogers All Comers' Mid-Range Match and, for a third time, the eight man Marine team won the Dryden Trophy. [87] A confident and elated team headed for Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE

The Florida State and the Southern Rifle Association Matches provided the warm up for shooting events of the NRA and National Board. Captain Harllee greeted the Marines on their arrival in his official capacity of Assistant Executive Officer. The 150 target range soon provided a large number of rifle

matches in which Marines received their share of cash and medals. The heavy rains, which changed the ground to near swamp, failed to dampen the team spirit nor did a 40-60 mile wind, that tore up tent floors and carried away tent flies, during the night preceding the start of the NRA Matches.

For the first time officials allowed telescopes to be used with the Service rifle in the Leech Match. Team captain Matthews concerned himself with his own Marines as they fired for the oldest trophy in competition. Few paid attention to an overweight, rather sloppy appearing quartermaster sergeant from Troop G, 3d U. S. Cavalry, John T. Thomas who went on to win the Leech Cup. [88] Six years later this same John Thomas became the first winner of the Marine Corps Lauchheimer Trophy.

Marine trained Emil Blade, firing with the 1st Minnesota Infantry, won the Marine Corps Cup. Sergeant Jacob Lienhard showed he had both skill and endurance when he captured the 200 and 300 yard rapid fire match. As a possible at both ranges did not establish a winner, Lienhard proceeded to run four more possible strings at 300 to become the winner. Coppedge, too, had to engage in a shoot-off to take the Members' Match, ten rounds at 600 giving him a possible 50. Not until the 16th shot - six more than prescribed for the Members' Match - did Coppedge win out.

Of the individual NRA events the President's proved the most interesting. At the end of the 200 rapid and 600 slow, Sergeant Hagen stood at what appeared to be an unlucky 13th, having dropped three at 600. Only the 15 rounds at 1000 remained, when teammates jokingly told him he had to get them all, Hagen laconically replied "it's been done before!" On the first shot the cocking piece on the rifle struck Hagen's nose and started a slight bleeding. Although he snuggled closer to his weapon, and succeeding rounds opened the cut, Hagen kept each shot in the black. It took the possible he fired at 1000

to outrank other equal scores in the President's Match. Pictured as a "bloody face with a smile from ear to ear," [89] Hagen had brought laurels to the team and to himself.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

Private Theodore B. Crawley pushed the old timers in the National Individual Rifle Match. Crawley, a tyro like so many of the 1915 Marine team, fired a 315 that placed him in a tie for first place. A point less than the winner's score at rapid fire broke the tie and put Crawley in second. The real feat of the Individual, however, was provided by Joe Jackson. The Marine Gunnery Sergeant's total left him with first leather, one behind the last medal winner. Jackson had a possible at rapid fire which entitled him to continue firing for the special award given for high score in rapid fire. In the "greatest exhibition of rapid fire shooting ever seen on a rifle range" Jackson shot 12 strings of possibles at 300 prone rapid fire. The new world's record holder quit, still in the black, because further shooting might have been injurious to his firing in the team match the following day. [90]

Soon after firing began the next morning, rain halted the 44 teams competing for the National Team Trophy. By the end of the rapid fire the pasters were falling off the targets because of the steadily increasing rain. Firing ceased until after lunch when, the weather having improved, the match continued.

From the start it became apparent that the match would be one between the Infantry and Marines. The soldiers took the rapid fire stage 1190 to 1179 but Marines got back 8 of the 11 points with an 846 at 300 slow fire. Lienhard had lost five points at 300 rapid although both the coach and his shooting partner, Jackson, had scoped all ten rounds into the black. When the target was disked Lienhard had a miss and the loss of that one round would cost the Marines the Match.

Good shooting at 600 brought the Infantry to the 1000 yard, final stage nine points over the Leathernecks. Firing 15 rounds, Gunnery Sergeant Roscoe Arnett and Clyde picked up three points only to have the second Marine pair, Hagen and Corporal William H. Ford lose them and one more besides. Baptist and Sergeant George S. Kase combined to take the



Sergeant Andrew Hagen shown with bloodied nose received while firing winning score in 1915 President's Match.

Infantry 3d pair by 15 points. This put the Marines five ahead. The 4th pair, Coppedge and First Lieutenant Harold L. Parsons lost two of the five points and Jackson and Lienhard saw the lead shrink another point. Farquharson and Corporal E. B. Piper formed the final fair. Their 69 and 61, falling 5 short of the last Infantry pair, gave the soldiers the match by 3 points with a 3646. [91]

Throughout the 1000 yard firing excitement had run at white heat. Marines had entered behind, forged ahead and then slipped in the final moments. Not for many a year would there be such a climax to the big match.

Disappointed but by no means disheartened, the team headed north to their own competitions at Winthrop. A cold, strong wind greeted the 100 shooters that competed for division honors and medals during the first week of November. By the time the shooters had started the final, 20 shot, 1000 yard stage, Corporal Fisher had established a 7 point lead. The black 36-inch circle gave Fisher a fit: the best he could do was a 75 while Private Thomas W. Wayble lost only 9. Wayble took the match running away, his strong 1000 yard score providing an 11 point margin over Fisher's second place 639. [92]

The matches at Jacksonville marked the end of big competition for the second decade of the century. Marines would return to Jacksonville the next year and there were still national matches for 1918 and 1919, but a combination of recurrent problems along the Mexican border and the war in Europe limited the scope of national competition.

1916

Captain Harllee, although no longer associated directly with the Marine Corps rifle team, had not been missing any opportunity

to encourage shooting. As a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and as a director and vice president of the National Rifle Association, Harllee espoused rifle competition.

Harllee's request to the Marine Corps Commandant opened the range facilities of Winthrop to civilian shooters. When it became apparent that more than a desire was needed to get the civilians to hit the target, Harllee introduced a coaching school for civilians. The would-be-shooters from Washington were greeted at the gangplank as they boarded the tug for Winthrop. The last line had not been cast off before Lund and Coppedge commenced their course of instruction. [93] By the time the tug arrived at Winthrop the Marine Corps' principles of rifle shooting had been firmly implanted into each visitor.

During the off-season Marines from Winthrop taught the Boy Scouts of Washington the fundamentals of marksmanship. Schriver had a special knack for working with boys. Other Marines experimented with techniques designed to improve their target skill. In search of better off-hand scores, they developed what came to be known as the "bulls-eye hold." Used only in slow firing standing, the shooter started by sighting in on the number board, thereby reducing the chance of firing on the wrong target. Keeping the head and eyes in the same relative position with respect to line of sight, the shooter raised the muzzle to the bull. As the front sight entered the bull the firer took up the slack of the trigger. When the sight was well in the bull a squeeze discharged the round. If muscles refused to move the trigger then the entire process was repeated.

Troubles with "Pancho" Villa along our Mexican border threatened the 1916 National Matches. Unlike 1912, conditions were such that the matches could be held although all of the regular services, except the Marine Corps, were absent. Captain W. Garland Fay captained the Marine Corps team. While

training at Wakefield readied them for the New England Matches, border troubles cancelled all other competition except the Nationals.

JACKSONVILLE

For a second year Jacksonville would host the National Matches. Harllee, in the absence of the designated Executive Officer, took charge of preparations for the matches. A company of Marines manned the butts and served as scorers, coaches, and spotters on the firing line. The duty of spotting had come about through the pressing demand for optical instruments in Europe which caused many a civilian to part with his binoculars. [94]

No sooner had the opening shot been fired at the National than camp prognosticators conceded that the Marines would take the National Trophy. The Marine Corps riflemen swept the preliminary events to give backing to the predictions that they were the ones to watch in the rifle match. They either took every Southern Rifle Association Match or pressed the winners. In the NRA events Sergeant John J. Andrews won his first major shoot when he outshot more than 600 competitors to take the Wimbledon. Only a "wart" four at nine o'clock on his 18th shot kept him from getting a 100 possible.

Captain Fay, firing his first year of competition, showed his team what could be done when he walked off with the President's Match. A 93 at 200 rapid and a 99 at 600 brought Fay to the final 1000 yard stage with a point lead. None of the 682 competitors could outshoot Fay's 98/100 at the long-range. It was the only time that he piled up so high a total at 1000. Winning by a point Fay found himself the recipient of a gold medal, cash, and an autographed letter from President Wilson. [95]

The Enlisted Men's Trophy, donated in 1911, had escaped capture by its Marine sponsors. With so many regular servicemen absent, the NRA allowed the Marines to enter five teams while National Guard enlisted squads added another 18 teams.

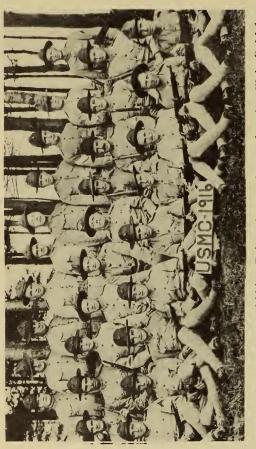
When the 600 and 1000 yard match had been completed, Marine teams were found in the first five places.

With the National Individual Rifle Match completed, Sergeant Raymond Lecuyer being high Marine with third place, all attention focused on the National Trophy Team Match. Like his predecessors, Captain Fay, faced the elimination rule in naming his team. Six of his team had to be men who had never fired in the match. Despite reliables like Schriver, Andrews, and Farquharson on hand, Fay elected to enter a team with only two previous members on it. Only Sergeants Kase and Greenlaw had fired before.

High scores by the Marine riflemen soon justified Fay's selection. The 20 rounds of rapid fire brought the Marines a 6 point lead and, as a large gallery watched, that lead increased to 22 as Fay's men finished the 600 stage. Poor shooting at 1000 threatened the Marine lead as New York put on a fine demonstration. Had the Empire State team been as accomplished at the shorter ranges it would have easily surpassed the Marine Corps' winning 3047.

Rifle shooting culminated in the 16 man United Services Team Match. With little effort Fay's riflemen defeated a National Guard team and another composed of civilians. In a week marred by unsettled weather, a few Marines elected to fire in the National Pistol Matches. Corporal John P. Steele led the four medal placing Marines by taking a gold medal and \$45 for third place.

The matches for 1916 were over. For a second time the bronze trophy depicting Mars holding the dogs of war would rest in the office of the Major General Commandant. While not desiring to take credit from those who fired on the winning 1916 team, it must be stated that the spirited, colorful competition of the past was missing. Jacksonville represented the last National Match before the war. In less than six months



S. H. Henderson, Pvt C. C. Knepp, Pvt Pullin, Marine Corps Team, 1916 - Taken just prior to leaving Wakefield for . E. Payne, Pvt C. A. Gould, Sgt J. Stima, Sgt T. L. Edwards, J. P. Steele, Cpl M. Fisher, Pvt F. J. Obertean, Sgt R. Lecuyer, Pot T. B. Crawley, Sgt E. E. Greenlaw, Pot I. B. Felcyn, Pot G. B. lstSgt O. Hoffman, QMSgt E. W. Thomas, Capt W. D. Smith, Capt W. G. (1 to r) Pvt G. F. Helfert, Cpl J. T. Sheffield, the Nationals at Jacksonville, Florida. Front (1 to r) Pvt W. M. Craig Smith, Cpl A. Anderson. Center (1 to r) Sgt J. Y. Astin, Sgt J. D. Gardner Fay (team captain), 1stLt D. L. S. Brewster, Sgt J Walker, Sgt G.S. Kase. Rear Cpl P. Owens, Pvt J. Cpl

the United States would be an active participant in the European struggle.

More than a score of years had gone by since the first Marine Corps team had participated in the Hilton Match at Sea Girt. Competitive rifle shooting had brought the Marine Corps into a new light for no longer could our teams be considered as simply providing their share of entry fees. Any other match entrant had to reckon with the deadly marksman produced at Winthrop. Marines did not compete year in and year out, like their civilian counterparts, since service duties prevented it. Nevertheless, when one Marine was away on field duty there was always some other Marine to fill the gap.

As creditable as the Marine competitive marksmanship program had been, its main importance was elsewhere. The program had provided the Corps with a cadre of outstandingly skilled coaches who concentrated on improving the marksmanship of the average Marine. During the six years of division and Marine Corps competition, since 1910, qualification percentages had climbed from 20.9 percent to 59.5 percent. [96] Whether it be in the Orient, the Caribbean or in France, Marines would go forth confident in their ability as riflemen.

The below listed Marines were classified as Distinguished during the period covered by the Chapter.

A	
ANDERSON, Alvin (1916)	
ANDREWS, John J. (1907)	
AUSTIN, Harry (1915)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	В		
BAPTIST, Henry		(1905)	
BARBER, Tom D.		(1914)	
BEATTY, Lewis L.		(1908)	
BLADE, Emil J.		(1913)	
BURDETTE, Cornelius L.		(1908)	
	C		
	C		
CLARK, Charles E.		(1906)	
CLYDE, Claude H.		(1911)	
CONACHY, Peter		(1914)	
COPPEDGE, James F.		(1913)	
CRAIG, William M.		(1916)	
CRAWLEY, Theodore B.		(1916)	
CZEGKA, Victor H.		(1911)	·
	.D		
DEAN, Fred J.		(1910)	
DE HART, James		(1907)	
DELOACH, Joseph F.		(1906)	
DELOACH, Taylor C.		(1908)	
DRUM, Andrew B.		(1913)	
	E		
EVANS, Frank E.		(1906)	

NAME	RIFL	<u>E</u>	PISTOL
	F		
FARNHAM, George W.	(1910))	
FARQUHARSON, Archie	(1913	•	
FISHER, Morris	(1916		
FRAGNER, William A.	(1911	.)	
	G		
GARDNER, James D.	(1916	3)	
GREENE, Edward A.	(1908		
GREENLAW, Elmer E.	(1916		
	Н		
HAGEN, Andrew	(1915	5)	
HARTLEY, Clarence H.	(1915		
HENSHAW, Ralph N.	(1915	5)	
HIGGINBOTHAM, Watt G.	(1910))	
HINGLE, John W.	(1907	')	
HOLCOMB, Thomas, Jr.	(1908	3)	
	J		
JACKSON, Joseph	(1913	3)	
JOHNSON, Charles A.	(1911	.)	
JOYCE, Thomas F.	(1911	.)	
	K		
KASE, George S.	(1915	i)	
KETCHAM, John M.	(1905	5)	
KEYSER, Ralph S.	(1911	.)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	L		
LEWELLEN, Archie		(1911)	
LIENHARD, Jacob		(1915)	
LLOYD, Calvin A.		(1911)	
LONSDALE, Thomas A.		(1906)	
LORING, Charles B.		(1912)	
LUND, Peter S.		(1906)	
	M		
McDOUGAL, Douglas C.		(1906)	
MAJOR, Harlan E.		(1914)	
MARKEY, James		(1905)	
MARTIN, Charles H.		(1915)	
MORLEY, Charles E.		(1916)	
MULLALY, Eugene L.		(1913)	
	P		
PARSONS, Harold L.		(1915)	
PAYNE, William E.		(1916)	
PETERSON, John E.		(1911)	
PIPER, Edward P.		(1915)	
PRESLEY, Russell A.		(1914)	
	R		
RANDLE, Walter M.		(1911)	
RENEW, Joseph L.		(1913)	
RUPERTUS, William H.		(1915)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	S		
SCHRIVER, Ollie M.		(1905)	
SMITH, William D.		(1913)	
SNOW, James E.		(1914)	
SPURRIER, Edward W.		(1913)	
	Т		
TURNER, Thomas C.		(1913)	
	w		
WAHLSTROM, Frederick		(1911)	
WALLER, Littleton, W. T.		(1913)	
WAYBLE, Thomas W.		(1916)	
WORSHAM, Tom		(1911)	

CHAPTER III

Consolidation

1918-1921

Soon after the end of the 1916 Jacksonville National Matches, Marines were forced to temporarily set aside thoughts of competitive shooting. The entire system of Marine Corps marksmanship was about to be put to the acid test. Would their method of teaching new recruits rifle firing pay off in combat? Qualification, which had risen steadily, due largely to the coaches produced by the Marine Corps competitive marksmanship program, was indicative of a potential. But there was a world of difference between firing at a known distance target and sighting in on a live, moving enemy soldier.

The battles of France - Soissons, Chateau Thierry, and Belleau Woods - proved conclusively the effectiveness of Marine Corps marksmanship instruction. Foreign officers, time and again, were amazed to see Marines, in the heat of battle, deliberately stop and change their sights. [1] It showed how deeply ingrained was the Marine method of rifle instruction. Even in the hottest fighting the individual recalled the

instructions of his rifle range coaches. Little wonder that the Hun feared the Marine riflemen more than any other fighter.

The old shooters had, for the most part been transferred to field duty. While some headed for Haiti or the Dominican Republic, many sailed for France. A few remained behind, relegated to the inglorious but most essential task of training new Marines. Tom Joyce received a commission as Captain and was transferred from the deactivated Winthrop to the new range at Quantico. Johnnie Andrews, by now a Marine Gunner, assisted Joyce.

At Parris Island, the rifle range had the tremendous task of putting several thousand recruits through qualification firing each month. Most of the new Marines never handled a rifle before, let alone fire one. Major Harry L. Smith had come under the stern tutelage of McDougal. In 1911, as a new second lieutenant at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Smith had received McDougal's expert instructions. Duty at sea had kept him from firing in Marine Corps competition, but he had managed to shoot from time to time with ships' teams. A silver medal in the 1915 Atlantic Division Match, a Bronze in the 1916 Marine Corps Match and the final leg in the 1918 Southern Division Match gave Smith his Distinguished Marksman badge. [2]

Smith was assisted at Parris Island by two other noted Marine shooters, Captains Archie Farquharson and Joseph Jackson. Gunnery Sergeant Charles E. Clark, who had fired on the 1905 and 1906 Marine Corps team had interested Jackson in target shooting. While at Olongapo in 1907 and 1908 Clark instructed Jackson to the point where he could qualify as an expert rifleman as well as a small arms instructor. His rifle shooting ability made him a member of McDougal's 1911 team as second alternate on the winning trophy team. The 1911 Marine Corps competition earned him a Division bronze and a Marine Corps Match gold. In winning the 1912 West Indies

Division Match he earned his third leg for Distinguished Marksman. [3]

Recruits who qualified as high experts were retained at Parris Island for coaches' school. From the school the coaches went to the firing line at Parris Island or to the range at Quantico. This system of developing coaches continued throughout the war. Few of the coaches had had any previous rifle experience, in civilian life, but under Jackson's and Farquharson's tutelage they succeeded in maintaining the high prewar percentage of qualification.

1918

The war completely ruled out competitive shooting in 1917; however, late in the following year the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice decided in favor of holding the national competition at Camp Perry.

Marine Corps Headquarters was too busy with the war effort to organize a Marine Team. At Parris Island, where the great influx of recruits had passed, the forthcoming National attracted considerable attention. An exchange of messages with Marine Headquarters authorized the South Carolina base to enter a team at Camp Perry. Major Harry L. Smith was appointed team captain and Jackson coach. With the exception of Farquharson, no member of the team had ever fired in national competition.

Despite the lack of support from Headquarters, Smith and his 24 man team had ample help. Schriver and Blade took leave and met the team at Camp Perry. Smith, Jackson, and Farquharson delved into their "private" stock of ammunition, carefully saved from prewar shooting, to furnish the 180-grain bullet allowed in the NRA Matches. Only at the last moment

did Major Smith learn that the windjamming bullet had been ruled off the range and the 150-grain spitzer put in its place. [4]

NATIONALS RETURN TO PERRY

A last minute pick-up team of tyros would, under ordinary circumstances, promise slight hope for the Marine Corps. But 1918 was not an average year. This, when coupled with the extremes in weather at Camp Perry and the government issue ammunition required to be fired in all matches, made any event open to either veteran or tyro. If a new shooter was fortunate enough to draw several good rounds of ammunition and fire during one of the breaks in the weather he could surpass any veteran. Also, the use of the Model 1917 Rifle, commonly called the Enfield, instead of the '03, had a profound effect on scores.

With this as a background, it is easy to see that Marines were very lucky - there is no other word for it - in the 9-21 September matches. Nearly a thousand shooters fired in the Members' match. A shoot-off followed the 10 shots at 600 yards with the result that Private John H. McGuire was declared the winner. The 200 yard Rapid Fire Match with the Model 1917 proved easy for 26 candidates who kept all 10 rounds in the big, black silhouette target. In the shoot-off that followed Corporal Allen Blinkley finished second. When the shooters moved back to 300 yards prone, rapid fire, Sergeant Henry J. Hoffner won over 978 competitors. Not a bad beginning for the Marine tyros.

The sights of the Model 1917, providing only 100 yard elevation increments and having no windage adjustment, obviously were not designed for long range shooting. The low scores of the Leech and Wimbledon matches reflected the limitations of the new rifle. The Leech trophy escaped Corporal Henry O. Dettloff by a point but another Marine, who had never fired a

rifle in his life until seven months earlier, took the Wimbledon. Corporal Frank L. Branson won the classic of long range shooting with an unimpressive 92/100. The next day Branson, who had been in the Corps only since 23 December 1917, won the Marine Corps Cup Match. In the President's Match Branson finished third along with three other Marines who fired identical scores. It was Hoffner, however, who received the first place gold medal, autographed letter from the President, and Model 1903 Rifle. [5]

For a war year the National Rifle Trophy Team Match turned out a sizeable representation. A Marine, an Infantry, and 12 Navy teams formed almost a third of the 50 teams competing. Lieutenant Colonel Harllee had been active as director of Navy marksmanship. He had leased and built ranges for blue jackets throughout the country and had insisted that they undertake an intensive competitive program. This explains the large number of Navy teams in the match.

The team match opened with fair weather. The 200 and 300 rapid fire stages gave the Navy #1 team a nine point edge but in the day's closing, 500 yard stage, the Marines got back four. The final 20 rounds at 600 were fired on a day so cold that Marines wrapped themselves in blankets as they sat on the bench awaiting their turn to go on the line. A small fire, only sufficient to warm their hands, assisted Marines in outshooting the sailors by 24 points. [6] A score of 3192 enabled them to retain the National Team Trophy and brought for Major Harry Smith his first winning team.

The 1918 victory continued the Marines on their winning way. More important, it demonstrated the value of Marine Corps rifle instruction. With the exception of team officers every man on the squad had less than two years of service. [7] Ten fired on the most important team match in national competition for the first time. Only one of the new men had ever fired even a .22 caliber rifle before entering the Marine Corps.

Unfortunately, all but Corporal Raymond O. Coulter had left the Corps by 1919.

A. E. F. MATCHES

The guns of war had hardly stopped firing before other Marines were taking up their trusted Springfields to resume competitive shooting. Occupation of Germany gave Marines and soldiers alike the opportunity to practice with small arms during their idle hours. Numerous German ranges soon displayed American targets in the butts and the traditional red flag indicating firing in progress.

Early in 1919 American military men laid plans for two of the largest matches ever held on the European continent. The climax would be the Inter-Allied Matches to be fired between all of the victorious powers. To select the American contingent for the June event, General Pershing authorized the A. E. F. Matches. They took place in May at the newly constructed range at D'Avours, a short distance from LeMans.

Each regiment selected its best shooters. For some units, such as the 13th Marines stationed along the French coast, it had been necessary to construct a complete rifle range in order to conduct the preliminary selection. [8] By 10 May some 1500 shooters had assembled at the huge, but crowded 200 target D'Avours range. Food was miserable, armorers lacking, and each man had to fire in full uniform complete with leggings, helmets, and packs. Under these trying conditions many men failed to give shooting their best efforts. To Marines, however, there was a special challenge - beat the Army.

While old-timers, who were Distinguished, were excluded from shooting for more than their score, they could help the tyros. Experienced Marine shooters soon had the youngsters in hand. When the smoke cleared from the two day rifle match, Marine coaches could be proud of their proteges.

Corporal Leland A. Peyton of South Pasadena, California, failed to win a single stage of the rifle match, although he had been consistently near the top. His 550/600 gave the 22 year old from the Fifth Marines first place. With less than two years service, Peyton had defeated picked marksmen representing every unit and every service in the American Expeditionary Force. [9]

Two points behind Peyton was Sergeant Jonas F. Waters of the 13th Marines. This Iowa farm boy had shot in a few local rifle matches before joining the Marine Corps in the spring of 1917. Training under famous Marine riflemen like Captain Wesley W. Walker and Second Lieutenant James F. Coppedge rewarded him with second place. The Bronze medal for third place went to Corporal Delmar Rippey of the Fifth Marines with a score of 545.

Taking the first three places in the rifle match should have been honor enough for the Marines, but they went one step further. An Army Distinguished Pistol Shot actually fired the high score, 1032, in the handgun event. However, Private Orville B. York received first place gold medal with his 1022 score. York was only 18 years old. The previous year, in May 1917, he had been a high school student in Franklin, Ohio and until he joined the Marine Corps he had never held a pistol in his hand. Now, against 800 competitors, he had "shot rings around them at every range." [10] Such was the result of Marine Corps instruction!

INTER-ALLIED MATCH

A month of practice after the A. E. F. matches sharpened the eyes and eliminated the doubtfuls. Sergeant Waters and Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher had both been sent back to the United States to join the Marine Corps team. Each Allied nation was entitled to send 25 individual rifle and pistol shooters to the 24 June events held again at D'Avours. Marines

furnished 13 of the 25 men who represented the United States. Teams from eight Allied nations - Canada, France, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal, Italy, Greece, and the United States - participated in the shoot. Only Great Britain failed to compete.

The 12 man rifle team match and the 10 man pistol match were both won by the United States. Captain Walker, Lieutenant Coppedge, Sergeant Theodore B. Crawley and Gunnery Sergeant Lester V. Henson represented the Marine Corps on the winning American rifle team. Henson placed second in the Individual Rifle Match in which Americans took the first 18 places. On 6 July, before some 30,000 spectators, General Pershing presented the medals to the successful participants of not only the rifle and pistol matches, but of the track and field events that all formed the Inter-Allied games. Many of the winners, which included seven Marines, formed an AEF team which headed for the National Matches.

1919

Marines once more held their Corps rifle matches after the early May Divisional rifle competitions at Guantanamo, Mare Island, Parris Island, and Quantico. The medal winners gathered at the new rifle range at Quantico to compete for the honor of being declared the champion rifle shooter of the Marine Corps. Corporal Fred H. Waters won the rifle match with a creditable 656 out of 700.

Major W. Dulty Smith had been designated as team captain and Harry L. Smith as coach. For the first time selection of the team would be determined by the individual's performance in the Division and Marine Corps matches. No longer could an established shooter rest upon past laurels and be assured of a position on the team. Now a Marine must shoot his way onto

the team, thereby eliminating earlier feeling that shooting was limited to a select few.

The two Smiths put their heads together to select a 36 man squad. That number provided three complete teams to start and was sufficiently large to encourage competition yet small enough to facilitate control and close observation. Both Smiths were confirmed believers that team officials should fire along-side their men. [11] Only in this way could they appreciate completely the problems of the team.

As with team captains of the past, Dulty Smith faced the decision of how long to train for the Nationals. The obvious answer, "as long as possible," did not necessarily stand up. A team captain had to train his men just long enough to bring them to the National Team Match when they were at their peak. Too little time did not give them opportunity to reach the best condition while too long a period made them stale. Smith decided on a six week training schedule at Wakefield. [12] Once again Marines had resorted to Wakefield because of the belief that if a man could fire a decent score on the Massachusetts range's 1000 yard line he could do so anywhere.

TRAINING

During the first week of instruction men shot their rifles for individual scores. In the ensuing weeks Marines were paired, the total scores of the two being posted daily. The firing routine ran from 0800 to 1130 and from 1300 to 1630. Evenings were free but with the caution that shooters get at least six hours sleep. The observant Smiths, located atop a small knoll near the main entrance, could quickly check on any Marine who habitually kept late hours. [13]

One of the major questions confronting the team was that of caring for the rifles. More specifically, what should be done to reduce barrel wear through metal fouling. In the past "Ammonia Dope" had been used. In 1919 the team resorted to

grease. The method had been experimented with as early as 1912 by McDougal. The procedure was to lubricate each bullet with a light coating of grease. While greasing the bullet had its advantage in prolonging the life of the barrel, it also had its danger. If the grease got into the chamber it could increase the chamber pressure to a point where the chamber would explode. To reduce such a happening Marines used a small jar with a top that maintained steady pressure on the grease. A hole in the top was just large enough to allow the bullet to enter the grease, but sufficiently small to keep the cartridge case from touching the lubricant. After firing 500 to 600 rounds the barrel, if not cleaned, would be well greased. Shooters never touched their rifle barrels except on weekends. Then, with infinite care, they pushed a greased rag from breech to muzzle and back. Never was the cleaning rod slammed down the barrel and back out. This might damage the lands. In the evenings stocks received an application of ten parts Linseed oil to one part turpentine to keep them from warping. [14]

One trick of training, first undertaken in 1916 by Captain W. Garland Fay, involved the use of a rifle with telescopic sight. The average rifleman is confronted with a weapon that refuses to stop moving as he tries to sight in. As his training progresses he reaches a point where the rifle appears steady as he lines up on the bull. However, the team shot frequently finds that even a steady appearing rifle fails to give sufficient accuracy. The fault is magnified when telescopic sights are used. What appeared steady with iron sights moves all over the target with magnification. By using telescopic sights in training the shooter develops the habit of being extremely critical about his hold.

There were other features new to the 1919 team. For the first time a coach could actually assist his men during the firing of a team match. Prior to this partners had to spot and

coach each other. Another innovation, which is now standard, was the camp stool. The stool provided a stable yet simple platform for the "Lord Bury" spotting scope. It also gave the shooter something to rest on between standing shots and while waiting to go on the line.

For years Marines had been plagued by the guard screws on their Springfields becoming loose during firing. Although regulations prevented altering the weapon, Marine ingenuity solved the problem. The screws and recesses were wiped clean with gasoline. Screws were then dipped in water, replaced in the weapon, and allowed to stand undisturbed overnight. [15] Next morning the screws were rusted in so hard and fast that on at least one occasion the head of the screw broke rather than turn.

The above were small tricks employed by the Smiths, but they were innovations that could mean a point or two to each member of the team. That extra bit might be all that would be needed to lift a man from an ordinary score to that required to win a match.

CALDWELL

For the first time the Navy had been selected to host the Nationals. Such an honor demanded a new range. During the war the Navy had acquired a large, swampland at Caldwell, New Jersey. By draining a part of the tract, the site had proven satisfactory for the bluejackets but as the site of the Nationals it had to be expanded. It soon became evident that the Navy had bought more than it could handle.

In order to expand the range to 150 targets it was necessary to obtain infantrymen from Governor's Island and sailors from the *New Mexico*. Finally, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt asked General Barnett to furnish 200 Marines as a labor force. A week before the scheduled 13 August completion it appeared to Colonel Harllee, Executive

Officer of the Nationals, that the deadline would be met, but he had not reckoned with the weather.

For seven straight days the rain came down with hardly a break. The drained area became a swamp, butts and unsodded firing lines gave way to the incessant downpour. Just as the rain abated, the dam at nearby Morristown broke and flooded the range to a depth of four feet. Duckboards and other paraphenalia were floating everywhere; nothing was dry.

By the time the matches started the area had drained and was pretty well dried out, but with practically the firing of the first shot the precipitation returned. Scarcely a match escaped the steady rain. Shooters could not dry out their clothing and equipment in the unheated tents. The new firing lines had not settled, and with rain they became seas of mud that gave shooters no help whatsoever. Only the ever present mosquito enjoyed the 1919 matches.

Harllee had worked hard to make Caldwell a success but with so many unhappy shooters, it ended for all time the Navy's sponsorship of National Matches. Also, it nearly ended Harllee's own career. During the course of an evening meeting, Harllee's ordnance officer, Marine Reserve Major Jack Dooley, carelessly disclosed that the officials of the match did not know what they were going to do with over a million rounds of unguarded national match ammunition. By the following morning a thousand shooters had solved the problem: they had taken every last round. As Harllee was in charge he bore the brunt of the blame for the 'lost' ammunition.

NRA MATCHES

Marines took three of the individual NRA Matches. Corporal Raymond O. Coulter won the rapid fire match by shooting a perfect 100 and following it with 50 more bulls. In the President's match 14 shooters went through the 20 shot 200 yard stage with possibles. By the end of the 500 yard stage,

Sergeant Joseph B. Rhine had moved into an unnoticed 17th place. His 95 at 1000 yards gave Rhine a 289 and first place.

The real interest and excitement occurred in the Members' match. A wide-awake captain in the butt detail had worked out a schedule that permitted his men to fire in an occasional match. Corporal Clarence P. Kennedy had earned a bronze medal in the Southeast Division Matches earlier in the year, but had been cut from the squad at Wakefield. Since then he had been assigned to the inglorious task of pulling targets.

In the ten-shots-at-600 Members', nine men, including Kennedy, had all rounds in the black. A shootoff followed. Marine Gunner Schriver went out on his first extra round and others soon followed him. After 11 additional rounds only Kennedy survived. He continued firing, steadily and rapidly. To him a scope was just something extra to carry. Nor did he bother to feed each round in separately as the team shooters so carefully did. Soon word got around that Kennedy was on his way toward the record 52 bulls. The crowd that gathered behind the lone shooter saw him nearly reach the record. On his 46th round he went out for a four.

The Members' match winner picked up his gear and started to move from the line. Someone in the gallery asked if he had ever shot like that before.

"Made 46 once," replied Kennedy. "Forty-six straight bulls?" asked the unbelieving spectator. "Certainly not!" said Kennedy, "Forty-six out of a possible fifty." [16]

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

With the Springfield, Model 1903 back as the service rifle, Sergeant Theodore B. Crawley became the first Marine ever to win the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. Crawley had almost won the match in 1915 at Jacksonville. In the last year in which high rapid fire decided tie scores, he had come in second when he was outranked.

Crawley, even before his 1912 enlistment, had a strong proclivity for rifle shooting. Squirrel hunting in the Kentucky hills had stimulated this interest. In a day when old shooters were afraid that giving newcomers information would cause their own displacement from the team, Ollie Schriver had helped Crawley. With the 1915 and 1916 squads, Schriver had shown him that a better score could be obtained by being away from the receiver rather than resting nearly on top of it.

While not held with the idea of making Crawley a better rifleman, the young private profited from bits of information he received at daily sessions with Gunnery Sergeant Peter Lund. It seems that one day Lund had asked Crawley to shave him. The Kentucky Marine did such an excellent job that henceforth Crawley had a daily assignment of shaving the stubbled face of the senior noncommissioned officer. From Noah Reeves and George S. Kase, Crawley learned how to read the wind and understand the effects of weather on rifle shooting.

Having earned his Distinguished badge in 1916, Crawley was ineligible for a medal in the 1919 AEF matches, but his high score entitled him to a place on the American team firing in the Inter-Allied Matches. Now, firing in the National Matches with the AEF team, although still very much a Marine, Crawley fired the 20 rounds slow and rapid fire at 200 and dropped but a point. Four more points out at mid-range and a 94 at 1000 gave him 3 points over second place, Marine Gunner John J. Andrews' 286.

Despite the miserable weather there was at least one incident to amuse shooters and Marines in particular. Scorers that stood behind each firing point knew the common military ranks. When Marine Gunner Andrews moved to the line for a long-range match the scorer glanced at the "M. G." that preceded the shooter's name. On the first round for record the scorer boldly announced:

"Major General Andrews, your first shot for record is a five."

The second round brought forth a similar announcement. However, after he put the third round on the wrong target Andrews brought the procedure to a halt. To his embarrassment he had heard:

"Major General Andrews, your third shot for record is a zero." [17]

In no uncertain terms Andrews informed his scorer of the meaning of ''M. G.''

Much had been rumored about the shooting ability of the AEF team. They had swept the Inter-Allied Matches with ease and on the team roster appeared some of the most famous names in the shooting fraternity. To meet this challenge Major Dulty Smith combined old and new talent. He knew his men well and did his job of selection with near perfection. A victory in the National Team Match by 50 points over the "Boys from France" made it three team matches in a row for Marines.

The decade closed on the bright note that the coming 20's could see Marines in the thick of winning rifle competition. Like the New York Yankees of baseball, Marines had developed a farm system that insured a steady supply of top flight material. But even so, responsible Marines were taking steps destined to increase the prestige of Marine riflemen.

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION

There can be little doubt that Marines considered it an honor to wear the gold badge of a Distinguished Marksman. For a brief period in the post-war melee entitlement to the Expert Team Rifleman badge, U. S. Navy, or duty as a team captain, coach or alternate on the high Marine Corps team in the National Team Match could be counted as a credit toward Distinguished. Even with this, by October 1919 only 88 Marines



Jackson. Rear (1 to r) Sgt E. Von Erdmannsdorf, Cpl R. O. Coulter, Sgt W. H. Blase, Sgt E. J. Blade, Pvt P. Moore. Marine Corps Team, 1919 - Front (1 to r) Sgt J. F. Waters, GYSgt M. Fisher, GYSgt R. Lecuyer. Center (1 to r) MarGun O. Wiggs, MarGun J. J. Andrews, Maj J. Dooley, Maj W. D. Smith (team captain), Maj H. L. Smith (coach), 2dLt E. L. Mullaly, Capt J.

had completed requirements for a Distinguished Marksman badge. [18]

Present day Marines may believe that in the era immediately following World War I it was easier to become Distinguished than it is today. For this belief there may be some justification. Division rifle matches required 75 non-Distinguished enlisted competitors who competed for two gold, five silver, and eight bronze medals. Only the medal winners, and Distinguished who placed among the Division medal winners, went on to the Marine Corps Match at Quantico. There, the 60 enlisted, 15 from each of 4 Divisions, fired for 4 gold and 8 silver medals.

It is not the purpose of this history to include each and every change in the course of rifle fire although a description will be given periodically to illustrate how the course developed to the present. In 1921 Marines fired ten rounds of slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards; a like number of rapid fire at 200, 300, and 500 and finished with ten rounds at 1000. All rapid fire was on the present day D target; on eight-inch bull for 300 slow; a twenty-inch center for 500 and 600 slow and the three-foot bulls-eye for 1000. The course, fired over twice, used a total of 140 rounds with a possible score of 700. [19]

Fifty enlisted men competed for the single gold, two silver, and five bronze medals offered in Division pistol competition, which after a lengthy absence was reinstituted in 1921. Shooters had a full day firing at the L target with its five-inch ten ring and scoring values down to the 43-inch diameter two ring. The course started with two strings of seven shots at 50 yards slow fire; an equal number at 75 yards; two strings of seven at 25 yards, 30 seconds per string; the same procedure at 50 yards. Rapid fire, two strings of seven shots, one at 15 yards with 15 seconds per score and the other at 25 yards with a similar time completed the gruelling course.

A total of 84 rounds, when fired twice, gave each competitor a 1680 possible.

1920

MARINES PROMOTE SHOOTING

The new decade introduced increased interest in competitive shooting. Throughout the country small civilian ranges hosted both rifle and pistol matches. In the past there had been only an ephemeral interest shown in international shooting. Scarcely a year would pass in the coming decade without participation by the United States in this new and very different type of competition.

Credit must be given to the Marine Corps for the part it played in promoting international type shooting. Teams that traveled abroad invariably had a Marine as a shooting member and at least one more as team captain, coach or adjutant. Quantico opened its range facilities to all forms of international and Olympic tryouts.

On the national scene, the sea soldiers insured that high order, top flight rifle marksmanship became synonomous with the name Marine. To meet this new responsibility Marines entered their own forms of rifle and pistol competition in increasing numbers. Marksmanship was a personal interest of the Major General Commandant and as such there was close coordination between the head of the Marine Corps and his Inspector of Target Practice.

Since 1910, when Captain Charles H. Lyman assumed the duties, the Inspector of Target Practice had been an experienced rifleman. The Inspector knew the shooting game intimately, understood the problems of shooters and team captains alike and could advise the Commandant on steps designed to

foster Marine marksmanship. The Inspector of Target Practice maintained close liaison with the Personnel Assignment section. Because of this, Marine shooters received assignments at the end of each target season that were designed to assist them in preparing for the next season as well as making their knowledge available to other Marines. Most Marine marksmen went to range duty although some joined expeditionary units and a few were assigned to recruiting duty. In the 1920's Captain Jacob Lienhard, on recruiting duty in Detroit, instituted an active rifle and pistol program in that city. [20] The same thing occurred in Toledo where Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher worked closely with the Police Department. In his spare time Fisher assisted in developing a highly effective small arms training program for the law enforcement officers. [21]

CAMP PERRY AGAIN

Four Division rifle matches brought Marine medal winners to Quantico in early May where Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd demonstrated that he had lost none of his touch by capturing the Marine Corps Rifle Match with a 647/700. Immediately after the match, Major Calvin A. Matthews, the team captain, made his selection, broke camp, and headed for Wakefield. After training and match firing in Wakefield's New England Championships, Marines returned to Camp Perry and the 1920 National Matches.

With the large number of servicemen returning to civilian life, it was not unusual that many of them took up shooting as a hobby. This partially explains the expansion of the National Matches both in number of competitors and in the number of matches offered. For the 1920 Nationals, the NRA included no less than 20 individual and team awards; however, not every team or competitor was eligible to win all awards. The Wimbledon, 20 rounds at 1000, the Leech, 15 at 800, 900 and 1000,

and the President's, 20 rounds at 200 rapid, 600 and 1000 prone, were the main individual matches. The Marine Corps Cup, 20 shots at 600 and 1000, and the Members' Match, ten rounds at 600, were other important individual matches of the NRA. The team matches included the Enlisted Men's Team Match, 10 shots at 200 rapid and the same at 600 slow fire by six man teams, the Herrick, which is explained fully in the following pages, and the Championship Regimental Team Match. The last-named, 10 shots at 200 rapid and 10 at 600 slow by six man teams, subsequently became the Rumbold Trophy Match. The remaining matches were the off hand match; rapid fire match and various long range matches. Some events were open to all; others only to National Guardsmen and others to civilian competitors.

In all the preliminary events there seemed to be every indication that Marines might take the National Trophy for the fourth consecutive time. First Lieutenant Charles C. Simmons, firing a score equal to that of the winner, lost the Governor's Match of the Ohio Rifle Association Program as his score at the long range was a point less than the victor's. However, Gunner Andrews came through to capture the Marine Corps Cup. His score for 20 rounds at 600 was a mediocre 97, but at 1000 he lost only two for wind, ending with a 195. A month later, Andrews showed what could really be done at 1000 yards. Firing at Quantico, he unofficially broke the 1000 yard record by running 33 consecutive bulls-eyes with the service rifle. [22]

National Individual Rifle Champion Theodore Crawley continued his 1919 winning ways by taking the Member's Match, but not until he had run nine more than the regulation ten bulls. The Kentucky Marine went on to take the Leech Cup, and became the first shooter since 1910 to fire a perfect score in the Leech Match. As an omen of things to come, three other

riflemen also fired the 800, 900, and 1000 yard shot, without dropping a point. In the shootoff that followed the final seven rounds at 1000 yards Crawley put an additional 11 shots into the black. Not only had Crawley established a new Leech record, but also he was the first Marine to win the Leech, the country's oldest trophy for rifle marksmanship.

Marines availed themselves of the opportunity to fire in the Herrick Team Match, the eight man match that required each competitor to fire 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. Since 1907, when former Ohio Governor Myron T. Herrick donated the trophy, the Herrick had been a classic of the Ohio Rifle Association. In 1920, the NRA assumed sponsorship for the Herrick, making it the only team match opened to any competitor. None of the four Marine teams entered could overhaul the sharp-eyed Bay State eight, but Marines could feel a certain sense of accomplishment in their second place 1722 score.

The National Trophy Rifle Team Match indicated a contest between the Marines and the Infantry. At the end of the first day's 200 and 600 yard firing, Marines had a three-point lead on the soldiers. A dull light and a shifting wind, which greeted shooters the next day as they came forward to fire the 1000 yard final stage, particularly affected two Marines. Lieutenant Simmons and Gunnery Sergeant Charles R. Nordstrom had come back to the long range, down only the 12 points they had dropped at 600. In the unpredictable conditions of the following day, they lost nearly two points a round as they dropped 37 points between them at 1000. The small, three point, Marine lead, so carefully built at short and mid-ranges, evaporated until finally the Marine Team was 21 points behind the winner. The Infantry took the 1920 team match with a final score of 3321 and a sharp-shooting Navy team eased the Marines out of second place and into third. [23]

MARINES ENTER PISTOL COMPETITION

While no year could be termed a complete success when the National Trophy is lost, Marines did partially vindicate their rifle defeat by literally sweeping the pistol matches. To an old Marine rifleman the handgun is something he takes up when his body refuses to bend to the positions required for the rifle. But a new generation of Marines showed what a .45 caliber automatic could do.

Actually, the most outstanding Marine was no young lad. John M. Thomas, as mentioned earlier, had shot with cavalry teams before World War I. During the conflict he received a temporary commission, but when the hostilities ended he faced a reversion to enlisted status. Not only would Thomas have to revert, but he would also have to assume his prewar position, one which meant that many of his juniors were now his seniors. It was too much for the old trooper to take. On 17 February 1919 he enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps. Thomas, with 18 years service, was conspicuous among the "hardly-dry-behind-the-ears" recruits. Major Harry Smith noticed Thomas and made him his First Sergeant at the Parris Island range. [24] Thomas detested the paper work routine so Smith urged him to go out and shoot the pistol during afternoons.

Thomas knew the .45 automatic from earlier cavalry experience when he had successfully placed in the 1915 National Individual Pistol Match. Nevertheless, the Nebraskan took renewed interest in the handgun. Soon he was snapping in at least two hours daily besides firing in the afternoon. A year of practice and Thomas was ready for the best.

Thomas led the 72 medal winners in the National Individual Pistol Match. Firing at the five-inch bull of the L target, he shot an 89 at 50 yards; 99 at 25 time-fire, and 91 quick-fire for a total 279. Thomas also took his share of wins in the NRA's short schedule of pistol matches. So little attention

was paid to the handgun that both the re-entry matches and the squadded events failed to specify the type of pistol required. A .45 shooter fired on equal terms with a .22 competitor.

Close behind Thomas was Second Lieutenant William J. Whaling. An ardent sportsman and a splendid athlete, Bill Whaling was coach of the Sixth Marines' baseball team when he first learned of the 1919 AEF Matches. With no previous experience in pistol shooting, Whaling went to D'Avours to fill the regimental quota that required an officer shooter. Snapping in and firing practice rewarded Whaling with a gold medal in the AEF Pistol Matches and his first leg toward Distinguished Pistol Shot.

Placing in the 1920 National Individual Pistol Match and firing as a member of the winning pistol team completed



Major Harry L. Smith, team captain of five winning squads in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match (taken in 1920).



Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, three time Lauchheimer winner and prominent Marine pistol shot 1920 to 1926.

Whaling's requirement for Distinguished Pistol Shot. Thomas, too, qualified at the same time for the coveted gold badge. Thus, the Marine Corps' first Distinguished Pistol Shots are Lieutenant William J. Whaling and Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas. The following year Whaling received his third medal in rifle competition and became not only a Distinguished Marksman but the first Marine to be Distinguished with both weapons.

The winning AEF pistol team had received a handsome gold cup at the 1919 Inter-Allied Match. A gift of the Chinese Ambassador to France, the cup would henceforth be awarded to the winning team in the National Pistol Team Match. Whaling and Thomas headed what was termed 'five seasoned pistol shots.' The other three Marines were Second Lieutenants Ray W. Jeter and John J. Faragher and Corporal James F. McDowell. A 1330, nearly 60 points ahead of the second place team, gave the Marines first place among the 36 teams competing in the initial National Board Pistol Team Match. [25] Whaling's 282 and Thomas' 286 had led the way for the Marines.

1920 OLYMPICS

Belatedly, and without complete details, the National Rifle Association announced that the United States would enter a team in the forthcoming Olympics. Quantico was selected as the site for the tryouts. Immediately after the Marine Corps Matches, competitors started practicing for a place on the American Olympic team. Of the seven Marines who tried out for one of the 12 positions, Lieutenant Joseph Jackson, Gunnery Sergeant Ollie Schriver, and Sergeants Morris Fisher and Ralph Henshaw were selected. [26] Major W. Dulty Smith was designated team coach.

After practice on an army range at Coblentz, Germany, the team arrived at the new Belgian range at Beverloo, 40 miles north of Antwerp. It did not take long to see why Beverloo had

been called "the strangest range in the world." There were no firing lines. Rather, the Belgians had constructed an arc series of mounds, from 3 to 15 feet high, that allowed shooters in the prone position to see their targets. Between the mounds firers gained protection from the wind for offhand and kneeling positions. [27]

Despite a ruling which barred slings, and without scopes, which our riflemen erroneously believed were not allowed, American shooters soon made their presence felt. Americans won 8 of the 11 matches of the Olympiad. Included in the victories were the individual and team events, of which the outstanding feature, was the individual free rifle match, a contest that allowed any type of centerfire, bolt action rifle.

The 300 meter event, which called for 40 rounds at prone, standing, and kneeling, had never been won by an American. In the past it had been generally conceded that Europeans with their Martini-action, free rifles could easily outshoot Americans. With this in mind, a mild eruption occurred when Sergeant Morris Fisher, using a service rifle, defeated the elite of Europe. His 996 with an '03 stood 11 points above Denmark's Larson. Fisher used his high score as part of the winning U. S. total in the five man team match. Jackson and Schriver, along with Fisher, assisted the American team in winning a second, five man team match, the 600 meter contest.

In looking at Fisher's impressive total it would seem that here was a cool, experienced individual who was unperturbed by the pressure of an important match. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Fisher had learned much during his earlier years in the Corps. A violin provided relaxation and developed coordination that carried over to rifle shooting. Peter Lund's disclosure that catching his handlebar mustache in the forward movement of the Springfield's bolt had cost him a match, convinced Fisher of the wiseness of remaining cleanshaven.

At Beverloo, Fisher's first three sighters, standing, hit well in the black. Then the record target appeared. For 20 minutes Fisher fought to calm his nerves and to get the first shot off. The coach talked to him; so did fellow shooters. Finally, the team captain ordered him to get the round off regardless of where it landed. A wide three, followed by a seven and an eight settled him down. [28] After a creditable score standing, Fisher used his "jackknife" sitting position which put him ahead of all other competitors. Jackson had been coaching Fisher. Since Beverloo was wide open the wind near the targets and that on the line was the same. Without scopes to read the wind, Jackson calmly sat behind Fisher and chainsmoked cigarettes. To Jackson's experienced eye the drift of smoke was all that was needed to determine the wind. [29]

1921

For nearly 40 years Marines in general and shooters in particular have reminisced about the fabulous 1921 team. When anyone speaks of rifle records or of long strings of possibles, he must take into consideration the feats of 1921's Marine Corps Team. Before examining the performance of the team it is necessary to review the Marine Corps competitive program that brought forth the great squad.

SAN DIEGO TROPHY

As in the previous year there were the usual Division Matches, but for the first time all of them included pistol competition as well as rifle. For west coast Marines there was an added incentive in the interpost rifle match that followed the individual matches. Since 1910 Marines on the east coast, and from Caribbean posts as well, had gathered to compete for the

Elliott Trophy. The expense involved and loss of services to the parent unit had made it impracticable for west coast posts to send teams east. Instead they had held their own interpost competition but without the incentive of a trophy.

Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton commanded the Advanced Base Force at San Diego. He had so endeared himself to the local citizenry, who frequently called him "Uncle Joe," that San Diego's civic organizations got together and presented a beautiful trophy to the Marine Corps. Known initially as the San Diego Perpetual Trophy, it is now simply called the San Diego Trophy. [30] However, because of the bronze California bear that sits atop the trophy's redwood base it is also unofficially referred to as the Bear Trophy.

Following the Western Division Matches, held at Mare Island, teams from San Diego Advance Base Force, Mare Island, Bremerton, Pearl Harbor, and Marine Barracks, San Diego, competed for the new trophy. An elated General Pendleton had the pleasure of presenting the trophy to his own Advanced Base Force team, captained by First Lieutenant Lewis B. Reagan, whose 1475 finished 17 points over second place Mare Island. [31]

On the east coast, Parris Island took the Elliott Trophy for the fourth consecutive time. The South Carolinians' good fortune was remarkable when it was considered that regulations prohibited men who had been members of a rifle range detachment during the four months previous to the match from competing. [32]

LAUCHHEIMER TROPHY

At long last a trophy had been offered that would identify an individual as the champion Marine Corps rifle and pistol shot. In February 1921 the family of Brigadier General Lauchheimer, who had died on 14 January 1920, presented the bronze trophy to the Marine Corps for "annual competition in small arms

firing." From its inception the Lauchheimer Trophy required skill in both weapons; however, the rifle was given a preeminent position. Rifle scores constituted 71 percent of the total while the handgun received the remainder. [33]

For six years, that is until his retirement, John M. Thomas dominated the Lauchheimer competition. In 1921, 1922, and 1923 he won the first place gold medal. In 1924 and 1925 he placed second and in his final year Thomas received a third place bronze medal.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

At the conclusion of the Elliott Trophy Match, Captain Harry L. Smith made his selection for the rifle team while Lieutenant Whaling did the same for pistoleers. Regulations had changed somewhat from the previous year. For the first time short range slow fire at Camp Perry, including a new 200 yard standing, would be done at a ten-inch bull instead of the long established eight-inch circular black. The National Rifle Team Match had been reduced to ten instead of a twelve man squad, but Smith had still to enter five men who had not previously fired in this event.

One of the most formidable problems facing Smith was that of getting complete cooperation from the team. Gone was the friendly team atmosphere that had prevailed before the war. If any one reason can be given for this it may be the cash awards which were given for places in nearly all individual and team matches. A shooter, during the course of a season, might win upwards of \$300. Experienced shots were understandably reluctant to part with trade secrets. When a youngster was up on the firing line he was on his own. One example involving Gunner Andrews, who was notorious for his unwillingness to help, will illustrate this attitude.

Andrews, who had finished, watched Private Thomas J. Jones head for the line to fire the 1100 yard Libbey Match at

the 1919 Sea Girt. Jones, firing his first year with the team, asked Andrewshow much elevation he used. Andrews informed him that he had used "just enough." Jones starting with what he thought to be the correct elevation, found his first round low and requiring an eight minute correction. On finishing Jones related his problem to Andrews who gave him a stern tongue lashing. It went something to the effect that Jones should have known that he had to move his sights up two minutes for headwind, two more for light, two for temperature, and two for a cold rifle barrel. Jones listened in awe as Andrews told him the proper setting for elevation. The only trouble was that Jones had already fired his 15 rounds for record; the damage had been done. [34]

WAKEFIELD

The United Services Matches of New England, with Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., as executive officer, brought Smith's team their first victory. During the night of 11 August a few members of the Marine team, while roaming the range, peered in the window of the statistical office. As they gazed at the trophies, one, a brass and mahogany clock, struck the hour. One of the Marines made the remark "I sure aim to win that clock. It just suits me."

The next morning Tom Jones was one of the first to be at the line for the Campbell Match, calling for two sighting shots and ten more for record from a 300 yard prone position. A drizzle kept down spectators and reduced chances of a good score on the eight-inch bull.

Jones was virtually unknown to bigtime shooters. While promising, he just did not compare to some of the veterans that formed the Marine Corps team. Like many another Marine he had come under McDougal's tutelage. While in Cuba before the war, McDougal had informed Jones that he would learn to shoot as long as he was in his outfit. McDougal

worked with Jones on his position, particularly the prone. The teacher determined what was a good position, not the shooter. [35] Now Jones could see the value of McDougal's exacting demands.

Firing in the third relay, Jones' first sighting shot was a four while his second sighter was a center bull. With the correct dope Jones proceeded to run ten straight for a possible and the right to continue shooting. As he fired away, word soon passed that both Jones and a civilian, G. L. Cutting, were "clean." It was enough to bring the gallery.

While not on adjacent targets the two shot as pairs. After firing and seeing the spotter resting in the small black bull, Jones would rest his head on his arm until he heard the discharge of Cutting's weapon.

Midway through the string the pit detail had to put a new center on Jones' target, he had literally shot out the bull on the original target. So close did he hold his shots that Jones shot up four white spotters and had hit the fifth several times. [36]

Cutting fell out on his 101st shot while Jones, at the moment, had recorded his 129th five. He had won his clock. Finally, on his 133d shot for record he went out for a close four. It was a phenomenal string, even the more remarkable when the steady rainfall is considered. Throughout the late stages of his lengthy run Jones had only one thought uppermost in his mind, that with so much shooting he would wear out the barrel of his new rifle.

The achievements at New England's Wakefield were not over, on the following day, during the Phelan 300 yards Rapid Fire Match, veteran Joe Jackson found the black of the bullseye. As on the day of the National Individual at Jacksonville in 1915, Joe fired string after string of possibles. When he had run 80 consecutive bulls he calmly cleared his piece and walked off the line. After all, his lead was uncontestable and,

what was more important, he was 'tired of working the bolt." [37]

SEA GIRT

With their splendid shooting at Wakefield in the scorebooks, the Marine Corps team headed for the great New Jersey Range at Sea Girt. The first competitive Marine Corps team had fired at Sea Girt 20 years before. While 1901 will not be remembered for Marine competitive achievements 1921 would be a memorable one. From the moment they arrived the Marines knew they were in tough company. The Navy team and representatives of the Infantry team were present to bolster the shooters of the Coast Artillery Corps.

After two days of team and small match shooting, the competitors started on the major matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association - the Roe, Libbey, Rogers All-Comers, and Spencer. Sea Girt used its own particular type of target, the chief difference being in the B and C target. The B, used at mid-range, had a 16-inch diameter bull instead of a 20-inch as required in NRA and National Board Matches. The long range C target at Sea Girt had six inches less diameter than the standard 36-inch bull used at Perry.

For the Roe Match, two sighters and 20 for record at 1000, the day was perfect. A late afternoon start made for a falling wind and the sun at the shooter's back. The last relay found three Marines on it, Privates Robert C. Glenn and Lowell B. Bowen, and Captain Harry L. Smith. Ordinarily Smith was a confirmed believer that a team captain should shoot along with his team; however, on the previous day Smith had nearly hung up his rifle when he had missed shot after shot at 1000 yards. [38]

Shooting with their iron-sighted, heavy-barreled Spring-fields, the three Marines placed shot after shot into the 30-inch bulls-eye. Bowen fired his possible and an additional 13

to make his claim for the match. And it looked as if Bowen had the record for 1000 yard shooting. The veteran civilian, John Hessian, had placed 21 straight fives, in the larger bull, during the 1920 Catrow Match at Perry.

Bowen's record string was to stand only until Glenn, another unknown in the shooting fraternity, started firing at six o'clock. His first two shots were not indicative of what was to follow, the first being a two and the second a three. His first shot for record was in the black. As Glenn fired his 11th shot team captain Smith started over the Roe course. Sea Girt's "Golden Hour" was on. In the failing light Smith and Glenn continued to register in the black. Finally, after breaking the hour old record set by Bowen, Glenn went out on his 40th shot. Smith continued firing, but on his 39th shot he went out of the black; Glenn was the winner. [39] Far down in the results of the Roe Match, among the tyros, stood Sergeant John W. Adkins. His 95 brought him 22d place and none of the fame that he would soon enjoy.

In a short span of two hours the 1000 yard record had been shattered three times. Conditions had been ideal. The sun hung directly behind the shooter and the often bothersome wind of midday had disappeared. However, this fine shooting was not the climax. More was to follow.

After a day of team matches, individuals prepared for the Libbey Match, an event calling for 2 sighters and 15 shots for record at 1100 yards. Once again Tom Jones demonstrated his shooting skill and confirmed that his 133 bulls at Wakefield were not just luck.

As Jones climbed to his firing point he learned that 4 relays had not been able to better a 74 for the 15 shots. His first sighter was a three at four. Adding two minutes elevation and putting on three quarters of a point windage, Jones saw a white disk marking his second sighter. The next ten bullets found the center of the bull. As the heated weapon caused the bullets

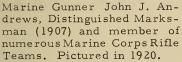
to rise Jones held down to complete his string of 15 in the black. But he was not through. As the word passed that something was going on at Target 89, the crowd gathered. With his high 17th shot Jones took off a minute of elevation and returned well into the center of the bull.

By now the entire Marine squad had gathered behind him as Jones found himself alone on the line. From time to time he had to take off more elevation to compensate for rising bullets from the hot rifle. His 60th shot filled his scoreboard with fives, the scorer letting out a cry for a second board. Even the Marine cook, his calls of "chow" unheeded, joined the gallery. Finally, after two hours of continuous firing, Jones' 67th shot went out for a four. The North Carolina mountaineer's string of 15 for record plus 51 additional bulls was a record to stand for some time. However, the youngster's efforts were but a forerunner of things to follow the next day. [40]

The Rogers All-Comers MidRange Match called for 2 sighters and 20 shots for record at 600 prone on the B target. Using their national match Springfield's the Marines soon learned that a 20 shot possible meant only that one still had a chance. Altogether there were eight shooters who had stayed in the black for the regulation number of rounds. Six of these were Marines.

To settle the match required a shootoff. Not until Sergeant Albert F. Frederich dropped his 51st shot for record was Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd declared the winner. Lloyd started late in the afternoon. The long string heated his barrel to where its warmth had penetrated through stock and glove. As twilight settled over the line Lloyd recorded his 100th straight five. Then for good measure he added one more. Darkness and fatigue had halted his string at 101. [41] His shooting performance brought hearty congratulations from Major General Commandant Lejeune for winning the match and establishing a new record.







Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd, outstanding rifleman and coach of Marine Corps and U. S. International Rifle Teams during the 1920's and 1930's. Pictured in 1920.

Earlier in the day long distance shooters had competed in the Spencer Match which required 2 sighters and 15 rounds at 1200 yards prone. By the time the 75 entrants had fired, only Sergeant Edwin F. Holzhauer showed a 75 possible. As the gallery circled behind him Holzhauer continued running shots until he had achieved the remarkable total of 41 consecutive bulls-eyes at 1200 yards.

1921 NATIONALS

Marines continued their record breaking ways as they shot in the big matches at Camp Perry. The Nationals had been enlarged not only in size but also with the introduction of several new matches. While the matches were designed to tax the skill of even the most schooled and experienced marksman, a week at Perry showed the tournament officials that their efforts were in vain. In a place where possibles could not come close to deciding the winner something had to be done; the conditions of the matches had to be made more difficult.

The hero of the individual matches was Sergeant John W. Adkins who throughout practice had been in and out with the big Marine team. Neither at Wakefield nor at Sea Girt had he been among the leaders, but at Perry the Missourian hit his stride.

The Perry Shoot was not a day old when records started falling. The Remington Match, calling for 2 sighters and 10 shots for record at 1000 yards got underway shortly after lunch. Conditions for the match were excellent, the target being clear and only a steady breeze fanning the mirage. Sergeant Crawley, firing in one of the early relays, ran 10 bulls for a possible plus 6 more; however, he had not reckoned with his teammate, Adkins.

It was nearly five in the afternoon when Adkins fell into the prone position. He was using his special heavy-barreled Springfield which mounted a low-powered scope. His second sighter, a pinwheel, readied him for his record run. Nearly all the rounds that followed were in the center of the 36-inch bull. As his rifle heated up his shots climbed and from time to time Adkins would carefully take off a little elevation. Shot after shot found the black. Not until his 70th round did he move from the center of the black, to about five inches in at five o'clock. Only the climbing effect of his rifle bothered him. Still in the black, the young sergeant ran a possible plus 61 additional bulls-eyes. Finally, after nearly two hours on the line, team captain Smith stopped Adkins. Altogether Adkins had fired 71 fives plus his second sighter. [42]

Two days later Marines once again gave competitors an exhibition of long range shooting. This time it was the Western

Cartridge Company Match, an event calling for 10 shots for record at 900 yards after the usual two sighters. Gunner Charles R. Nordstrom led the way as he fired his string of 10 plus an additional 25 bulls. Moments later Nordstrom's teammate, Gunnery Sergeant Edgar L. Rush, eased past him with 7 more bulls for a total of 42. Still, none had yet seen what Adkins, the Marine 1000 yard record holder, could do.

Recovered from his gruelling stint at 1000 in the Remington, Adkins commenced firing with the fifth relay. His first two sighters were hard in the center. Once again the "glasseyed" Adkins was off on a long string. He completed his ten shot possible, despite an unsteadily blowing wind, and headed after his two teammates. He nearly lost his 63d shot as the wind took him well toward the edge of the bull at five o'clock. At last the wind and a heated rifle caught him on his 81st shot, a four at two o'clock.

The honors were still coming to Marines as demonstrated in the Winchester Match. The 800 yard match had numerous possibles, so many in fact that a possible and ten additional bulls ranked no better than 47th place. Sergeant Raymond D. Luyster, in one of the early relays, fired 78 bulls. As Luyster neared the end of his string, Tom Jones started on the same course. Just to show that his Wakefield and Sea Girt records were no accidents, Jones ran 98 bulls-eyes before finding himself in the white. Still, the winner had not been found. Crawley took over Luyster's warm rifle, fired-a sighter four, adjusted and started his long run. About every 20 rounds he took off half a minute of elevation to compensate for his increasingly heated rifle. Not until his 177th shot did Crawley drop a round out of the black, victorious. [43]

From the events of the three matches it became obvious that further competition under these conditions would no longer represent a feat of skill but rather one of endurance. For example, Adkins after his record run at 900 had joined Crawley

in the Winchester Match. His 131 rounds in the black were good for second place, but it also represented 212 rounds of pressure shooting. To put it another way, Adkins had spent over four hours in the prone position feeling the continued pounding of a high-powered rifle.

The next day called for the celebrated Wimbledon Cup Match at 1000 yards. A possible in the Wimbledon had long defied shooters, the first one being registered only in 1920. Then both men who went clean dropped out after firing one additional bull. Records are made only to be broken and in the case of the 1921 Wimbledon nearly 700 competitors would see Adkins, firing his final time with the team, at his very best.

Starting in midafternoon the Marine sergeant planted his first 15 shot from one side of the bull to the other, but the important thing was that they were still in the black. After the shaky start Adkins settled down until he nearly lost his 40th shot. With the gallery gathered behind him he went on to break his own recently established record of 71 five's at 1000 yards.



First Sergeant Theodore A. Crawley stands besides a composite of his 176 rounds fired in the 800 yard Winchester Match, Camp Perry, 1921.

Not until his 76th shot did Adkins lose a five. Without a question the treasured Wimbledon was his.

FARR TROPHY

As wonderful as Adkin's shooting had been an equally creditable performance had been accomplished by a civilian. Since it was so outstanding, it is worthy of recounting in a history dedicated to Marines. As the last relays prepared to fire the Wimbledon Match a wiry, blue-eyed, 62-year old, six-footer from Washington State, took his 22 rounds of ammunition from a Marine scorer behind his target.

Beside him were riflemen with all the paraphenalia appropriate to a match that permitted any rifle. George R. "Dad" Farr had drawn an issue rifle the day before. Standard sights and no opportunity to sight it in, a makeshift scope obtained by cutting a pair of field glasses in half, were, in addition to his age, further handicaps.

A high sighter, in the two ring, gave Farr the information he needed. After using a micrometer to change elevation he fired the remaining 21 rounds with the white spotter appearing after each round. Farr had left the line before a range officer told him of his right to continue firing. A spellbound group of spectators watched as 30, 40, 50 rounds hit the black.

Farr had used all of the ammunition on the line. Delay in obtaining more 'tin-can' bullets cost precious moments of daylight. By now the rectangular target was but a gray shadow against the skyline. On his 70th shot, the black bull was no longer visible. The 71st round was out and 'Dad' knew it the moment it was fired. He had not caught Adkins, but with iron sights and a standard rifle he had pushed the best.

The Ordnance Department presented him with a case of ammunition and the rifle he had used. Friends chipped in to purchase an immense silver bowl. Since 1922 the Farr Trophy

has been awarded to the individual making the highest score with the service rifle in the Wimbledon. [44]

These were the record-setting individual matches of the National Rifle Association. However, the fabulous Marine team still had other victories ahead. Sergeant Paul A. Sheely kept the Marine Corps Cup in the family when his 197 out of 200 proved high among the field of 800. In another of the new 1921 matches, Gunner Andrews captured the Hercules Powder Company Match with 48 bulls at 600 yards.

Only two of the big individual matches escaped Marine riflemen. The President's Match, indicative of the Military Rifle Championship of the United States, went to a Minnesota civilian, his score being one point better than Joe Jackson's second place 242. In the Leech Cup, which Crawley had won the year before, Marines could do no better than 21st place with Sergeant Frederick's 103/105.

The team events of the NRA Matches gave a preview of what might be expected in the "Dogs of War" competition. Marines captured the Regimental Team Match with its Rumbold Trophy. Theirs was also the United Services Match, but the Infantry took the Enlisted Men's Team Match by two points and scored a smashing triumph in the Herrick Trophy Match with a 1738 score, 15 ahead of the Marines.

The doughboys also became the first winners of the Roumanian Trophy. During the Inter-Allied games in 1919 Roumania had entered a rifle team which was equipped with Springfields and assisted by American coaching. As a result Roumania finished in fourth place behind the United States, France, and Canada. In appreciation of American assistance, the Roumanians presented the Americans with a handsome silver trophy. Under the auspices of the NRA, six-man teams fired ten rounds at 200 and 600 for the AEF Roumanian Trophy.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

The stage was set for the National Team event. This would be a struggle between the Infantry and Marine Corps. The Infantry was out to repeat its performance of the previous year while the Marines sought once more to get back on to the winning road they had walked since 1916.

The match, delayed by winds and rain, did not start until after lunch. Riflemen firing the 200 yard slow fire standing stage found the bulls-eye more elusive than ever as they battled 25 mile an hour winds. At the end of the standing stage the Infantry had 22 points on the Marines. The match had only begun. At 200 yards rapid Marine riflemen picked up seven and four more at 300 rapid. The following day, the sea soldiers gained another three points at 600, thereby cutting the Infantry lead to eight. In a dramatic finish at 1000 yards Smith's shooters repaid the soldiers for what they had done the year before to Marines. They overcame the eight point deficit and added another 15 for good measure. [45] Once more the long ranges had demonstrated the specialty of the Corps. The uphill struggle for the National Trophy stands as a fitting climax for one of the truly great Marine Corps rifle teams.

As successful as the rifle shooting had been, Marines did even better in the pistol matches. For the second year in a row Thomas won the National Individual Pistol Match. Returning from the International Matches at Lyons, France, only a few days before the match, Thomas had had little opportunity to practice. After firing the slow-fire International course, refamiliarization with the .45 was particularly necessary.

A new target greeted the handgunners, the L target having been cast aside in favor of the standard American pistol target that is still in use today. Firing at 25 yards, Thomas put together scores of 97 at slow and 92's at timed and rapid fire

for a total of 281. The timed and rapid were the same as fired today - 20 seconds for five rounds of timed fire and half that much for five rounds rapid. In 1922 the slow fire was moved to 50 yards, thus establishing the current national match course with the exception of the "X" ring.

Pistol team captain Whaling had not rested content with the 1920 victory. Careful searching during the off season brought forth new handgunners. As a result three new men, who fired along with Whaling and Thomas, helped produce the 31 point margin over the second place Infantry team. A 1318 total gave Marines their second consecutive National Pistol Team Championship. One significant reason for this success was the excellent performance of Gunnery Sergeant Henry M. Bailey whose 276 provided the highest score. [46]

The Walterboro, South Carolina, native had enlisted at Parris Island on 30 November 1916. Soon thereafter he headed overseas to the 34th Company in the Dominican Republic. Returning to Parris Island in June 1918, he fired for qualification



Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs, early Distinguished Marksman (1919) and winner of the 1921 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

and made marksman. Like so many other riflemen Bailey stayed on the range. By 1920, then a Gunnery Sergeant, he qualified as an expert rifleman. While on the range with John Thomas, Bailey quite naturally developed an interest in the pistol.

In 1921 Bailey had plenty of opportunity to demonstrate how he could fire the pistol. During the 1921 Southeast Division Pistol Match his 1442/1680 rewarded him with a silver leg and the right to meet other medal winners at Quantico. Firing 36 points higher in the Marine Corps Match, he took first gold and thereby insured his selection to the Marine Corps Pistol Team. Fourth place in the National Individual Pistol Match earned him his second gold medal and the award of Distinguished Pistol Shot. [47]

No Marine had ever previously completed the requirements for a Distinguished Pistol Shot in a single year. In fact few riflemen had ever performed a similar feat since Corporal Watt G. Higginbotham. His feat of 1910 had been repeated in 1911 by Corporal Calvin A. Lloyd.

Bailey's high score in the National Pistol Team Match was the beginning of a long association with the champion handgun event. For the next 16 years Bailey scarcely missed a match. Since the pistol team match did not have the strict eligibility requirements of the rifle match, pistol shooters could fire year after year. Until 1937 he fired on every Marine Corps Team that entered in the National Pistol Team Match.

While his first love was always the pistol, Bailey could fire the rifle with the best. Deadly with both, he continually vied for honors in the Lauchheimer. In 1923 he placed third; while in 1927 he received the silver medal of second. In 1930, the year after he became a Distinguished Marksman, Bailey won the Lauchheimer by more than 20 points with a 1082 score. The same total, enabled Bailey to win the coveted trophy again in 1933.

THE GREATNESS OF THE 1921 TEAM

Not since 1907 had a single organization taken all of the matches of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. At that time the Navy had won all three events. Thus, Marines became the first organization to make a clean sweep of all four big matches. [48]

The question will long be asked what made the 1921 team so successful. There is no clear-cut answer. Methods used by this tremendous team will be argued for or against by many. There are certain aspects, however, which do seem worthy of mention. There had been a careful selection of team officials. Captain Harry L. Smith was not only an excellent shooter himself, but also had vast experience in rifle range procedures while at Parris Island. He selected, in Jackson, a coach who was also a respected shooter, who had coached before and who had worked previously with him. From the outset Smith and Jackson understood each other. As Smith was a tyro when it came to pistol shooting training, he selected the only officer who had any degree of familiarity with the pistol, Lieutenant William J. Whaling.

In selecting the team, and this applied to his later teams as well, Smith did not go down the list of medal winners in the order of their numerical standings. A single misfit could upset the entire team. As all medal winners had demonstrated a high degree of skill, Smith chose his team on a combination of experience and personality, i.e., the ability to get along with teammates. [49]

Once the team had moved to Wakefield, Smith utilized the training table. From a "slush" fund he could supplement the daily menu and give the team members the feeling that they were something special. Even the cook for the team had to be specially selected.

Both captain and coach shot with the team. The fundamental purpose in doing so was to be in a position where they could appreciate the problems that the team encountered while firing. Even in the matches, the two officials fired with the team. Closely allied with the development of a team was the problem of training rules. Basically, Smith's instructions were to do during training what was normal during the rest of the year. If a man smoked, he was to continue to do so through training and into the matches. The same applied to drinking, except every man would fire sober. The so called "group tightener" or "nerve killer" was not condoned before a match in any sense of the word. [50] Physical exercises - running, pushups, etc., - was at the discretion of the individual.

By dropping one or two men each week, Smith kept the remainder of the team on their toes. Particularly was this so when a former team shooter was cut. In the search for victory, Smith taught his men to "hate" the other teams. It was a psychological approach not unlike that employed at the service academies while preparing for the fall football classic. While there was a "hate" campaign going on against other teams, both Smith and Jackson made a concentrated effort to eliminate the cut-throat relation within their own organization. Everything was aimed at the National Rifle Team Match. With this in mind each member was obligated to help other members of the team. For some older shooters this constituted a complete reversal of a practice that had been exercised by some of them for ten years or more.

Two other factors must be mentioned in connection with the 1921 team. The ammunition used was perhaps the finest ever produced as government issue. Not only was it extremely accurate, but it possessed excellent windbucking qualities. Because of its relatively thin casings it soon picked up the nickname 'tin-can' ammunition. The rupture of several cartridges during the course of competition was sufficient cause for

the Ordnance Department to withdraw the 1921 lot from future use.

The second material assist the team received was by the adoption of special Springfield rifles. The heavy-barreled weapons weighing 15 pounds, were first used during the final stages of the 1920 Camp Perry Matches. Of course they could not be used in the National Board Matches, but for the NRA events their extra weight and slightly longer barrel gave their possessors an added advantage.

Nearly four decades have passed. Records have been broken and scores that seemed unattainable in 1921 have been made repeatedly. Still, to any Marine shooter, past or present, the 1921 team will always stand out as one of the greatest.

1921 INTERNATIONAL TEAM

Belatedly, the National Rifle Association received an invitation for American participation in the International competitions at Lyons, France. As the late date precluded a formal tryout, the team was selected by examining records of the country's outstanding shooters. From this lengthy list ten members were named, including Captain Wesley W. Walker, Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, and Sergeant Morris Fisher of the Marine Corps.

Since it was impracticable to solicit voluntary contributions from the country at large, for defraying the team's travel, Secretary of the Navy Denby ordered the battleship *Utah* to take the shooters to Cherbourg. [51] The team left Boston on 5 July and after practice on the Army range at Coblentz arrived at Lyons. The French had a range that any nation might envy. Individual firing stalls and a range surrounded by a 15 foot high wall made Beverloo seem like something out of the distant past.

The course of rifle fire included individual and team matches with the free rifle from 300 meters. The international

rifle course called for four strings of ten shots, by each member of the five man team, at standing, kneeling and prone. The target was the international one which provided a four inch ten ring although all scoring rings valued five and higher were in the black. To hit such a small ten ring demanded the best in rifle shooting equipment. Most competitors used rifles with set triggers. The set trigger allowed the shooter, when on target to discharge his weapon with a trigger pull of as little as three ounces.

The American rifle team, which included Sergeant Fisher as a firing member, didn't have set triggers. After firing the standing and kneeling events the Americans found themselves wallowing 65 points behind the leading Swiss delegation. The poor showing occasioned some members to voice their complaints over lack of set triggers. With only the final prone stage remaining it looked as if Swiss predominance in free rifle shooting was to continue.

After two days of sunshine the prone firing opened in a drizzling rain. The position offered further problems. Since it had to be fired while on a wooden bench, the Americans had to get special permission to use two benches. The need for two benches was because the Americans used an angled position to the target while European riflemen fired with their body nearly straight behind the rifle. Once on the wooden benches, the Americans found elbows sliding everywhere, that is until ingenuity stepped in. Record morning saw the American team with pieces of emery cloth crudely sewed on to the elbows of their shooting coats. The combination of weather, emery cloth, and position soon paid off. The dumbfounded Swiss riflemen watched their 65 point lead disappear. By the time 9 of the 20 strings of prone fire had been completed the Americans had a two point lead. A badly shaken, unbelieving Swiss team saw that advantage increase until the final tally of 5015 gave the United States an 82 point advantage. [52] In the dramatic come-from-behind American finish, Fisher played an important part in this American victory, his individual 990 score, placing him in the middle of the American five. For the first time an American International Rifle Team had defeated the rifle team of Switzerland.

While Captain Walker did not fire, Sergeant Thomas represented the Marine Corps on the United States' fourth place pistol team. In the individual handgun contest, fired at 50 meters slow fire, Thomas came through in excellent style. His 506/600 placed him second, 9 points behind the winning Italian pistol shooter. When considering that this was their initial entry into International shooting, the performance of the Marine representatives was highly satisfactory. It showed that they could be counted on for future competition.

The below listed Marines were classified as Distinguished during the period covered by this Chapter.

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	A		
ABERCROMBIE, Jonathan T.		(1919)	
ARNETT, Roscoe		(1919)	
ASHURST, William W.		(1921)	
ASTIN, James Y.		(1920)	
	В		
BAILEY, Henry M.			(1921)
BECKER, Frank Z.		(1920)	
BLASE, William H.		(1919)	
BREWSTER, David L. S.		(1919)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	С		
CARLSON, August W.			(1921)
CHAMBERS, Claudius E.		(1921)	
CLARK, Burwell H.		(1921)	
CLARK, Edward L.		(1918)	
COPPENS, Jules W.		(1921)	
COULTER, Raymond O.		(1919)	
COYLE, Randolph		(1919)	
	D		
DENING Claude		(1000)	
DENNY, Claude		(1920)	
DOYLE, Edgar J.		(1920)	
	E		
EDWARDS, Thomas L.		(1918)	
	F		
FARAGHER, John J.		(1920)	(1921)
FAY, W. Garland		(1919)	
FREDERICK, Albert F.		(1920)	
	Н		
HARENED Homes I		(1010)	
HAFFNER, Henry J. HALE, Augustus B.		(1919) (1919)	
HENSON, Lester V.		(1919)	
HOGE, William D.		(1919)	(1921)
HUMPHREY, Marion B.		(1919)	(1941)

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	J		
JARVIS, Homer		(1921)	
JONES, Thomas J.		(1920)	
	L		
LECUYER, Raymond		(1919)	
LEIVE, Harry E.		(1919)	
LIELL, William F.		(1920)	
LLOYD, Calvin A.		(====,	(1921)
LLOYD, Eli J.		(1921)	, ,
LUEDERS, Fred		(1920)	
LYMAN, Charles H.		(1919)	
	M		
MC GUIRE, John		(1920)	
MC NEW, William B.		(1921)	
MEEK, Turner L.		(1920)	
MILLER, Lyle H.		(1920)	
MOORE, James T.			(1921)
MOORE, Roy		(1919)	
MORASKI, Sigmund A.		(1921)	
MORF, Henry			(1921)
	N		
NORDSTROM, Charles R.		(1920)	
NOTTKE, Frank H.		(1920)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	P		
PORTER, Clarence A.		(1920)	
	R		
RODGERS, Arthur J.			(1921)
	S		
	S		
SCHREINER, Eugene		(1921)	
SMITH, Harry L.		(1918)	
STEPHENSON, Spencer L.		(1921)	
	Т		
THOMAS, John M.			(1920)
THOMPSON, Claude		(1919)	
TIEKEN, Theodore A.			(1921)
TRUSLER, Ray F.		(1918)	
TUCKER, James R.		(1921)	
	v		
VON ERDMANNSDORF, Ern	est	(1919)	
	w		
WALKER, Wesley W.		(1919)	
WHALING, William J.		(1921)	(1920)
WHITEMAN, Herbert R.		(1921)	
WIGGS, Otho		(1919)	
WILSON, Lester D.		(1921)	

The Golden Twenties

1922 MARINE CORPS TEAM

Assembling a team that could measure up to the 1921 squad was a tremendous task. Major Ralph S. Keyser, the new team captain and Captain Augustus B. Hale his coach, had added difficulties. Of the ten men who had fired on the winning 1921 team only Captain Ashurst remained. Most of the last year's team was still in the Corps, but new eligibility rules prevented their competing. Now the team must consist not only of five new shooters, but the remaining five members must not have fired in more than one National Rifle Team Match within the preceeding three years. [1]

There were other changes in 1922, the most significant being the introduction of the ''inner'' scoring ring, commonly called the V-ring. The long runs of Crawley, Lloyd, Adkins, and others had demonstrated the need for altering methods of determining winners. The result of winter conferences was the incorporation of a 12-inch ''inner'' scoring ring into the 20-inch bull of the B target and a 20-inch scoring ring into the 36-inch center

of the C target. [2] Henceforth, matches would be decided, when scores of competitors were the same, by the highest number of V's.

At Wakefield training differed little from the previous year. One thing noticeably different was the unsatisfactory quality of the ammunition. While safer than the "tin-can" lot of 1921, the new issue lacked accuracy. Because of this many organizations used commercially made ammunition. With the government issue a rifleman had little chance of winning any of the big NRA Matches. However, the Marine Corps squad decided to cast aside their chances of winning the Wimbledon, Leech and other NRA Matches in favor of the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. [3] With that as a basis, the Marine team used the 1922 Frankford Arsenal issue ammunition in all practice and record firing.

The New England Matches brought Keyser and Hale some rays of hope. Training alongside the Marine squad was the strong Coast Artillery Corps team that was favored to win the National Match. The Coast Artillerymen took several of the more important New England Matches, but in the Hayden Team Match, Marines came from behind to win. With Hale sitting behind the scope, Marines handily outshot the artillerymen at 1000 yards to win the most important team match of the New England event.

The Marines had Sea Girt pretty much to themselves, but it gave Keyser an additional chance to decide on his team selection. Although the weather was ideal, the long records of 1921 were absent, undoubtedly caused by the new ammunition. In the Libbey Match, where Jones had fired 66 consecutive bulls at 1100 yards, the best score was Sergeant Charles C. Stanfield's 74 out of 75 points.

One of the new Marines was Private William F. Pulver. By making Expert in qualification, the tall, lanky youth had come from Haiti to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to compete in the West Indies Division Match. In a day when shooters used the rifle they had been issued, Pulver failed to place in the Division Match. By all normal means he should have returned to Haiti, but something in his manner attracted Joe Jackson's attention. Soon Jackson had Pulver on his way to Quantico where he fired for practice in the Marine Corps Match. Selected for the Marine Corps Team, Pulver started showing his ability at Sea Girt. He took the Gould 200 and 300 yard rapid fire match and placed near the top in several others. Continued good shooting at Perry earned Pulver a spot on the Marine National Rifle Team squad where his 288 placed him in a tie for second high on the Marine squad. [4] It also made Pulver one of the few Marines to receive his first leg on Distinguished Marksman by firing in the big team match.

CAMP PERRY

The shooting at Perry was most unusual. No Marine took a major NRA Individual Match. True, Sergeant Stephen J. Dickerson tied the Leech winner with total score and V's, but his shots in the inner ring came early in his string which meant he was outranked.

One of the lesser known matches produced a Marine winner. Captain Ashurst took the 500 yard rapid fire match with a possible and a 49 shoot off. Only in the NRA team matches did Marines do well. The six man Enlisted Men's Team Match went to Marines with a 553, a point over the second place Engineers. After losing the Herrick, Marines fired an 849/900 to take the AEF Roumanian Trophy for the first time.

Even the National Individual Rifle Match failed to give Marines a victory although 20 Marines placed among the 72 medal winners. Corporal James R. Tucker, who had become a Distinguished Marksman in 1921 by taking a silver in the Western Division and a gold in the Marine Corps Match and by firing on the winning Marine National Rifle Team Match squad, was high

Marine, finishing in sixth place. During the next few years Tucker would be one of the mainstays of Marine competitive marksmanship, both with the rifle and the pistol.

INFANTRY TROPHY MATCH

A new and different match was introduced in 1922. From voluntary contributions, officers and enlisted men of the Infantry presented a new trophy. The Infantry Trophy Match was designed to take the place of the pre-World War I Evans Skirmish Match.

The course required a section leader and two five man squads, each shooter of which received 60 rounds. Firing commenced after movement to the 500 yard line. From there the squads advance in increments of 25 yards. At each stage they halted until a range officer indicated they had achieved fire superiority on their special silhouette targets. After a team reached the 250 yard range it then advanced with marching fire.

Scoring such a match was a complicated affair. It included totalling the value of hits on the targets. In addition, as a team passed each 25 yard stage each member was given credit for his advancement. Should he reach the end of the course, at the 200 yard line, he received 100 points and if the entire team arrived at the 200 yard line the team received a 10 point bonus for each unfired round.

The match had admirable qualities, for it was designed to give value not only for accuracy of fire, but also proper fire distribution. [5] The Infantry won their own match with a 14,658 and Marines came in second with 12,726. However, to win the Infantry Match, required special training. Because of this, Marines dropped the event in the following years.

NATIONAL TROPHY MATCH

By now, in the matches at Perry, Major Keyser and Hale must have been questioning their policy of 'all for the team match, and let all other competitions be won or lost as chance may decide." The time had come for selecting the ten men to fire. Ashurst from the 1921 squad would be one. Private First Class Emil Blade, Sergeant Edgar Doyle, Private Raymond O. Coulter, and Sergeant Albert F. Frederick were selected, partly on their consistent steady firing and partly because they had fired on an earlier team.

The odds were on the Coast Artillery Corps shooters as 49 teams lined up for the start. Wednesday, 27 September dawned clear and balmy. Not since 1916 had the Nationals been free from rain. Major General Commandant John A. Lejuene was on hand, along with Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, to root for the Marines.

After the ten shot standing stage it looked as if prognosticators were going to be correct. The artillerymen fired better than a 45 average for a total of 452 and an important eight point lead over Keyser's team. The 200 yard rapid fire stage gave them three additional points as the artillerymen dropped only one point. The 300 prone rapid and 600 slow fire stages ended with the Marines moving into second place 14 points behind the leaders. With only the final 1000 yard stage remaining to be fired the next day, Marines knew that a radical improvement in scores would be necessary if they were to win.

The evening before the final stage Keyser gathered the team around him to talk over the team's earlier shooting. Marines had been going all right; in fact, they were shooting a bit above average. The trouble was that the Coast Artillery team was firing way above its average. [6] Even the late switch to Frankford ammunition had apparently not affected the scores of the Coast Artillery riflemen. Throughout the season Keyser had preached to the team that all they needed were average scores. Now, all the promises and hopes were going by the board. The outcome of the meeting was Keyser's instructions to forget their averages and to go out the next morning and make a "killing."

The next morning Hale sat calmly behind the first Marine pair, experienced Emil Blade and newcomer Grady L. Sharp. The two did well as Blade fired 97 and Sharp 4 points less. Their 190 stood high among the initial pairs.

What Blade and Sharp gained the second Marine pair lost as both Ashurst and Pulver, caught by the mirage, lost their first round. [7] It was at this time that outstanding coaching played its part. Two misses, ten possible points gone, could easily be cause enough for the shooters to "blow up." Hale calmed them with his own quiet, unruffled manner and both shooters came through with 90's.

First Sergeant Nolan Tillman's 96 and Sergeant Frederick's 82 left the Marines in the same place where the 1000 yard stage had started - 14 points behind the leader. To make matters worse the Infantry team was now only a point behind the Marines. Corporal Spencer L. Stephenson, who had Distinguished in his first year (1921) of competition, and Doyle made up the fourth pair. By midmorning the vapor boil of the mirage made sighting extremely difficult, but in splendid fashion Stephenson came through with a 99 and Doyle with a 92.

Firing much slower than the Marines, the Coast Artillerymen began having troubles with their third pair and for the first time saw their lead endangered. Fast firing by Marines had a psychological effect on the leaders. The final Marine pair, Coulter and Corporal George R. Lee, commenced firing at noon. The mirage was vexing as wind flags hung limpidly at their staffs. Under these difficult conditions Lee fired a 95 and Coulter, after firing an initial four, ran the rest for a 99. [8]

A total 2848 put Keyser's Marines in the thick of the team match, but would it be enough to win? With the Marine total known, would the Coast Artillery shooters rise to the occasion? Anxious Marines ventured over to the Artillery firing points. The final artillery pair fired only 89 and 83 for a team total of 2824. From the fear of almost certain defeat the Marines had

soared to victory. Not since 1915 had there been such a dramatic finish. Jubilant Marines were hollering and slapping each other. The real celebration came, however, when General Butler paraded about the firing line with the victorious team captain precariously perched on his shoulders.

As mentioned several times, the big team match was a joint effort in which all worked together. However, it would be improper to omit reference to the outstanding performance of Private Coulter. The quiet, good looking Marine had been one of the 1918 recruits that Major Harry L. Smith had retained at Parris Island as a coach. He had fired on both victorious 1918 and 1919 Marine Corps teams before going out of the service for a brief period. In his third appearance with the big team, Coulter had gone over the difficult national match course and dropped only four points. A three standing and a four at the same stage accounted for three points down. On his first shot at 1000 Coulter dropped his final point. General Lejeune expressed the significance of the event as he meritoriously promoted Coulter from Private to Sergeant. He told Coulter, "your individual feat of scoring 296 points out of possible 300 is without precedent, the outstanding feature of the match, and worthy of special mention." [9]

Coulter was also honored for his performance in the President's Match. His seventh place, high Marine, finish rewarded him with the Cavalry Appreciation Cup. The Appreciation Cup, first awarded in 1922, had been presented to the Marine Corps by the Cavalry because of their desire of "cementing and promoting the close cooperation" between the two branches. [10] The Appreciation Cup is still awarded to the high Marine in the President's Match.

The winning Marine Corps team was one of the youngest, with an average age of 24. Throughout the season the team had been consistently improving until at Perry it reached its peak.

The national match course average of 280.9 in the final week at Wakefield had been replaced by a 284.8 average at Perry.

PISTOL MATCHES

In the NRA handgun events, consisting of two .22 calibre reentry matches and twice as many .38 or larger calibre matches, Marines ranked with the best. Lieutenant Whaling won both of the .22 calibre events while Second Lieutenant Lewis A. Hohn threatened the winners in the center fire matches.

The National Individual Pistol Match went to a non-Marine, as Whaling placed fourth with 260/300. Since the course with the .45 was exactly the same as it is today, a comparison of winning scores seems in order. In 1957 Army Master Sergeant Heulet L. Benner set the present record of 293. In the 1922 match a score of 265 took first place. [11]

Since weather conditions were similar, comparing the two scores shows the vast improvement that has been made in both pistol and ammunition. In all fairness to the 1922 competitors, it should be pointed out that Benner's splendid performance was accomplished as the result of over a decade of high order and extensive pistol shooting experience. In 1922 the handgun competition was still in its infancy with few matches offered.

For a third consecutive year the five man Marine squad won the National Trophy Pistol Team Match. Their 1236 gave them a 22 point margin over the second place Infantry team.

1922 INTERNATIONALS

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., had been selected to captain the 1922 United States International Team. Tryouts at Quantico in mid-August gave Waller a fair opportunity to choose his six riflemen. Fisher easily made the team but with Jackson and Lloyd it was a different story. At the conclusion of the tryouts both Jackson and Lloyd had identical scores that ranked them for sixth and last place. [12] A flip of the coin gave the final spot

to Jackson; however, Lloyd subsequently made the squad when one of the successful competitors was unable to make the trip.

Milan, Italy had been selected as the site for the Internationals. The trip to Europe was made with ease, but once ashore the trials of foreign travel commenced. In retrospect it is an hilarious account of travel abroad, but to the participants it must have been a hellish nightmare calculated to upset the most seasoned rifleman.

A morning train took the team from Cherbourg to Paris and thence to Coblentz. Just before leaving Cherbourg, Waller learned that the rifles and ammunition had to be in a separate baggage car. As might be guessed, the team arrived at Coblentz sans equipment. Five days later the baggage car was located at a coal mine in the Saar Valley. [13] The loss of equipment meant no practice and the promise of future trouble on the trip to Milan.

To reduce the chance of further trouble Waller removed the labels on all ammunition boxes and distributed 6000 rounds in the team's baggage. Austrian custom officials nearly upset the works as the team entered from Germany. Only the persuasive German of the team's escort kept the personal luggage from being inspected.

On approaching the Italian border, Waller decided the risk of being found with ammunition in their personal baggage was too great. Out the open windows of the speeding train went 6000 rounds of expensive match ammunition. [14] At the Austro-Italian border the regulation-bound officials demanded that the boxed ammunition go in a separate freight train. While the team went ahead, Waller stayed with the precious bullets, arriving in Milan after the team.

Denied practice at Coblentz, the Americans now learned that Milan's range was so crowded that preliminary firing would be extremely difficult. Nevertheless, by 19 September Waller and team were ready for the five man team match. The firing

members, selected from practice scores, included Fisher and Lloyd from the Marines. Waller and Jackson acted as coaches.

International rules allowed Waller to fire the three positions, prone, kneeling, and standing, in the order of his choosing. Unlike the favored Swiss team the Americans started with prone. Their high score undoubtedly had a psychological effect on the Swiss who were firing a few rounds from each of the three positions. The final American score of 5132 not only gave them a 12 point victory over the Swiss aggregation, but also allowed the United States to retain the Argentine Cup, the trophy awarded to the world rifle champions.

Lack of practice and a hectic roundabout trip through Europe had not prevented the Americans from doing their best. Credit for the American victory stemmed in part from the skill of two Marine armorers. Both Frank Rimkunas and Emil Blade had worked on the heavy Springfields, and Blade, who was outstanding with stock work, had carefully fitted each rifle to its shooter.

1923

A decade before, Camp Perry had been the scene of the largest rifle and pistol competitions ever staged in America. Now ten years later, the Ohio range would once more host American, International, and Palma Matches.

At the conclusion of the 11 June Marine Corps Matches, Captain Marion B. "Tots" Humphrey made his team selection with the help of Captain Bill Ashurst the designated team coach. With Lloyd and Jackson as back up it was a certainty that the team would be in for some excellent instruction. As was typical, Marine Headquarters had selected team officials who were themselves top calibre competitors. Humphrey, Lloyd, and Jackson had all started with McDougal's 1911 team.

Ashurst, whose name figured prominently in shooting during the 1920's was an accidental postwar product. While waiting for reassignment he had been sent to the 1921 Eastern Division Matches in order to give him an understanding of competitive marksmanship. [15] Lack of shooting knowledge did not prevent Ashurst from winning two medals in Marine Corps competition. His third leg came as a firing member of the 1921 rifle team at Perry. Largely through his efforts the 1922 Parris Island team had again taken the Elliott Trophy. In one of the most exciting finales, Ashurst's men had nipped the First Brigade from Haiti by a point and Quantico's best by two.

WAKEFIELD

The tedious routine of Wakefield was enlivened by introducing several new matches. One of the more interesting was the Snipers' Match. A target, painted to resemble a ruined village, had silhouettes that were exposed briefly at varying localities. Both Sergeant Robert L. Jennings and Sergeant Nolan Tillman fired possibles, with the match eventually going to Jennings. [16]

A second match was Wakefield's All Around Championship, an event requiring skill not only with the pistol and rifle, but also the shotgun. Gunnery Sergeant Thomas, who had won the Lauchheimer for the past three years, had demonstrated his ability with the solid bullet weapons. With the scatter gun he was a novice. However, after burning up about \$700 worth of pellets, Thomas unseated the favorites. While the other top three discussed how to eliminate their ten-points-down tie, Thomas finished with only nine points down and was crowned the All Around Champion of Wakefield. [17]

In every match but one at Wakefield a Marine finished in the number one spot. More important, the winners were all different Marines, a good omen of a balanced squad.

SERGEANT DOYLE AT SEA GIRT

From Wakefield the team shifted to Sea Girt for New Jersey's 31st annual tournament. The year before at Sea Girt had been a dull affair with a few possibles and no long runs. In the preliminary events nothing indicated that a long run was in the offering. Then came the Swiss Match, the 500 yard, slow fire match that allowed the shooter to fire at the 16-inch bull until he went out of the black.

The start of the Swiss Match saw many shooters going out of the black with less than ten rounds fired. Before long it looked as if 23, fired by a member of the Infantry team, would be the high score. Shortly after ten o'clock, Sergeant Edgar J. Doyle fired his first sighter. By this time the weather, which had been threatening, improved noticeably. A three told Doyle to change his sight for the steady 12-15 mile wind. The next round hit the black and he was ready for record.

Firing with machine like precision, Doyle's total of consecutive bulls started to climb. He carefully selected a round from the four boxes of Remington Palma Match he had brought to the line. Exhibiting no haste he would sight in, fire, and then delicately pick out the empty shell with his fingers and place it on the end of an ever-growing row of expended rounds. This would be followed by his peering into the scope and waiting for the marker to appear.

It was not long before competitors on either side had dropped out. By the time Doyle had reached 25 he had an audience behind him and a range officer assisting the scorer. More ammunition had to be supplied as he neared the century mark. When Doyle reached 100 he asked Captain Humphrey if he should continue. It was the crowd who supplied the answer as they cried 'Make it two hundred!' [18]

On his 149th round it looked as if Crawley's 176 would stand. Verification from the butts disclosed that the bullet had hit the

white but with just enough touching the black to make it a "nipper" five. By now his precise motion had gone; the strain was showing itself as he turned the Swiss match into a course of physical endurance.

At 1215 Doyle fired his 200th shot in the black. When he asked Captain Humphrey if he should continue, the team captain replied "Do as you please about it." [19] Doyle announced that he had had enough. For two hours and three minutes his dependable Springfield service rifle had put 201 consecutive rounds into the 16-inch black circle nearly a third of a mile away. Doyle's record not only won him the Swiss Match, but brought new laurels to the Corps he represented.



Sergeant Edgar J. Doyle, winner of the 1923 Swiss Match at Sea Girt, New Jersey, with 201 consecutive "fives" at 500 yards.



Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, famed International Rifle Champion of the 1920's.

Doyle had extended his enlistment in order to fire with the team. Although never known as an individual shooter, the 23 year old sergeant was one of the most reliable in a team contest. Unfortunately, Doyle, who abstained from smoking and drinking, could not be persuaded to remain with the Corps after the shooting season ended. Not only could the Marines have used him but they found Doyle's skill pitted against them when in subsequent years, as a representative of an arms manufacturing company, he fired at Sea Girt and Camp Perry.

CAMP PERRY

From reviewing the events at Sea Girt, shooters predicted that at Perry the Marines would be prominent in the individual matches, while the Infantry team would be favored to take the team events. There was justification in such a forecast for the Dryden, McAlpin, and Sadler's, the team classics at Sea Girt, all went to the Doughboys.

Second Lieutenant William J. Scheyer led the Marines in the initial NRA match at Perry. Although Scheyer's was one of 35 possibles in the Members' Match, his 7 V's, when opposed to a high of 12, gained him only fourth place. In the Presidents, Wimbledon, and Marine Corps Cup Matches the Marines lived up to predictions. Second Lieutenant Pierson E. Conradt who had been firing since 1921 dropped five points at standing to start the President's. Then at 600 he lost only one point out of ten rounds and at 100 he kept 19 of the 20 rounds in the black to win with 193 and one point to spare.

As mentioned earlier, Sergeant Emil Blade had fired on several prewar Marine teams. While out of the Corps, Blade had taken a course in wood-working. Upon his re-enlisting in 1918 he had been used extensively for armorer's work and for stock fitting in connection with United States free rifle teams. In spite of this he had still found time to fire with the 1919 and 1922 teams. His dropping of only two points gave Blade the

Marine Corps Cup. Flush with his win, Blade went on to capture the Wimbledon with a 100 possible that included 18 V's. [20]

The NRA Team Matches were won by the Infantry except for the Enlisted Team Match which went to the Marines. In the Herrick, Marines held their own until 1000 yards when they collapsed. While the Infantry kept all but 7 shots in the black, the Marines dropped 15 points. The Rumbold Trophy went to the soldiers as did the AEF Roumanian Trophy. It had begun to appear as if the forecasters knew their business.

NAVY CUP

The NRA Matches of 1923 introduced a new trophy. Since 1910 there had been an offhand match as part of the NRA Program, but the event had never had a trophy that could be awarded to the winner. The Office of Gunnery Exercises of the Navy remedied this by designing a covered silver bowl depicting, on one side, the progress of small arms from the sling to the modern military rifle. The opposite side portrayed the development of the Navy from the galley to the seaplane. The Navy presented the trophy for 'offhand' since this type of shooting 'parallels that used by Bluejacket landing parties.' [21] A navy man won what is now called the Navy Match while Sergeant Major Leo P. Cartier, a point behind the sailor's winning 94/100, finished second.

TROPHY MATCH

The National Trophy Rifle Team Match had a total of 65 teams competing, but few were considered serious contenders for the first place ''Dogs of War''Trophy. Although the matches started late in the season, 27 September, they enjoyed true Indian summer weather. At 200 offhand the Infantry and Marines tied for the lead with 452.

The rapid fire stages introduced for the first time the circular A target in place of the D silhouette target. [22] There

was much speculation that the reduced black would bring lower scores and there was some truth in this. Where Marines fired 494 at 200 rapid in 1922, they now totaled only 485. At 300 the comparison was an even more pronounced 497 to 473.

Rapid fire on the A target broke the tie of the initial stage as Marines outshot the Infantry by 11 points at 200 rapid to move into undisputed first place. Rapid fire at 300 only increased the lead to a hard-to-catch 29 points. Totals of 489 at 600 and 937 at 1000 increased the Marine lead until the 1923 Team Match was nothing but a walkaway. The 2836 final Marine score was 63 points ahead of the second place cavalry team. [23] Of the ten man Marine squad only Private George D. White was not a Distinguished Marksman.

Marines swept the first five places in the National Individual Pistol Match. Gunnery Sergeant Leo Peters and Private Henderson G. Walker fired 262 while Sergeant Bailey and Lieutenant Hohn were a point below. The winner, establishing a new course record, was Sergeant Bernard G. Betke whose 273 gave him 11 points to spare. A fair indication of Marine interest in pistol firing is indicated by having 25 of the 72 medals awarded in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match go to Marines.

With so much success in the National Individual Pistol Match it would seem logical that the five man team match should come to Marines. That was not to be. The slow fire stage, being last, provided a dramatic finish. Firing at 50 yards, the final Infantryman knew he needed a six to tie the Marine total. Twice Army Lieutenant Sidney R. Hinds lowered the pistol to rest. When at last he fired his shot it went true to the ten ring. Only four points separated Marines from the winning 1313.

PALMA RESUMED

Four Marines placed on the eight man 1923 U. S. Palma team. At the last moment, since Canada and Great Britain, would not

be coming, Captain Humphrey asked that Conradt, Pulver, and Cartier be taken off the Palma team so they could practice for the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. Blade remained on the Palma Team where his 220 assisted the American team in setting a new record, 1772, for the Palma Trophy. The 1923 Palma marked the first time in a decade that the famous Trophy had been in competition.

The day before the Palma Team Match, Sergeant Tucker opened the eyes of old shooters as he fired in the Palma Individual Match. In 1912 a 222 score had set a record for 15 rounds each at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Tucker fired his 45 rounds with all but one hitting the black bulls-eye. [24] His newly established record score of 224, however, did not stand the test long. The following afternoon, during the team match, Army Lieutenant G. W. Trichel became the first person to fire the course with a possible.

WORLD CHAMPION RIFLEMAN

Camp Perry had planned to host the international shooters of the world, but a combination of events prevented this from coming about. Continental Europe declined to send riflemen to Perry because of the inflated American dollar and because the country was legally dry. Despite the lack of competition, Major Waller, the team captain, went through the complete training cycle. The result was one of the greatest International teams ever organized. Firing under the most benign weather conditions, the American team's 5301 broke the Swiss international free rifle record, established in 1912, by 129 points.

Sergeant Fisher was the only Marine on the five man free rifle team; however, Fisher was high man by far. That this was so was due largely to Fisher's own individual method of training. Soon after returning from Milan and the 1922 Internationals, Fisher started his own training program that included many hours of snapping-in and a large number of push-ups.

Early in the new year he moved to the rifle range at Quantico. An average day went something like this. Following reveille, snapping in for at least 35 rounds offhand, then 60 push-ups. Breakfast. On the firing line with the free rifle and international target Fisher fired 30 rounds standing, 20 kneeling, and 10 prone. After lunch, and more snapping-in and push-ups, he went to the firing line and repeated the morning course of fire from 300 yards. In the evening Fisher completed his long day with snapping-in and push-ups. [25] Six months of this concentrated routine put Fisher in the best of physical condition.

At Perry the Marine sergeant, in leading the American team, established a new record for the International free rifle course 'in an exhibition of accuracy which has never been approached here or on the continent.' [26] At prone Fisher broke the Swiss Leinhart's 1922 record of 375 with a 385. Fisher's individual total of 1090 surpassed by 12 points the record held by Staheli of Switzerland. With his victory went the honor of being declared the World Rifle Champion.

1924

INTERNATIONALS

The Internationals, to be held on the new range at Rheims, France, would include more teams than ever before. Switzerland, Roumania, Argentina, Finland, France, Sweden, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Haiti, and the United States all indicated their intention to fire. In the May tryouts held at Quantico, Sergeant Coulter succeeded in firing his way onto the squad. The final days of the tryout enabled Coulter to fire scores with the free rifle that were equal or better than those of shooters who had fired on previous teams. [27]

Because of his outstanding performance in 1923, Fisher did not have to participate in the tryouts but was automatically accorded a spot on the squad. By the time of the match, Fisher had established himself as one of the high five men. It was Coulter, though, who led throughout the final practice sessions, his consistently high scores placing him on the five man team.

The big match started with standing as the two rivals, the United States and Switzerland, were squadded side by side. The off-hand, fired in the face of a bitterly cold wind, went to the Americans 1612 to Switzerland's 1607. Coulter had come through with 79, 82, 76, 80 = 317 which placed him fourth in the American team. Fisher gave the team some nervous moments in his third string of standing as he fired 74. Like the champion he was, Fisher rebounded from the poor string to finish with the high standing score, 91.

The same kind of damp, cold weather prevailed the next day as competitors tackled the ever difficult kneeling. In a nip and tuck affair Switzerland and the United States battled not only for the kneeling match but also the prestige of establishing a new world's record. The Swiss completed firing, with a score of 1764, before the final American rifleman had started his last string. Navy Commander Cy Osborn finished in grandstand style to give his team two more points than the Swiss. One reason for the kneeling success was Fisher's 365, ten points above anyone else on the American team. [28] With a seven point lead only the prone remained.

There had been whispered remarks over the United States' 1923 uncontested record. Shooters from Europe were clearly implying that if they had been at Perry in 1923 the final outcome might have been different. When 1924's prone firing was completed there remained not the slightest doubt as to who deserved the title of World Champions. A prone score of 1906 took the Swiss by 93 points and gave the Americans an even 100 point margin of victory, their final total being 5284. [29] Once

more Fisher put on an exhibition of championship match shooting by firing strings of 96, 94, and 94. Then, as anchor man for the American squad, Fisher fired a sensational 98 to give him not only the prone individual title, but for the second consecutive time the World's Individual Rifle Championship. Coulter's score was well below Fisher's 1075, but his 1049 still placed him in third place on the American squad.

OLYMPICS

From Rheims the team traveled 30 miles to Chalons, the scene of the 1924 Olympic matches. Olympic firing differed from International in the distance fired and targets used. Like American targets, the French used one with a maximum value of five. The course included 10 rounds slow fire prone at 400, 600, and 800 meters. With Fisher and Coulter firing on the five man team the United States had little trouble in winning the Olympic rifle team match. Their 676 total was 30 points ahead of second place France. Fisher was high individual in the team match with a 142/150. The following day the Marine sergeant won the Olympic individual rifle championship with a 95/100 for 20 rounds at 600 meters. [30]

The remarkable shooting of Fisher brought him an additional honor. In January 1925 he was made a life member of the Veteran Athletes, an organization that included former champions in all lines of sports. Fisher became the first shooter and the first Marine to be elected to this distinguished fraternity. [31]

The only pistol event included in the 1924 Olympics resembled the present International Rapid Fire Pistol Match. At a distance of 20 meters the shooter had to fire six shots, one into each of six man-size silhouettes, within ten seconds. In the shoot off, open to those who had no misses, the time was reduced to eight seconds. Bailey, Whaling, and Betke were three of the

four American pistoleers. By the time the three string preliminary was over only Bailey remained.

After six shoot off strings Bailey and a Swede still had no misses. Then on the seventh string the Marine Gunnery Sergeant got a jam from the empty cartridge of his first round. Alibis were not allowed. With instantaneous reaction, although it seemed like ages to Bailey, he reached for the slide with his free hand, cleared the jam and fired his remaining shots in "less than nothing flat." [32] All of this had been done in the regulation eight seconds and yet the Marine sergeant had one round on each of the six targets. Bailey's rapid movements so unnerved his opponent that he twice missed the target. For the first time a Marine, small, wiry Gunnery Sergeant Henry M. Bailey, had won an Olympic pistol match.

THE HAITIAN TEAM

As remarkable as the American rifle and pistol victories were, the sensation of the Olympics was the performance of the Haitian team. The story of how this came about is a worthy one. Earlier it was recounted how Major Harry L. Smith, along with Jackson, gathered a group of recruits and headed for Lake Erie where his team took the 1918 National Trophy Rifle Team Match. Once more Smith would figure in building a team.

Since February 1916 selected Marines, both officer and enlisted, officered the Gendarmerie D'Haiti. While Marines had administered and trained the Gendarmerie into an excellent constabulary force, they had not taught the Haitians rifle marksmanship.

Soon after his 1921 appointment as Commandant of the Gendarmerie, Colonel McDougal added marksmanship to the training program. Initially, it included only rifle familiarization, but by 1923 the Haitians were conducting their own form of divisional rifle competition. Unlike Marine Corps

competition, the Haitian Division Matches were restricted to short range events.

In late 1923 members of the Gendarmerie learning of the forthcoming Olympics requested permission to send a team. What a challenge! No man had ever fired at a range greater than 200 yards and then only in local competition. Colonel McDougal heard the pleas of the Haitians and told them of the problems involved, the most important being the lack of funds to send a team to France. A week later a delegation returned and informed Colonel "Mock" that they could raise the money. To get the needed \$5000 every officer and man would contribute five percent of his pay for five months. [33] Impressed by this spirit, McDougal set to work to clear up other obstacles.

From 40 officers and men selected to report to Port-au-Prince's rifle range, all but 8 men were finally eliminated. Under Major Smith and Marine Gunner Harold F. Mills the Haitians learned long distance firing, elevation and windage, and doping the wind. A radiogram to Marine Headquarters in Washington brought the team heavy barrel Springfields. With grave doubts McDougal and Smith took the eight men to France where at Rouen they rented a 300 meter range for two days of practice.

In the International Matches the Haitian team went nearly unnoticed. The cold weather had its damaging effects on the tropical shooters. Only in the final day, when the weather warmed, did they come up to practice scores. The Olympics, with its warm weather, was a different story. With 18 teams, including the Swiss representation, the Haitians started out strong at 400 meters, their 240 putting them into a three way tie for third place. At 600 the boys from the Caribbean had moved into undisputed second place and at the same time thrown a scare into Major Waller's American team. [34] Only a two point higher score at 800 allowed the French team to tie the

Haitian total and, by virtue of having the higher score at the longest range, move into second place.

The French officers were absolutely flabbergasted at the performance of the thirdplace Haitian team. They had believed that Negroes could not be taught to shoot. So impressive was the Haitian performance that during the Olympic Individual Match, non-shooting Haitian riflemen were asked to coach Belgians, Roumanians and Czechoslovakians. This assistance was given, however, only after the competitors agreed to use the Haitians' Springfields. [35]

Producing an Olympic calibre team once more demonstrated the effectiveness and completeness of Marine rifle training methods. Riflemen would long remember the remarkable Haitian Olympic team of 1924. Once again McDougal and Smith had shown their talents for making top notch teams.

CAMP PERRY

The Marine Corps Team, under Captain Ashurst, came to the Ohio range after training at Wakefield and competition at Sea Girt. The 1924 NRA Matches were unique in that no one service dominated the separate events. Marines took only two of the individual matches. Corporal Sterling P. Roberts kept the Marine Corps Cup in the family when his pair of 99's at 600 and 1000 topped the 1142 entries. Earlier Sergeant Charles O. Franzen had taken the Rapid Fire Aggregate Match. Franzen's had been one of 18 possibles in the 200 yard Rapid Fire Sitting Match and in the shoot off that followed he won the match. In the 300 yard Rapid Fire Prone Match he tied with three others for a possible and again won the shoot off. From over a thousand entries in the two rapid fire matches, Franzen alone emerged with all rounds in the black. [36] As small as the circular A target seemed at 300 yards, it had not taken riflemen long to adjust from the large D target to the A.

Forecasters hoped to obtain indications of their chances in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match from the NRA team events. The Herrick grouped Marines, Engineers, Navy, Coast Artillery Corps, Cavalry, and Infantry in such close order that no one could predict the outcome of the National Team Match. The Herrick went to the Coast Artillery team with Marines in second place, four points behind.

Team Captain Ashurst showed his men the way in the introductory event of the National Matches. In ideal weather Ashurst grabbed an early lead with a 48 standing and a 50 at 200 rapid. As the National Individual Rifle Match continued he added a 47 at 300 rapid, dropped two points at 600 and finished with a blazing 98 at 1000. His 291 led the field of over 900 and was 4 points better than his nearest competitor.

The National Trophy Team Match opened as a battle between Infantry and Marines, the latter having the 4 point lead at the end of 200 standing. The contest between the service teams was appropriately called "The Battle of the Giants." In the 200 rapid fire stage the Marines lost their lead in one of those unaccountable happenings of rapid fire. Both Marines in the first pair received misses. Examination of adjacent targets disclosed no excessive number of hits. Both riflemen had fired in sufficient time and it was highly unlikely they had missed the target. The obvious answer was that sharp shooting sent a second round passing exactly through the hole made by an earlier shot. [37] Although Ashurst challenged the misses, they were sustained. Gunnery Sergeant Charles R. Nordstrum received a 41 for his 200 rapid effort and Corporal Sharp a 45.

The 4 point first stage lead vanished as the Engineers took an 11 point lead. At 300 the Engineers maintained their advantage while the other service teams dropped out of contention. Firing in their third National Match, the Engineers were not to be denied. They added a point at 600 and lost six at the long range. Even the 97's made by Pulver and Corporal Edward

Wilson could not make up for the misses at 200 yard rapid fire. Six points separated the Jackson-coached Marines from the Engineers' winning 2782.

Marines lost out in the handgun too. Gunnery Sergeant Melvin T. Huff's 260 in the National Individual Pistol Match fell 11 points behind the winning score. For the second consecutive year, the Infantry pistol shooters won the National Trophy Pistol Team Match, their 1282 gave them a two point margin over the second place Marine team.



Sergeant Joseph F. Hankins, member of the 1927 and 1928 Marine Corps Teams. In the late 1930's Hankins captained several Marine Corps Reserve Teams. He was killed during the taking of Peleliu.



Captain William W. Ashurst, captain of the 1924 Marine Corps Team and, himself, winner of the 1924 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

SCHRIVER STILL SHOOTS

Since Marines first started competitive shooting they had exhibited little enthusiasm for smallbore firing. Prequalification practice employed a reduced charge, standard calibre shell for gallery shooting. One of the Corps' earliest small bore enthusiasts was Ollie Schriver. Undoubtedly he had picked up some affinity for .22 shooting by coaching Washington, D. C.'s youths. In the 1924 smallbore matches at Perry, the 44 year old Schriver fired scores good enough to place him on the American DeWar squad.

In the matches, conducted between Britain and the United States for the DeWar Cup, the American team took the match for the sixth consecutive time. The team averaged nearly 389/400 but Schriver fired the "phenomenal high individual score of 397." [38]

PAN AMERICAN

Only one event remained on the shooting agenda of 1924, the Pan American Matches to be fired in Lima during the fall. Marines selected for the team included Joe Jackson as coach, and three experienced international shooters, Lloyd, Fisher, and Coulter. Using the standard Springfield, but with a heavy, five and a half pound trigger pull, the Americans took the five man Pan American team match 5123 to Cuba's 5038 second place. The 300 meter match resembled the international contest except for the absence of free rifles. Both Fisher and Coulter fired on the U. S. team, the former's 1033 ranking him second on the U. S. team and Coulter's 1013 being the low score.

The second rifle team match, the Peruvian Trophy Match, utilized all three firing Marines in the six man event. Firing at different size bulls at 400, 500, and 600 meters the six Americans narrowly defeated the Cuban team. The final total, for 15 shots at each stage, placed the Cubans four points behind the

winning American 1331. The three Marines finished with practically the same totals - Coulter 222, Lloyd 221 and Fisher 220.

While the team matches were of major importance it was the ''Maestro Tirado'' or Mater Rifleman's Match that proved the most popular. Unlike the usual rifle match, the Maestro Tirado winner was decided by a combination of cartons and point value. A shooter was credited with a carton if his shot from 300 meters hit any of the black seven thru ten rings. In addition the marksman received credit for the numerical value of his shot. The number of cartons decided a match with shooters having equal cartons being placed according to their score. With this procedure a shooter with, for example, 98 cartons and a score of 910 would place higher than the rifleman who had 97 cartons and a score of 915.

In previous Pan American contests no riflemen had been able to keep 100 consecutive rounds in the black. Then came Jackson who managed to place 100 in the black for a total scoring value of 903. As Joe headed toward the American area with a world's record in his hand, he learned that his efforts had been surpassed. By the time all competitors had fired, 12 shooters had made 100 cartons and the winner had a 933 to go with it. [39]

1925

True to the intended purpose of competitive marksmanship, Captain Ashurst's squad had spread to Marine posts and stations throughout the world. There, the marksmen had an opportunity to maintain their firing proficiency and at the same time new Marines received their excellent instruction. Gunnery Sergeant Betke went to Marine Barracks, Boston, where he ran the unit's smallbore team that competed with civilian, service,

and college teams in the metropolitan area. In Haiti, Lieutenant Conradt formed a rifle and pistol team. From this team the Brigade drew riflemen that made the Haitian-based Marines serious contenders for the Elliott Trophy Match at Quantico.

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION

The 57 entrants in the Western Division Rifle Match at Mare Island had few kind words for the 20 May match that was fired in rain and mud. A lenient and sympathizing Executive Officer allowed shooters to use ponchos above them as some shelter from the downpour. The rain kept scores low except Gunnery Sergeant Charles R. Nordstrom's winning total. His 765 out of 800 possible was an excellent score at any time and even more commendable when the weather conditions are considered. [40]

It was at Parris Island, in the Southeastern Division Rifle Match, that Gunnery Sergeant Thomas demonstrated he could fire on the wrong target and still win a place among the medal winners. In the rapid fire stage he put five rounds into the black of an adjacent target. The 25 points lost would have been enough to win the match. Thomas finished with a 743 that placed him among the bronze medal winners. A 768 would have given him three more than Private Russell F. Seitzinger's winning 765. [41]

One day, while at Parris Island, Thomas was put to some fast thinking. A part of his duty on the range included instructing young recruits on the handling of the pistol. Thomas unknowingly added realism to his demonstration. He had his automatic at raised pistol and was showing the recruits the proper method of executing "Inspection Pistol." The only fault was that Thomas' weapon contained a loaded magazine. The slide went forward, the trigger was squeezed, and a round went flying through the air. It is difficult to say who was the more surprised, Thomas or the recruits. Recovering quickly, Thomas

proceeded to point out that this is what would happen if the magazine remained in the weapon during "Inspection Pistol." [42]

During the Marine Corps Match Captain Jacob Lienhard reached the peak in a long, but far from ended, shooting career. His 774/800 gave him second place with the rifle and a 1491/1680 ranked him eighth with the pistol. The two, when combined made Lienhard the champion Marine Corps rifle and pistol shooter and winner of the Lauchheimer. How Jake Lienhard came to the top is an interesting saga.

Lienhard enlisted at Chicago on a cold February day in 1909. Soon he found himself at Mare Island undergoing the ordeal that represented the training of a recruit. His initial meeting with his Krag rifle involved an informal firing of 10 rounds at a target 100 yards away. Several misses with the Krag aroused his curiosity in rifle marksmanship.

While at Mare Island Recruit Lienhard also became aware of the gold medal denoting the shooting skill of one of the sergeants. From the company first sergeant, Lienhard obtained Army Lieutenant Townsend Whelen's pamphlet on shooting. The next summer Lienhard was one of two who qualified for the extra \$5.00 a month as an expert. After qualifying Lienhard remained at the Fort Barry, California range teaching other Marines.

A tour in the Philippines only furthered his desire to continue shooting, but delayed his firing in competition until 1913. At Winthrop, Lienhard finally made the grade with the 1915 team. As noted earlier he had captured the Rapid Fire Match at the Jacksonville Nationals and was also a firing member of the second place Marine Corps team.

The World War interrupted Lienhard's further shooting exploits. From sergeant he soon advanced to Gunner and then Lieutenant. As platoon leader he found himself in the thick of fighting in France as a member of 66th Company, Fifth Marines. On 18 July 1918 his years of rifle training bore fruit. Cautiously

he slipped out in front of his platoon to a position where he could observe a German sniper. The target was different from a rifle range, but the procedure for firing the same. With infinite care Lienhard lined up the sights on the figure in the tree and squeezed the trigger. The Hun plummeted to the earth. [43] Wounded soon afterwards, it was not until 1924 that Captain Lienhard had duty that permitted him to return to his old love of competitive shooting.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

That winning combination, Major Harry L. Smith and Captain Joseph Jackson, took the Marine team to the familiar range at Wakefield. In the New England Matches Marines were nosed out in three events but succeeded in capturing twelve. The most important victory was their triumph in the Hayden All-American ten-man team match. The Hayden had long been the paramount match at Wakefield and in the past Marines had been repeatedly listed as winners. Now, 1925, the Marines had not only won it again, but also earned the permanent possession of the bronze trophy bearing the figure of an Indian and called "The First American Rifleman."

CAMP PERRY

Skipping Sea Girt because its schedule conflicted with the more important Perry program, Smith took to the Ohio range a team that had more tyros than any previous one. A few of the new shooters were Second Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, Jr.; Gunnery Sergeant John C. Miller; Sergeants Oscar E. Mietzell and Charley J. Simmons; Corporals Albert S. French, Francis J. Shannon, William P. Smith, and Joseph F. Hankins; and Privates Clifford J. Tappa, Sofus Peterson, Edwin D. Lamb, Oren J. Tobbey, and Percy W. Eberhardt. Despite their lack of experience, the tyros gave an excellent account of themselves in NRA Matches.

In the Leech Match, Lieutenant Conradt had a difficult time with a Cuban tyro. Not until the V's had been counted was it learned that Conradt's one extra V gave him the nod. [44] The Wimbledon was a tough one to decide as there were four possibles. Three of the perfect scores had been fired by Marines. When officials totaled the V's, the rankings were Captain Ashurst the winner, Sergeant Eugene Odom second, and Sergeant Pulver fourth. Private Eberhardt fired the only ten round possible in the new 400 yard rapid fire match. Corporal French showed the way in the 800 yard Wright Memorial Match with a 15-V, 75 possible. While the youngsters were having their day, Gunner Calvin Lloyd showed he still possessed the knack by taking the NRA 600 yard, any Rifle Match, with a 100-16, V possible for his 20 rounds of slow fire.

The preliminary team matches went in all directions with Marines taking the Enlisted Men's Team Match and the Rumbold Trophy for the regimental team event. An upstart California civilian team upset the Marines for the Herrick. Tyro Eberhardt lost out by a point of being the first person to win the Daniel Boone Trophy. The bronze statue of the frontier rifleman was a new award to the winner of the National Individual Rifle Match. [45]

Both of the National Pistol Matches escaped Marines. Another Thomas, this one Corporal John W., was the only Marine handgunner to place among the medal winners in the Individual Match, his 257 being third. In the pistol team match, Marines could not break the two year old Infantry jinx. The slow fire stage kept the five man Marine team in competition, but time fire widened the gap and rapid fire saw the Marine team collapse. The high Marine rapid score was 88 with the average 81. It was enough to push the Marine team into third place, behind the Infantry and Cavalry. The matches were over except the most important one.

NATIONAL TROPHY MATCH

The National Trophy Rifle Team Match should have been a close one, but from the start the Marine team grabbed a lead that steadily increased. By the end of the second day's final 1000 yard stage, their 2818 was 31 points ahead of second place Navy. With Jackson sitting calmly behind the scope the shooter had all the help to which he was entitled. Jackson's coaching may have been one of the reasons that the only two scores of over 290 were fired by Marines, Gunnery Sergeant Bill Clary and Lieutenant Conradt.

This had been Conradt's first team match although he had trained with earlier Marine Corps teams. Winning the Leech and being a Distinguished Marksman had not convinced Jackson that Conradt had a really good score in him. Lloyd and Ashurst tended to side with Jackson, but Smith felt differently about the Lieutenant's potential. Overlooking the advice of his assistants, Smith put Conradt on the ten man team. [46] The Lieutenant dropped a point standing at 200 and got them all sitting. In the only time the match called for 400 rapid, Conradt fired 48. One more point down at 600 and a 97 at 1000 gave him a total of 293 - high man among the 880 riflemen firing in the team match.

1925 PALMA

One other event fired at Perry was the Palma Match. In 1924 a U. S. team had gone to Canada and had been trounced in a pick up match where the riflemen fired Canadian rifles. With thorough preparation, the 1925 team defeated the Canadian and Cuban teams with a score of 1770. Four Marines, half the team, materially assisted in bringing about this fine score. Blade led the squad with 224/225. Sergeant Major Leo P. Cartier and Sergeants Pulver and Tucker, in close pursuit, completed the Marine Corps representation. [47]

WHITTLING STICK

Shooters, like other sportsmen, are prone to being a bit superstitious and if the story of the whittling stick is any indication they have every right to be. The whittling stick made its first appearance during the 1922 International tryouts at Quantico. Major Waller, the team captain, had whittled on a stick throughout the tryouts. The stick and the high scores seemed to go hand in hand. When the team departed for Europe, Waller was given a new wooden tent peg and knife, along with instructions to whittle away during the match at Milan. Sure enough, the American team won the 1922 Internationals.

What remained of the tent peg was carefully preserved for the next year. Without a word the knife was placed in a container and shipped to shooting enthusiast Frank Kahrs of Remington Arms who sharpened the knife and without a word returned it to Waller. This same procedure for repairing the knife took place in subsequent years. Although the 1923 Internationals were uncontested, Major Waller, nevertheless, whittled on the same tent peg while the American team proceeded to set a new five man record.

Again in 1924 the tent peg, by now well on its way to toothpick size, went to Europe with Waller. At Rheims and the Internationals, and during the Olympics at Chalons, Waller carefully whittled a few shavings. In both instances the American riflemen were victorious. With much fanfare and precise instructions, Waller gave the whittling stick to the captain of the 1924 Pan American team. For a final time the widely traveled peg brought success. [48] A last minute emergency kept Major Waller from captaining the 1925 International team. The sudden shift also prevented the now famous whittling stick from accompanying the team.

1925 INTERNATIONALS

An eager and determined Swiss team greeted the U. S. International squad. The Americans had their tryouts, during July, at Quantico where Fisher and Coulter made the team while Nordstrom barely missed out. From the Virginia range the free riflemen journeyed to St. Gall, Switzerland, a small town in the shadow of the Alps.

Almost at once it became apparent that the Swiss had a vastly improved team. The Americans were shooting their average scores in the match, perhaps even a few points above, but such scores left them far behind the Swiss. The outcome was a new world's record of 5386 for the Swiss or 140 points above the American's second place score. As for the two Marines, Coulter finished third with a 1052 and Fisher was a point behind in fourth place on the American squad. [49] For some unknown reason Fisher was not up to his earlier scores, but even had he been it would have required more than one man's score to defeat the Swiss.

1926

Since its inception the Elliott Trophy had gone to a major Marine Corps activity. In fact, the Trophy came close to being the permanent property of Marine Barracks, Parris Island. The southerners had, since 1915, won the Trophy every time it had been in competition. The long shooting season, proximity of range facilities and sharp-eyed coaches who drew out the most promising recruit qualifiers gave Parris Island an advantage not enjoyed by other organizations. This had not gone unnoticed by some smaller units. For example, the small Marine Barracks at the Newport, Rhode Island, Naval Torpedo Station

felt the Elliott Trophy was all but won by a major post before they ever fired a shot.

There were recommendations that membership on an Elliott Trophy team be limited to not more than one Distinguished Marksman or former member of the Marine Corps Rifle Team. [50] While this suggestion was not adopted, a Marine officer did take steps to quell the feeling existing between large and small posts over the Elliott Trophy competition.

WIRGMAN TROPHY

Lieutenant Colonel Harold F. Wirgman generously donated a trophy that now bears his name. While Wirgman had a life long fondness for shooting, he had seldom been a successful competitor. In 1915 he did manage to place for a bronze rifle medal in the Atlantic Division Matches at Winthrop. Frequently throughout his career, Wirgman had served in official capacities at both Marine and National Matches. The Wirgman Trophy went to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, as the high team firing in the Elliott Trophy competition whose complement was less than 300 men. Annapolis had actually come in second place among teams from all size units, their 1520 being 16 points behind the Quantico team that had finally wrested the Elliott Trophy from Parris Island.

REGIONALS FOR NATIONALS

An economy minded Congress refused to appropriate the one-half million dollars required to run the National Matches. Even a call on President Coolidge by members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, whose Marine member was Major Waller, failed to bring forth the needed funds. [51] When this was learned, the National Rifle Association established a group of regional matches where competitors might fire for the Association's major trophies. Sea Girt hosted not only the

Eastern NRA Regionals but also their own New Jersey tournament.

Major Randolph Coyle captained the Marine squad that won all but one of Wakefield's New England matches. In doing so several new records were established in rapid fire events. Sergeant Ladislaus Lach (formerly known as Edward Wilson) became the first individual to keep four ten round strings of 200 rapid fire in the black ten inch bull. Sergeant Albert S. French, the tyro rapid fire winner of last year, also set a new rapid fire record when all of his 20 rounds at 300 prone hit the black for a 100 possible.

Sea Girt, although crowded to capacity, did not provide the type of competition Marines had enjoyed at Ohio. The matches were excellent as far as regional competition was concerned, but many of the "name" shooters from west of the Mississippi were firing in their own regional match.

In his final year as an active Marine, Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas started the Sea Girt matches by winning the 1200 vard Spencer. Thomas ran 14 consecutive V's then proceeded to let the final round escape for a four. His high number of V's outranked First Lieutenant Frank S. Gilman's equal score. Thomas, who was soon to retire, demonstrated that he was by no means past his prime as shooter. His 97 in the Wimbledon left him three points off the pace, but the President's match was a different story. There were only 188 competitors in the military classic. Thomas went over the President's course and dropped only four points. His 196 finished him four points ahead of the nearest rival and brought him a group of awards. From President Coolidge he received an autographed letter and from the NRA he was given a gold medal and the \$7.50 of first place. It was the Ordnance Trophy that opened the eyes of winner and spectators alike. Starting in 1925 the Army Ordnance Association presented to the winner of the President's match a rifle 'representative of the highest development of the art of rifle manufacturing at Springfield Armory." [52] Thomas was the first Marine to receive the new prize.

Second Lieutenant Lewis A. Hohn took the Wimbledon match with a perfect 100. Hohn was a quick-witted individual who livened up the camp life of any team. Distinguished with both rifle and pistol, Lewis Hohn was one of the few individuals ever to win a major trophy for two consecutive years. In 1927, while firing at Perry against 948 competitors, he repeated his victory in the Wimbledon. The name Hohn also became associated with a 'four' valued shot. The short Marine lieutenant seemed, at least to teammates, to have a special affinity for putting a bullet into the three ring and having it just touch the black ring for the next higher value. Thus, although the majority of the round was a three, Hohn still received credit for a four. It did not take his fellow shooters long to tag any wide four as a 'Hohn four.' [53]

Although close for several years Marines had never managed to bring home the Navy Trophy. In 1926, a tyro, Corporal Hobart T. Watson scored the only 94 to take the 20 round, off-hand match.

Rifle and pistol competition in 1926 had not provided Marines with a full program of marksmanship. The Divisional Matches at Sea Girt were small events and for the first time in the decade there was no International shooting. Nor did the outlook appear brighter for the coming year. Uneasiness in Central America and international dangers in the Far East heralded a warning that Marines might be sent to these troubled areas.

1927

The critical international situation prevented Marines from holding Division Matches. General Smedley D. Butler had taken

a Brigade of Marines to northern China while Brigadier General Logan Feland had led a second brigade into Nicaragua. In order to field a respectable team for competing in the National Matches, Marine Corps Headquarters ordered 7 officers and 66 enlisted, all of well known marksmanship ability, to assemble at Quantico. Although the Division Matches had been suspended, the 70-odd marksmen did conduct a Marine Corps Match. When the smoke of expended ammunition had cleared, Sergeant James R. Tucker had the Lauchheimer Trophy safely tucked away.

LEATHER MEDAL

Team officials were constantly on the alert to find some means of increasing the competitiveness of their Marine riflemen. In the earlier years, under McDougal, they had used the Skidoo flag to denote high pair from the previous day's firing. While the exact year cannot be ascertained, the Marine Corps team, in the late 1920's and for several years thereafter, adopted a Leather Medal.

An innovation of Joe Jackson's, the Leather Medal was awarded to the member of the team making the latest "boner." The medal itself, although it varied in style from year to year, was usually an ordinary piece of leather suspended from an oversize safety pin and bearing a scratched-on inscription that it was a "1st Class" award. The medal was given, both in practice and during match firing. It was presented, on the spot, for such mistakes as firing on the wrong target, failure to put on proper elevation, or firing through the number stake. The large medal was worn on the back of the shooting coat, visible to all, until someone else made an error at which time it passed to the new blunderer. [54] The Leather Medal might be referred to as silly and childish, but it required something like the Leather Medal to continue a spirited team and to keep the long period of practice from being other than plain drudgery.

NEW NATIONAL BOARD TROPHIES

After winning 13 of the 17 matches at Wakefield, the Marine team, with Major Humphrey as team captain and Captain Jackson as coach, once more moved to Camp Perry. Several new trophies, awarded to individuals by the National Board, captured the eyes of all team members.

To the winner of the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match would go the Custer Trophy. The high individual in the National Rifle Team Match would receive the Pershing Trophy. This trophy, depicting a World War I soldier, had been presented by General Pershing to the winning team at the 1919 Inter-Allied Matches. His own victorious AEF Team had won the award and in turn had given it to the National Board. [55] The final new award was the Foote Trophy. Marine First Lieutenant Robert D. Foote had presented the award with the stipulation that it be given to the Marine making the highest score in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

The 1927 NRA Matches at Perry found Marines winning several of the individual matches while having to be content with second or third in the team contests. As mentioned earlier Lieutenant Hohn took the Wimbledon for the second consecutive time. Corporal William T. Herrick won the Marine Corps Cup Match with a near possible, dropping a single point in the second, 1000 yard stage. Another corporal, Oren J. Tobey, won the President's Match with a 196/200.

Even though Sergeant Crawley had been the first Marine to win the Leech Cup, Private Russell F. Seitzinger, with a 105 possible, was the first Marine to have actual possession of the Leech. At the conclusion of the 1913 matches the valuable trophy had been lost. Through the efforts of Mr. Frank Kahrs the missing Leech Cup was recovered and once more given to the high competitor of the 800, 900, and 1000 yard event. [56]

If any one thing stands out about the NRA Matches it is the large cash awards given to those placing high in a match. In 1926, Sergeant Thomas received \$7.50 for winning the President's. A year later Tobey, whose corporal's salary was only \$42.00 a month, received \$178 for his victory. While his was the largest, Herrick, Hohn, and Seitzinger each received nearly \$100 for their victories. Increasing the cash awards was an innovation brought about by donations on the part of the Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute. Because the big prizes took much of the friendly sportsmanship out of the Perry meet, large cash awards were discontinued after the one year. [57]

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

In the National Board Matches, the Marine Corps Team managed to split the four events. Second Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, firing a 292 out of 300, with a 100 possible at 1000 yards, bested nearly 1500 contestants. [58] The lieutenant, who had completed the requirements for the Distinguished Marksman award in the Marine Corps Match, was one of the mainstays of the Marine Corps team. His 292 score constituted a record that remained for several years. He and his father, a Marine colonel, were instrumental in developing the Cutts compensator, a device that is used on shotguns and automatic weapons, such as the B.A.R. (Browning Automatic Rifle) and T.S.M.G. (Thompson Submachine Gun) to reduce recoil.

Marines took the National Trophy Pistol Team Match with a 1259. While the score of any pistol or rifle match is relative to the conditions under which it is fired, it is still interesting to compare the scores of one period with those of another. As the course of fire with the rifle and even the weapon itself have changed, a comparison of rifle scores in different periods of time is not reliable. On the other hand, as the pistol and the

course of fire have remained the same for nearly 40 years a logical comparison can be made.

In firing 1259 in the 1927 matches not a single Marine scored 260 or better. Four members, Lieutenants Pressnell and Hohn, Captain Lienhard, and Corporal John W. Thomas all fired in the 250's, while the fifth member fired 235. In 1959 the Marine Corps Pistol Team average was 282. Even Lienhard's second place 268 in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match could not approach present day scores.

The big event, the National Trophy Rifle Team Match, started out with the Marines firing excellent scores. From the beginning spectators knew that the event would be a race between Marines and Infantry. The two teams tied at 200 standing with a 446. By the time 200 and 300 rapid fire had been completed the Marines had a ten point lead and at 600 they picked up two more with their 488. A history of highpractice scores at 1000, plus the 12 point advantage they had as they started the final stage, gave every indication of another Marine victory.

The next morning the first Marine pair lengthened the lead and promised a walkaway. Then fortune deserted the Marines. The Infantry put together some excellent 1000 yard scores to shorten the lead. But for an accidental shot, the Marines would have been victorious. Gunnery Sergeant John Blakley had come to the 1000 yard line down only seven points, but the long range on this day proved to be his downfall. From the start his scores were not up to usual. Then midway in his string of 20 rounds, just as he started to squeeze, he was kicked on the arm by a shooter from another team who was taking his position on the line. The kick had been unintentional, but it jolted Blakley and forced off the round prematurely. Coach Jackson immediately notified the scorer.

The range officer scored the shot a miss, but the Assistant Executive Officer gave Blakley another round. This action was protested by the Infantry. An informal meeting of the National Board members present at Perry, after hearing witnesses, ruled that, while there was no doubt that Blakley had been accidentally kicked, "any shot, loosed from the firing position, under any circumstances whatsoever, must be considered a record shot." With this decision the score ended tied at 2838, but with a higher score at 1000 yards the Infantry team was declared the winner. [59]

INTERNATIONALS

Brief mention must be made of the resumption of International shooting. After a year's lay off, the free riflemen assembled at the new Italian range in Rome. Tryouts at Quantico had placed three Marines, Gunnery Sergeant Coulter, Sergeant Ladislaus Lach, and Private Russell F. Seitzinger on the American team. On arriving in Europe team captain Harry L. Smith was hospitalized and Captain Joe Jackson took over duties as coach and team captain.

At Rome only Coulter made the select five man firing team where his 1060, for the 120 rounds fired in three positions, placed him in the middle and above the 1054 team average. [60] Nevertheless, the 5272 American total was more than 100 points behind Switzerland's winning 5395. In fact, Sweden with a 5308 moved the Americans back to third place.

1928

In 1921 the Major General Commandant had sought to establish an Asiatic Division Match. It was planned that Marines on Guam, the Philippines, and in China would compete on the International Range at Peiping. The proposal was turned down by Commander, Asiatic Fleet, because of transportation difficulties. With so many Marines in China, the Commandant authorized a 1928 Asiatic Division Match. The new Division event allowed 78 non-Distinguished enlisted riflemen and 29 pistols shooters to compete. However, because of the great expense and time for travel to Quantico, only gold and silver medal winners could make the trip to the Marine Corps Match. [61] Sergeant August W. Carlson, a member of the 1927 Marine Corps team, won the initial Asiatic Rifle Match with a 758/800.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

With many of the 1927 reliables on expeditionary duty, the new competitive season offered little promise for Marines. A new officer had been selected to captain the team. Major Julian C. Smith had long had an interest in both rifle and pistol shooting. Schooled under Harlee he knew the fundamentals well, and a bronze medal in the 1921 Eastern Division Pistol Match gave him an understanding of competitive conditions. Smith, graduating that year from the Army's Command and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, did not meet the team until it was in training at Wakefield, the selection of members being accomplished by coach Lloyd. [62]

One Marine who accompanied the team was Sergeant Dean R. Penley. His 748 had been a point short of winning the Southeast Division Rifle Match. At Quantico, firing as one of 44 competitors, Penley's 763 won the Marine Corps Match with 8 points to spare. [63]

The lack of experience on the team was made up by their strong "will to win." Seldom has a team exhibited more enthusiasm and effort. Part of this may have been caused by the presence of the Navy and Coast Guard teams at Wakefield. This was the first year that the Coast Guard had entered competitive firing. To help them overcome their lack of experience, Marines had trained certain Coast Guardsmen in rifle

marksmanship while a couple of experienced Marine shooters worked with the squad.

The most formidable problem facing Smith and his team was ammunition. For three years the Nationals had used a 1925 lot. Beyond 200 yards the new 1928 ammunition was unreliable, there being greater vertical dispersion and wild unaccountable shots. The goal of course was the Team Match requiring 1928 ammunition, but to make the riflemen use the poor lot in NRA Matches was bound to have a discouraging effect on the team. Smith had a simple and satisfactory solution. For one week the team would use their National Match Rifle and 1928 ammunition. On the following week the "Special Gun," actually a second rifle, would be used with 1925 ammunition. [64] Other service teams used only the 1925 ammunition. Thus, when the National Board Matches arrived they were ill prepared for the new, poor lot.

Major Smith had a more difficult task in selecting his ten man National Rifle Team Match squad than his forerunners. Sixty percent had to be men who had never fired as a principal in the team match. Furthermore, Smith had to present, upon arrival at Perry, the list of 15, including coach and captain, from which he would make his final selection. Without a shot being fired at Perry, Smith had to determine his high, eligible men.

CAMP PERRY

Chief Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs demonstrated the perfection that comes to a Master. Under poor conditions, winds gusting from 15 to 30 miles per hour, Wiggs used all his skill to keep 20 rounds in the black and win the 1000 yard Wimbledon. [65] The course for the Marine Corps Cup Match had been halved, only ten rounds each being fired at 600 and 1000 yards. Under the new conditions Sergeant Bernard G. Betke became the first shooter to ever register a possible in the Marine Corps Cup.

There were other individual triumphs, including Fisher's 95 that won him the gold medal of the Navy Match. Sergeant Harvey R. King won the President's, but the most unusual performance came from a 16 year old future Marine.

David S. McDougal, son of the famed Marine rifleman Colonel Douglas C. McDougal, won the National Individual Rifle Championship in the Junior Matches. That was an important achievement, even if the boy had been holding a rifle from infancy. This was not the end. Young McDougal entered the Chemical Warfare Match. The 200 yard, ten slow and ten rapid, event required that it be fired with gas masks on. The 95 of McDougal's was a point behind the winner. It was in the President's Match that the youth showed his mettle. Competing against nearly 1300 riflemen, McDougal, with the service rifle, finished two points behind the winning 146. [66] His was the bronze medal of third place. After four years at the Naval Academy, David McDougal would enter the Marine Corps and become one of the stalwarts of the Corps' rifle teams.

NATIONAL MATCHES

The National Board Matches started with the Individual Pistol Match. Competing with 617 other shooters, First Sergeant Melvin T. Huff's 272 led the field with six points to spare. Naturally, Huff would be one of the five in the handgun team match with Presnell, Bailey, John W. Thomas, and Betke making up the remainder of the team. The five pistol shots, headed by Presnell's 271, compiled a 1315 total, far above the Cavalry's second place 1244. Two National Board Matches won by Marines; two to go.

Sergeant Carl J. Cagle earned his spot on the team by winning the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match with a 286, five points better than his nearest rival.

The classic for the National Trophy had 95 teams entered, but it became apparent at once that the real contest was between



Front (1 to r) GYSgt M. Fisher, MarGun O. Wiggs, MarGun C. A. Lloyd, Capt W. W. Ashurst, GYSgt E. J. Blade. Rear (1 to r) Sgt A. W. Carlson, Sgt C. J. Cagle, Sgt J. F. Hankins, Pfc R. F. Seitzinger, Sgt S. P. Roberts. 1928 Team - a part of the highly successful 1928 Marine Corps Team.

the Marine and the Navy teams. By the time the 1000 yard stage was reached, the Navy team had dropped 14 points behind. The first Marine round from the long range, fired by Corporal George O. Rortvedt, was a miss. It was enough to shake any shooter and a new one inparticular. Behind Rortvedt sat Lloyd. The veteran coach had a unique faculty for encouraging and calming shooters. He had seen Rortvedt's shot through his scope and had noticed that it passed between the bottom of the target and the top of the butts. [67] Correction to Sergeant Tucker, Rortvedt's shooting partner, brought forth a four. After the momentary faltering the Marines went on to increase their lead over the Navy, their 2733 final total giving them 29 points over the Navy team. For a second time Marines had made a clean sweep of the National Board Matches.

From an inauspicious beginning the team had fought elimination and ammunition problems to take the big matches. They had won more than their share of NRA Individual events. The AEF Roumanian had gone to an Infantry team and the Navy took the Enlisted, but both the Herrick and Rumbold went to the Marines.

1928 INTERNATIONAL

Marines rejoiced in their sweep of the Nationals, but American riflemen were less successful in the free rifle matches at Driebergen, Holland. After their return from the unsuccessful 1927 Internationals, responsible American officials set to work to provide our riflemen with the best of equipment.

The assignment required considerable experimentation. Colonel McDougal, soon to be designated as team captain, and Major Harry L. Smith, to be coach, worked with Army Major Julian S. Hatcher in developing a lead shield. The theory was that a thin lead shield wrapped around the steel barrel of the match Springfield would reduce the barrel's vibrations and

thereby increase accuracy. The novel arrangement was tested extensively, but not adopted. [68]

The end of April 1928 found 29 men firing at Quantico for one of the seven positions. Marines who sought the honor included Gunnery Sergeants Fisher, Paul E. Woods, Nolan Tillman, Bernard Betke; Sergeants James R. Tucker, Joseph F. Hankins, and Corporal Russell F. Seitzinger. Only Fisher, Woods, and Seitzinger made the final selection.

For once the International riflemen had sufficient funds to take them to Europe. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, generously donated \$8,000 to cover expenses incident to the trip.

From the moment the team landed at Rotterdam they had nothing but trouble. Dutch regulations were so involved that McDougal finally shuttled the team ammunition from ship to range by a horse drawn cart. On the range even the water had to be purchased. Practice scores gave promise of an American victory as the team unofficially shattered the official world's record with a 5452.

The actual match was a different story. In the 40 shot prone stage the American beat the Swiss by 17 points, but the standing stage started the defeat. Seitzinger had tried to get off a round and being unable to squeeze off the shot, he brought the rifle downtoward the barrier for a rest. An inch or two before touching the barrier the weapon let go. Had it been resting on the barrier Seitzinger, under international shooting rules, would have received another round. Instead he received a miss and loss of a possible ten points. The miss shook the entire team and a second premature shot, which hit the target, further unnerved the squad. In kneeling an eight and a ten on wrong targets ended what chance the Americans had of catching the Swiss. [69]

For Colonel "Mock" and his team, their performance was a bitter disappointment. Their 5339, 30 points above any previous

American total, was outranked by Sweden and 52 points behind the winning Swiss score. The two Marines who fired, Woods and Seitzinger, fired 1062 and 1055 respectively and were the two low scores on the third place American team. Pressure and unfortunate accidents had proved costly to the American contingent.

1929

The Marine Corps team that had been so successful at the 1928 Camp Perry matches assembled in nearly its entirety for the new competitive year. Julian C. Smith was again captain of the squad with Ashurst serving as coach. Under such circumstances it appeared as if there would be another strong squad with an excellent potential for repeating the 1928 clean sweep of the National Board Matches. When the 1929 season was over, however, only the Gold Cup of the National Pistol Team Match remained in Marine control. Why this came about does not alter the final standing, but it does illustrate the problems that can cause any team captain to lose his hair.

To begin with, instead of competing in the Marine Corps Match at Quantico, the most promising shots of the Western Division Rifle Match were retained on the west coast. After further training at San Diego the Marine west coast riflemen competed in the interservice matches at Fort George Wright, Washington, and Fort Missoula, Montana. [70] While successful in the northwest matches, the riflemen did not arrive in Wakefield until late July. This late arrival hindered Ashurst's efforts to develop the best combination for the rifle team match.

A more serious handicap was the forthcoming international contest. Tryouts for the team to go to Stockholm started at Quantico in the beginning of April. Ten Marines not only tried out for the squad, but also stayed with it until the team departed for Europe. After the prolonged period of using free rifles, with set triggers, the unsuccessful contenders found it difficult to adapt themselves again to the service rifle. In addition, five Marines made the final selection to the International team. Naturally, the five outstanding riflemen were the tops and might have been used by Major Smith. [71] However, the July Internationals made it unwise for Smith to count on their presence at Camp Perry.

The regulations requiring team captains to submit the 15 man roster for the National Rifle Team Match still prevailed. The final blow to Smith's hopes of a repeat victory came with the injury of his coach. A hangfire injured Captain Ashurst's eye, required his hospitalization and eliminated him as a coach. The mishap occurred just as the team was preparing to depart from Wakefield. Fortunately, Lloyd had just returned from Stockholm. He took over as coach, but was handicapped by not having worked with the team in training. [72]

Camp Perry's NRA Matches were nearly a lost cause for Marines, although Sergeant Cagle won the Leech Cup with a 105 possible. The Herrick also went to the Marine team as did the Rumbold, but there rifle victories ceased.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

Captain Lienhard, back from the International tryout, finished with a 281 in the National Individual Rifle; however, his score, which tied the winner, rewarded him with third place only. In the handgun individual contest First Sergeant Huff's 269 was but one point off the pace. Huff, Lieutenants Whaling, Presnell, and Hohn and Sergeant Bailey took the Pistol Team Match with a 1286, a margin of 13 over the second place Infantry.

From the start of the rifle match the Marine team lagged behind the Infantry and Engineers, but even so the final 1000 yard stage found the Marines only 12 points behind. There were fond hopes that a garrison finish, like the one of 1922, might be repeated. Especially was this so when the first two pairs turned in high 1000 yard totals. Dependable Sergeant Cagle finished with a 96 to give him a total of 285, which was enough to win the Pershing Trophy as high individual in the team match. After Cagle's fine performance the bottom fell out. An 85, 84, and 78 at 1000, when the Infantry averaged nearly 92, ended all hopes. A 2741 total ranked the Marines in third, the Infantry being victorious with a 2775. [73]

1929 INTERNATIONAL

Major Ralph S. Keyser captained the Stockholm bound free rifle team. Marines on the squad included Hankins, Fisher, Blakley, Woods, and Seitzinger, although only the last three actually fired on the team. With Gunner Lloyd at the scope the Americans came through with a momentary new record of 5397; however, within the hour the great Swissteam surpassed the American achievement with a 5442. Two Swiss riflemen shattered the world's individual record by firing 1114 each, well above the high American score of 1091. The three Marines turned in far better scores than had the 1928 members. Seitzinger led the Marine representation with a 1090 while Blakley had 1066 and Woods 1072. [74]

CONCLUSION

A decade of competitive shooting had ended with Marine Corps marksmen among the tops in National competition. On every International, Olympic, and Pan American squad a Marine had been a firing member. Nine times in the decade Marines had competed for the National Trophy and in five of them they had captured the "Dogs of War." From the beginning Marine pistol shots had led the way in the National Trophy Pistol Team Match.

Wherever Marines had gone during the 1920's, they were soon engaged in some form of competitive marksmanship. Even

chasing the Nicaraguan bandit Sandino did not prevent Central America stationed Marines from engaging in rifle competition. With the Division Matches and by careful screening of recruit qualifiers, Marine riflemen could look forward with confidence to the coming 1930's.

The below listed Marines were classified as Distinguished during the period covered by this Chapter.

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	A		
ADKINS, John W.		(1922)	
ALEXANDER, James V.		(1922)	
ALLEN, Cecil		(1925)	(1924)
ANGUS, Charles E.		(1929)	
ASHURST, William W.			(1928)
	В		
BAILEY, Henry M.		(1929)	
BANNER, Louis			(1925)
BECKETT, William McK.			(1923)
BETKE, Bernard G.		(1927)	(1923)
BLACK, Glenn W.		(1928)	(1925)
BLAKLEY, John		(1925)	(1925)
BLEDSOE, Leslie R.		(1928)	
	С		
CAGLE, Carl J.		(1928)	
CARLSON, August W.		(1924)	
CARTIER, Leo P.		(1923)	
CHAMBERS, Claudius E.			(1922)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
0.00	ntinued	
C-C	ontinued	
CLARY, Bill E.	(1922)	(1925)
CLEMENTS, Broox E.	(1927)	
CONRADT, Pierson E.	(1922)	
COOK, Paul B.	(1925)	
COPPAGE, Alton O.	(1923)	
CRAWLEY, Theodore B.		(1922)
CRISP, Charles F.	(1924)	
CROWE, Henry P.	(1927)	
CUTTS, Richard M., Jr.	(1927)	
	D	
DANIEL, Earle E.		(1926)
DAVIDSON, William W.	(1929)	(1929)
DEMBOWSKI, Edward W.		(1922)
DICKERSON, Stephen J.	(1922)	(1923)
DOHERTY, Everett W.	(1929)	
DORCHAK, Joseph	(1922)	
DYKES, Ramoan L.		(1922)
	ı	
	E	
EADENS, Alva	(1929)	
EBERHARDT, Percy W.	(1925)	
EDSON, Merritt A.	(1927)	
abbott, morrite ii.	(1021)	
	F	
FENTON, Archie A.		(1923)
FEURY, Edward	(1924)	(1924)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL		
F—Continued				
FINN, Michael T.		(1922)		
FISHER, Morris		(1923)		
FLETCHER, Loren H.		(1929)		
FRACKER, Dudley G.		(1922)		
FRANSON, Bartell	(1925)			
FRANZEN, Charles O.	(1924)	(1922)		
FRENCH, Albert S.	(1925)	(1925)		
G				
GAMBLE, Roudy J.	(1923)			
GILBAUGH, George D.		(1924)		
GILMAN, Frank S.	(1929)			
Н				
HAMAS, John	(1927)	(1927)		
HAMRICK, Frelan S.	(1929)			
HANKINS, Joseph F.	(1926)	(1929)		
HASBROUCK, Thaddeous H.	(1923)			
HELLER, Herman M.	(1925)	(1925)		
HERRICK, William T.		(1925)		
HESSLER, Victor	(1928)			
HOHN, Lewis A.	(1926)	(1922)		
HOLZHAUER, Edwin P.	(1925)	(1926)		
HOOPER, Roy E.	(1924)	(1927)		
HOPKINS, Dema B.		(1922)		
HUFF, Melvin T.		(1924)		
HUNT, Alan T.	(1926)			

<u>NAME</u>		RIFLE	PISTOL
	J		
JACOBS, Joseph B.			(1923)
JENKINS, William D.		(1929)	(1323)
JENNINGS, Leo M.		(1926)	
JENNINGS, Robert L.		(1923)	
JOHNSON, Jack W.		(1922)	
JOHNSON, Merle H.		(1923)	
	K		
KASE, George S.			(1926)
KEIMLING, Herbert S.			(1926)
KING, Harvey R.		(1929)	(1929)
KRAUSE, Fred		4	(1922)
KWASIGROCH, Edward D.		(1927)	
	L		
LAHME, Paul W.		(1923)	(1929)
LAWRENCE, Aldwin B.		(1929)	
LEE, George R.		(1922)	
LELAND, Harry E.		(1929)	
LIENHARD, Jacob			(1925)
LONKEY, Chester A.		(1922)	
	M		
MC CONNELL, Donald A.		(1929)	
MC COY, Robert F.		(1926)	
MARTIN, Fred		(1929)	
MARTINI, Robert J.		(1924)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL	
M-Continued				
MIDGLEY, Frederick H.		(1929)		
MIETZELL, Oscar E.		(1926)		
MILLER, John C.		(1928)		
MILLER, Lewis O.		(1922)		
MORF, Henry		(1928)		
MOWELL, Ross B.		(1929)		
MUDD, Claud A.		(1929)		
	N			
NASON, Harry L.		(1924)		
NELSON, Ernest J.		(1922)		
NETIK, Hugo J.			(1924)	
NOVAKOWSKI, Frank		(1922)		
	0			
ODOM, Eugene H.		(1927)	(1925)	
	P			
PENLEY, Dean R.		(1928)		
PETROSKEY, Leo		(1923)	(1924)	
PORGARZELSKI, Adam F.			(1922)	
PRAEDEL, Lloyd W.			(1929)	
PRESNELL, Raymond T.		(1924)	(1924)	
PULVER, William F.		(1924)		

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	R		
DAINES Coul		(1000)	
RAINES, Carl		(1928)	
REESE, Stanley O.		(1929)	
ROBBINS, Lesley L. ROBERTS, Sterling P.		(1928) (1924)	
RORTVEDT, George O.		(1924) (1928)	
RUSH, Edgar L.		(1920)	
RUSSELL, Edward		(1922) (1928)	(1926)
ROBBELL, Edward		(1320)	(1520)
	S		
SCHMIERER, Edward H.		(1926)	
SEILER, Lawrence H.		(1929)	
SEITZINGER, Russell F.		(1925)	
SEITZINGER, Thomas C.		(1927)	
SHANNON, Alfred L.		(1924)	
SHARP, Grady L.		(1923)	
SHEGOSKIE, Joseph T.		(1928)	
SHIVELY, Morris L.		(1924)	
SIMMONS, Charley J.		(1928)	
SKINNER, Emmett W.		(1923)	
SMITH, William P.		(1928)	(1928)
STEINHARDT, Walter		(1924)	
STEPHENSON, Spencer L.			(1922)
STIMA, John		(1924)	
	Т		
	1		
TAPPA, Clifford J.		(1927)	
THOMAS, John M.		(1924)	
THOMAS, John W.			(1925)

<u>NAME</u>		RIFLE	PISTOL
	T-Continued	ı	
TIETE, Joseph R.		(1929)	
TILLMAN, Nolan		(1922)	(1923)
TOBEY, Oren J.		(1925)	
TUCKER, James R.			(1923)
	U		
URSHEK, James			(1922)
	W		
	**		
WADE, Ira S.		(1927)	
WAGGONER, Seth		(1927)	
WALCZAK, John R.		(1923)	
WALKER, Henderson G.			(1924)
WALKER, Leonard			(1928)
WATSON, Alva C.		(1928)	
WATSON, Howard V.		4 1	(1926)
WEIR, John R.		(1923)	(4.0.00)
WHITE, George D.		(1923)	(1923)
WIGGS, Otho		(1004)	(1923)
WILSON, Edward WILSON, Lester D.		(1924)	(1923) (1922)
WOODS, Paul E.		(1929)	(1922)
	Z		
ZSIGA, Stephen J.		(1929)	

The Glorious Thirties

1930

If any one thing may characterize the 1930's it is the great influx of new, young, and highly capable Marine riflemen. Marines, including Harris, Phinney, Chaney, Seeser, Barrier, Bartletti, David McDougal, and Easterling, would continually rank with the top shooters and hold more than their share of record scores. In spite of a national depression, which seriously curtailed funds available for competition, Marines made the most of their shooters, rifles, and equipment. The 1930's would not find Marines travelling abroad, except on one occasion, to represent the United States in International or Olympic competition. Except for three years, Marines would continue their annual pilgrimage to an ever enlarging Camp Perry where they would battle for the National Rifle Team Trophy with its unofficial corollary of National Champions.

Competitive marksmanship had paid the Marine Corps high dividends. Throughout the match shooting at Perry, Wakefield, Sea Girt, and elsewhere, Marines had not overlooked the primary purpose of competition; namely, to increase the average Marine's ability to defend himself and to destroy his enemy through rifle marksmanship. The best indication of the results is found in the annual qualification figures. Of the 15,656 officers and men firing for record in 1929, 14,425, or over 92 percent, had qualified. Nearly half of this number made expert or sharp-shooter. [1]

Invariably a member of the Marine Corps Team, because of better weapons and additional practice, succeeded in establishing the highest qualification score. Gunnery Sergeant Henry P. Crowe's 344 out of 350 possible had been high in 1929. Three years earlier Corporal Francis J. Shannon had exploded over San Diego's new La Jolla range for a 347/350. With the pistol few Marines could come close to the scores fired by members of the team. The record over the qualification pistol course had, since 1926, been held by Gunnery Sergeant Bernard G. Betke. He had dropped his last round for a nine and a final tally of 99.83 percent. [2]

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION

Two changes made in Marine competition in the early 1930's are significant. The Marine Corps rifle and pistol champion would, hereafter, really have to be a top pistol shooter. Henceforth, the Lauchheimer winner would be determined on the aggregate of the rifle and pistol scores fired during the Marine Corps Match. No longer would the rifle shooter have an advantage by a weighted score. [3] The second change was an alteration of the course of rifle fire in Marine Corps competition. Previously, Marines had fired the qualification course plus 20 rounds at 1000. With the 1930 season Marines would fire the same national match course as used at Camp Perry. [4] The course required 10 rounds standing at 200 yards and the same number at 200 rapid fire sitting. The rapid fire on the A target continued at 300 prone. At 600 the shooter fired 10 rounds of

slow fire prone at the B target and completed his fire with 20 rounds at 1000. In Marine competition, twice over the course offered a 600 possible.

Several Marines had completed the requirements for Distinguished Marksman in a single year. Many more had done so over the course of two or three seasons, but few, if any, had taken as long as Sergeant Oscar J. Johnson. At the end of the 1930 Eastern Division Rifle Match, Johnson found himself with the last bronze medal. This, when coupled with 1914 and 1915 medals, completed his requirements. While Johnson had not fired during all of the intervening years, a span of 16 years between start and finish is unusual and typifies the determination of many who seek the gold badge of rifle excellence.

The team that assembled in mid-June 1930 at Wakefield's Camp Curtis Guild was once more under the tutelage of that incomparable pair, Harry L. Smith and Joe Jackson. They had the tremendous task of rebuilding a team. As related in the previous chapter, the 1929 squad had suffered from a series of unfortunate incidents that nearly shattered its morale.

COAST GUARD TROPHY

The Coast Guard was a newcomer to national competition, but they had made exceptional progress to the point that they had to be considered as serious contenders for the National Board Matches. No small credit went to three Marines who served as coaches for the Coast Guard team. Chief Marine Gunner Henry Baptist, Gunnery Sergeant James R. Tucker and Sergeant Lawrence H. Seiler had all worked with the Coast Guard squad during the 1929 season. The result of their efforts was a fourth place for the Coast Guard team in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. [5] Their full membership in the shooting fraternity prompted the Coast Guard to donate a bronze figure of Alexander Hamilton, the first leader of the Coast Guard by virtue of his position as Secretary of Treasury. The Coast

Guard Trophy was, and it is today, awarded to the high competitor in the NRA Rapid Fire Match. In 1930 the course of fire for the Coast Guard Trophy included ten rounds rapid fire, sitting at 200 and an equal number of rounds of rapid fire at 300 prone.

CAMP PERRY

At the Ohio range, it began to look as if Harry Smith's team would be no more successful than the one of the year before. The famous NRA Matches, Leech, Wimbledon, Navy, and others that started the Camp Perry program failed to produce a Marine winner. Major Smith, deciding something had to be done about it, went over to the armory, drew his rifle and proceeded to outshoot over 900 competitors to win the Scott Match. [6] His 15 shots at 900 yards all hit the black with sufficient V's to place him at the top of 11 riflemen who had fired 75 possibles.

The Enlisted Men's Team Match went to the Marines, as did the Herrick and AEF Roumanian, but that concluded the Marine victories in the more important NRA events. For the last time that it was in competition, Marines took the United Services Match. The pistol results were equally disappointing. In the NRA's small schedule of pistol matches the winners were invariably policemen.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

Competing against more than 500 handgumers, Gunnery Sergeant Bailey took the National Individual Pistol Match with a 262/300. After a break for lunch, Bailey fired with Captain Lienhard, Lieutenants Whaling and Presnell, and First Sergeant Huff to capture the National Pistol Team Match, their 1304 being more than 30 points ahead of the second place Navy team. [7]

The 108 teams competing in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match soon had scores that showed only Marines, Navy, and Infantry in serious contention. At the completion of 200 yards, the standing and rapid fire sitting stages, Marines and Infantry were tied. The Marines had put together a 456 standing and a 490, featured by five possibles at rapid fire sitting, to give them a 946. The 300 rapid fire stage permitted the Navy to move into first place. At 600, a 483 returned Marines to undisputed first place as Presnell and Cagle ran all ten rounds for possibles. A determined Infantry team put on a strong finish at the final stage, their 922 for the 1000 yard stage being an even dozen ahead of the Marines. But the Marines' lead at the short range was too much for the soldiers to overcome and Marines had once again captured the Trophy. Their 2805 gave them six points to the good. Gunnery Sergeant Cagle had been high man, his 287 bringing him the Pershing Trophy.

The highlight of the matches was the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. Four of the 1671 contestants finished the difficult course with 290's. Two of them were Marines, Corporal Anthony W. Dumsha finishing second and Gunnery Sergeant John Blakley fourth. Few foresaw any future connection between the winner and the Marine Corps.

BARTLETTI

The National Trophy Individual Rifle Match had gone to a small, wiry, young Italian from the New Jersey National Guard. Aside from the score he had just fired the most unusual thing about Salvatore J. Bartletti was the color of his eyes - brown. Everyone knew - or thought they did - that to shoot good scores required blue eyes. The brown eyes were supposedly more affected by light changes and mirages. Anyone who had seen Bartletti's start in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match would have agreed with the accepted theory. His 47 standing was acceptable but his 46 at 200 rapid would never win. At the

end of 300 rapid fire Bartletti had dropped nine points. It was at this time, with the hard ranges before him, that Bartletti settled down. He had all ten rounds in the black at 600 and his 99 at the long range outranked all.

Two years before Bartletti, as a tyro, had come to Perry where his scores had been less than mediocre. In fact in the Crowell Match, ten rounds at 1000, it had taken him ten rounds to locate the target. The inexperienced Bartletti had turned the focus on his scope the wrong way. Instead of reading the left, nine o'clock wind he saw it coming from the right. After a miss on the first round he added what he believed to be sufficient wind. Each subsequent miss brought a new wind correction until Bartletti finally hit the target, the one next to his. Finally, seeing his mistake, Bartletti changed his windage to give his final round a two on his one target. [8]

After the 1930 Nationals Bartletti returned to his civilian job, but the depression soon left him unemployed. A trip to the Marine Recruiting Station only told him he was too short and underweight for the Corps. A week later Bartletti was in the office of the Recruiting Officer where he very carefully permitted the Marine officer to view his shooting medals. A telephone call, waiver, and Bartletti was on his way to Parris Island, just in time for preliminary day of the Southeastern Division Matches.

Bartletti, borrowing a rifle from Lieutenant Presnell and a shooting coat from 5 foot 11 inch Corporal William A. Easterling, placed tenth in the Division Match. After turning in civilian clothes and drawing a uniform, he headed for Quantico where his 542/600 placed him sixth. The following year, 1932, Bartletti won the Western Division Rifle Match. In 1934 he put together a 536 rifle score with 513 for the pistol to win the Lauchheimer. Twenty years later, Bartletti, known as a 'trigger slapper' and admired for his rapidity in manipulating

the bolt of the Springfield, won the 1953 Eastern Division Rifle Match, but with the M-1 rifle.

INTERNATIONALS

Americans, including Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher of the Marine Corps, headed for the 27th International Free Rifle Match at Antwerp. After spending a hot summer at Quantico, in eliminations and practice, the free riflemen arrived in Belgium to face near freezing weather. Fisher, firing his final time in International competition, did his part in helping the American team establish a score of 1910 for a prone position record. The prone score contributed to producing an American victory. The 5441 score was just one point short of the record held by Switzerland. [9]

After an absence since 1924, the Argentine Cup, symbolic of world free rifle supremacy, would rest in Washington. But the victory at Antwerp marked the end of American participation in free rifle shooting at the International level. World depression and disinterest in the free rifle by most American shooters, when coupled with the expense involved, ruled out sponsorship of this form of shooting.

1931

Although Major Harry L. Smith and Captain Joseph Jackson had, with their 1930 victory, produced their fourth winning team, responsible officials at Marine Corps Headquarters were anxiously searching for a new team captain. While it was logical that the captain of a successful team should continue as head of the Marine squad, the individual's own career as a Marine had also to be considered. After all, an officer's primary purpose was to serve the Corps in varied assignments

that would improve his military education. Opposed to this premise was the need of capable officers who could insure the maintenance of Marine Corps prestige in competitive shooting.

The rank, experience, personality, and other qualifications restricted the selection of a team captain to less than half a dozen. Reluctantly, because of the effect it might have on his professional career, Major Smith was again designated team captain. To prevent future difficulties of this nature, the Marine Corps instituted the procedure of designating an assistant team captain who would head the squad in the following year. [10] In 1931 Major David L. S. Brewster, who had fired on several teams before World War I, was assistant to Major Smith.

The Marine Corps was also plagued with a shortage of junior officers with marksmanship experience who might in later years serve as a team official. With this as a prime consideration the Major General Commandant decided that, unless specifically excepted, posts competing in the Elliott, San Diego, and Wirgman Trophy Matches would include an officer shooting member. This would bring a limited number of officers under the observation of the team captain. Those who were promising would be taken to Wakefield. Even if the officer failed to place, his experience on a team would create within him a greater interest in competitive marksmanship. [11] The Marine Corps also used a more subtle approach to acquire junior officers with marksmanship ability.

Two newly commissioned graduates of the Naval Academy sought to spend the summer firing with the team. Despite their outstanding marksmanship activities as midshipmen, the request was initially turned down because their association with the rifle team would make them late for the start of Basic School. Colonel McDougal, Director of Operations and Planning, foresaw more than the immediate situation. While admitting that the lieutenants would be two weeks late starting their Marine officer training, he could at the same time visualize that

acceptance of two new officers to the team "would doubtless have a great influence upon other enthusiastic marksmen now at the naval academy." [12] The Major General Commandant sided with his Director of Operations and Planning. Second Lieutenants Luther S. Moore and Samuel S. Yeaton fired with the team.

CAMP PERRY

An extra large team, with an unusually high number of officers, had gone to Wakefield with Major Smith and Jackson. The techniques of training were largely unchanged from previous years but Jackson insured that Marines took advantage of every opportunity to fire under pressure. Marines had occupied the top spots in so many of Wakefield's matches that the winner had been decided by a mere flip of the coin when they had identical scores. Jackson changed this by requiring the men to shoot off ties. This not only determined the winner in the fairest manner, but placed the individuals under the stress of competitive shooting. [13]

Despite the depression Marines arrived at Camp Perry to help form the greatest number of shooting enthusiasts ever to be assembled on the Ohio range. For one who has never seen or participated in a National Match, it is difficult to capture the color, immensity, and spirit of the event. Some 2500 competitors, many of them with wives and children tagging along, congregated at Camp Perry for the three weeks of national competition. Nearly all lived in the great tent city behind the mile and a half of firing lines. In addition, over 3000 men formed the support detail that ranged from the Executive Officer to scorers, pasters, and target pullers. The ravenous appetite of all is attested by the 35 tons of food and 4000 gallons of ice cream consumed in the three week period. [14] Equally indicative of the interest in shooting is the expenditure of over two million rounds of ammunition. Like Marine Corps

marksmanship, shooting had made tremendous progress, both in number of shooters and prestige, since the early days at Sea Girt.

Two riflemen tied for the time-honored Leech Cup. Corporal William A. "Rebel" Easterling's 104/105 out-V'd Sergeant Walter R. Walsh of the New Jersey National Guard. No one realized that by the end of the decade Walter Walsh would be one of the mainstays of the Marine Corps Reserve rifle team. While Walsh's shooting ability will be discussed in a later part of this chapter, it is significant to note at this time that by 1931, after only three years of competitive firing, Walsh ranked with the foremost shooters of both the rifle and pistol. Just the year before he had upset the police pistol shots who felt that Sea Girt was their own special domain. Since the New Jersey match failed to specify the pistol to be used, Walsh, then a civilian, had used a .22 caliber automatic to outshoot the law enforcement competitors with their .38 caliber revolvers. [15]

One of the surprise competitors at Camp Perry was former Marine Clifford J. Tappa. At the end of his four year enlistment, during which he had fired with the 1925 and 1927 Marine Corps Rifle Teams and had become a Distinguished Marksman, Tappa returned to his Ohio farm. The depression had hit the family pocketbook in a devastating manner. To help the family finances, Tappa entered all the matches having a high cash award. While he failed to win any match, his consistently high scores rewarded the jobless farmboy with over \$300 in prize money. [16]

A fine gesture of sportsmanship occurred during the NRA Matches at Perry. Captain Merrit A. Edson had got off what he thought was a bad shot, but the marking showed the round to be a five. Edson asked that his target be marked again. When the five reappeared, he requested that the target be inspected by a pitt officer. A detailed inspection revealed that Edson was correct; his five was changed to a three. The two points cost

him the match, but his high regard for honesty and fair play caused many favorable comments by both civilians and military.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

For the second consecutive year four riflemen had tied for top honors in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match, but the final tabulation gave the Daniel Boone Trophy to an army lieutenant. Corporal Easterling, who had one of the four 286's, ranked fourth. Marines also failed to win either of the pistol matches, the Cavalry's 1261 bettering the Marine total by six points for the National Trophy Pistol Team Match.

To one Marine, however, the Board matches were highly rewarding. Since 1921 Marine Corps competition had included both rifle and pistol. During these ten years no Marine had completed the entire requirement for Distinguished Marksman and Distinguished Pistol Shot in a single year. Private John G. Jones turned the trick in his first year of match firing. In the West Indies Division Match he had the first place pistol gold medal to go with the silver rifle medal awarded for seventh place. The Marine Corps Match rewarded him with a bronze in the rifle and a silver for the pistol. At Perry, Jones placed for bronze medals in both rifle and pistol to complete the three "legs" with each weapon. "Banker" Jones, a name derived from the two or more cars owned by the Marine Private and from his skill at poker, fired as a member of many Marine Corps teams, both regular and reserve. "Banker" was one of the few riflemen who could go out 'on the town," be awakened for a match early the next morning and in not the best of condition shoot a remarkable score. [17] In later years marksmen fired better scores than Jones did in 1931, but his feat of becoming both a Distinguished Marksman and a Distinguished Pistol Shot in a single year would not be duplicated until 1959.

The Marines' capture of the Herrick Trophy for the fourth consecutive time had been a good omen for the rifle trophy

match. At the end of the first day's shooting the Coast Guard team had seen their 12 point advantage, gained at 200 standing, dwindle to two points. At the 1000 yard stage the Coast Guard team fell apart at the seams, a 911 costing them their lead. Jackson, the wizard of wind doping, coached the Marines to a 934 at 1000 and a final tally of 2809 for first place. A good part of the Marine success was attributed to Easterling's 292 score. Being high man, Easterling received the Pershing Trophy which now included, along with the Custer and Daniel Boone, miniatures for the winner's permanent retention.

The victory brought an unprecedented fifth win to Major Harry L. Smith, that master planner, and to his red-headed, blue-eyed coach. The taste of victory was saddened, however, by the knowledge that this never beaten pair would not again lead Marine teams. After being a member of 11 Marine Corps teams, either as shooter or coach, and several international and Olympic teams, Jackson was retiring.

Jackson would be missed. He had his idiosyncrasies, such as firmly believing that no brown-eyed individual could develop into a top caliber shooter. His manner of coaching was hard, dogmatic, and unsympathetic. If a Marine fired on a wrong target he knew that a broadside would soon be coming from the coach. By infuriating a shooter, making him feel small and unworthy of being a part of the team, Jackson could make that individual return with a rugged determination to show Jackson how wrong he had been. [18] The technique produced a score. Fortunately, for the Marine Corps, another seasoned rifleman was present to take Jackson's place, Chief Marine Gunner Calvin Lloyd.

Along with Jackson's departure came that of Gunnery Sergeant Emil J. Blade. For the past two years Blade, as a reserve, had joined the team as an assistant to the armorer. But on the firing line he could still be counted as one of the

best at 'wind doping." To civilian and servicemen unfamiliar with Perry's wind the proper thing to do was to 'ask Blade." [19]

Since Congress failed to provide funds for the National Matches for the next three years, this is an appropriate point to review the rather impressive records held by the Marine Corps. Admittedly, the high score for the National Rifle Team Match went to the Infantry. Marines had tied the record 2838 score of the 1927 contest, but the Infantry had been given the match because of a higher score at 1000 yards. Lieutenant Cutts had retained his honor of having high score in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. His 292/300 was destined to remain unbeatable during the remaining years of use of the Springfield rifle. With the pistol, Marines held both individual and team honors. Gunnery Sergeant Betke's 273 in the 1923 National Individual Pistol Match had successfully withstood the challenge and so, too, had the 1315 score in the National Trophy Pistol Team Match fired by the 1928 team.

1932

For shooting and shooters, the most important fact of the depression was the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the National Matches. Unlike its similar action in 1926 Congress faced a real financial crisis in 1932. It was absolutely essential that the budget be balanced. The National Matches appropriation was one of the cuts that could be made without seriously jeopardizing our National Defense. [20] While the National Matches were cancelled the National Rifle Association prepared a series of regional matches where the major trophies of the NRA would be placed in competition. Before selecting a team for the regional matches, the Marine Corps had first to complete its own Marine Corps Matches.

Only 67 competitors, including officers and Distinguished, fired in the Marine Corps Eastern Division Rifle Match. Gunnery Sergeant Fisher started the first day with a 50 out of 50 at 200 yards standing, but his lead faltered as he fired the long range. When the Eastern was over Corporal Dora G. Alexander, with a 93 and 94 at 1000, had the first place gold medal with a 552/600.

The Marine Corps Match appeared to require a "B" to be a winner. Gunnery Sergeant John Blakley, whose 561 had been second in the 1931 Asiatic Division Rifle Match, won the 1932 Marine Corps Rifle Match with a 571 which included a pair of 95's at 1000. Closely pursuing Blakley was Private Bartletti and Gunnery Sergeant Bailey. With the pistol, nearly the same "B" luck prevailed. Chief Marine Gunner Henry Boschen won the pistol match with a 517 with Blakley and Bailey close behind. When pistol and rifle scores were combined Blakley's 1076 had won the Lauchheimer with Bailey second and Boschen winning the bronze third place medal.

Shooting is generally alluded to as a young man's sport although there are exceptions such as "Dad" Farr. Another is Gunner Boschen. Although he had joined the Corps in 1902, his first taste of match firing came in 1928. By 1931 "Heinie" Boschen improved to the extent of winning a place in both the Eastern Division and Marine Corps Rifle Matches. His progress with the pistol brought him the third place Lauchheimer in 1932, as told above. The following year Boschen became a Distinguished Pistol Shot and in 1934 a Distinguished Marksman. All of his competitive medal winning had been done after his 50th birthday.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

Following the Marine Corps Match candidates were selected for the team. Twelve, under First Lieutenant William W. Davidson, headed for Wakefield. Ostensibly the purpose was training requalification shooters from the northeast posts and stations. Some of those going to Wakefield included Bailey, Gunnery Sergeant Stephen J. Zsiga, and Harris, Seeser and Easterling. While the team accomplished its avowed purpose, the skilled Marine shooters also managed to win several of the First Corps Area regional matches at Wakefield. Despite strong competition from the Coast Guard team, Lieutenant Davidson won the regional President's match while Zsiga took the Members' and Crowell matches, each of which required ten rounds slow fire at 600 yards, with 50 out of a possible 50.

The bulk of Major Brewster's team remained at Quantico for the forthcoming Third Corps Area matches. In comparison to Camp Perry a small number of competitors entered the regional contests. Only 145 took part in the President's match ten rounds slow fire at 200 standing, 600 prone and 1000 prone that Sergeant Easterling won with a 145/150. Marines also won the Leech with First Sergeant Carl Wilck's 104; the Members' match with Sergeant Oliver A. Guilmet's 50/50 and the Marine Corps Cup match where Private First Class George W. Walker fired 98/100.

Marines provided their own bit of humor with their unofficial organization. The Ancient and Imperial Order of Black-Busters and Bulls-Eye Hunters was a formalization of the "bull sessions" inherent with the grouping of two or more marksmen. The title of Grand Exalted Ruler went to Sergeant Kenneth Harker. "Gabe" Harker's tale of leading a swarm of bees across the desert in '49 and not losing a one out-did the secretary's, Gunnery Sergeant "Jim" Crowe's story. Other members included Gunnery Sergeant Robert L. "Pee Wee" Jennings; First Sergeant Harvey R. "Alibi" King and Corporal William T. "Sweet William" Guy. It was Guy who uttered one of the classics of shooting humor. At Wakefield, tyro Bartletti was using his heel to dig small holes on the firing line to keep his elbows from sliding while in the prone position. Nearby Guy, who was

already firing, felt the line tremor from Bartletti's efforts. Suddenly, Guy bellowed "Who in the heck is shaking the firing line"? Now shooters had a new cause for the bullet eluding the black. In addition to wind, light, and ammunition, someone might be "shaking the firing line." [21]

The year 1932 also marks the beginning of Marine Corps Reserve shooting. Generally speaking, the marksmanship ability of Reserves was unsatisfactory. In order to stimulate the Reserves, several members of the Marine Corps team joined Reserve organizations as coaches. To mention a few, Sergeant Sterling P. Roberts and Harker went to Washington; Zsiga to Philadelphia and Easterling to Boston. For the next few years extensive instruction was given during the winter in smallbore shooting and high power firing during summer camp. Qualification percentages increased in the Reserve units; their own coaches were developed and by 1935 there was sufficient interest in competitive marksmanship to enter a Reserve team in the National Matches. [22]

1933

A few Marines had fired in the NRA's 1932 regional matches on the West Coast. First Sergeant Nolan Tillman had taken the high service rifle match with his 99 in the Wimbledon at San Luis Obispo, California. To provide more top caliber marksmen for the 1933 regionals on the West Coast, Marine Headquarters established two Marine Corps Matches. Asiatic Division winners of 1932 and the current Western Division winners competed in a Marine Corps Match and for the Lauchheimer at San Diego.

The West Coast Marines never had a chance for the Lauchheimer. Private James E. Nugent from Marine Barracks,

Puget Sound, fired 557 with the rifle and 491 with the pistol; however, his 1048 left him in 13th place, the top 12 all being shooters from the Marine Corps Match at Quantico. [23] The 1933 winner of the Lauchheimer was Gunnery Sergeant Henry M. Bailey with a 1082 score.

SAN DIEGO AND ELLIOTT TROPHY MATCHES

It was the interpost team matches that created the greatest excitement in the 1933 Marine Corps competition. Since 1930 the interpost matches, like the individual competition, had required the four man team to fire once over the national match course. A strong team from Puget Sound, led by First Lieutenant Ion M. Bethel's 285, won the San Diego Trophy for a second time with a record setting team score of 1111.

On the East Coast, firing on their home range, the Marine Barracks, Quantico team all but walked off with the Elliott Trophy, their record 1132 being 19 points better than second place Boston. Regardless of how successful Quantico's team had been the remembered part of the match centered on the squad from Haiti.

During the 200 yard stages, the standing slow fire and sitting rapid fire, the team from the First Brigade in Haiti had been right beside Quantico in score. In the 300 rapid fire stage a ''one in a million'' event occurred. Private Bartletti was seated behind the scope as Sergeant Oliver Guilmet fired his ten rounds of rapid fire. Bartletti saw nine rounds hit either in or near the bulls-eye, but the tenth round he lost. Remarks from other shooters told both Bartletti and Guilmet what had happened. Guilmet had shot one of a covey of quail that had been frightened by the noise and had taken off right across the front of the targets.

When Guilmet was given a miss, Chief Marine Gunner William J. Holloway, team captain, protested to Chief Range Officer Lloyd that Guilmet was entitled to an alibi. The protest went to the Executive Officer, Colonel Charles H. Lyman.

Lyman, an old time shooter himself, listened to the protests. His solution was simple. Go get the bird and he would allow Guilmet to refire. The team went forward, searched for the quail, but found only blood and feathers. The .30 caliber round had simply disintegrated the bird. Without the "corpus delecti" no refire could be allowed. [24] The incident upset the Brigade team and partially caused their final standing of third. It also provided a ready tale for subsequent recounting. "Sergeant Guilmet, your score for 300 rapid fire - six Fives, three Fours and a Bird"!

NRA REGIONALS

Marines entered the regionals at Wakefield, Sea Girt, and Quantico. In these small matches, Marine riflemen finished high in the standings but broke no records. At Wakefield, the small squad under Lieutenant Davidson all but had the regionals to themselves. Chaney won the Coast Guard Rapid Fire Match with a 98 and then tied the record in the President's to win with a 145. Bailey took the Wimbledon, but only with a 98, and Bartletti dropped a pair in winning the Marine Corps Cup Match. [25]

At Quantico, the team under Captain Edson ran into serious competition from the Coast Guard. The big Marine winner was 23 year old Private First Class George W. Walker of Ferry, Mississippi. Walker's 100 possible, including 16-V's, gave him the Wimbledon Cup and his 145/150 outranked others for the President's match. Gunnery Sergeant Olin L. Beall carried off the Leech with a 16-V possible while Corporal Carl Ulrich took the Marine Corps Cup Match with a 98/100.

1934

The new year brought a repetition of the system of Marine Corps competition used the year before. For the second

consecutive year the Marine Corps Match was divided between East and West Coasts. The Lauchheimer winners still hailed from Quantico, the gold medal of first place going to Corporal Bartletti.

A good example of the emphasis and interest in marksmanship was the action of the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at Sunnyvale, California. Major William H. Rupertus had been a member of the 1915 Marine Corps Team. A bronze in the National Individual, followed by gold medals in the Atlantic Division and Marine Corps Matches at Winthrop completed his requirement for Distinguished Marksman in a single year. As commanding officer of the California air station Marines, Rupertus put his drive behind the unit's rifle team. Special authorization from the Major General Commandant allowed Sunnyvale to enter a team in the San Diego Trophy Match. [26] Although the four man team finished in last place, the Marines gained valuable experience for the forthcoming southwest NRA



Marine Corps Shanghai Pistol Team - The 1934 team that dominated pistol competition in the Far East. Front (1 to r) GYSgt R. M. Fowel, 2dLt S. S. Yeaton, GYSgt J. Blakley. Rear (1 to r) Sgt S. Disco, 2dLt A. Larson, GYSgt R. J. Jones Cpl B. Bunn.

regionals at San Luis Obispo. It was in the regionals that Corporal Milton B. Rogers set a state record with his 99/100 at 1000 yards with the service rifle. [27]

By his interest in marksmanship, Rupertus encouraged others to shoot. Of the six Sunnyvale Marines who went to the NRA Regionals, four later became Distinguished Marksman, while the fifth ended his enlistment with two medals toward the treasured gold badge. Rogers, Frank C. Bottemer, Edward B. Hamilton and Irving N. Kelly all subsequently Distinguished and all of them fired on later Marine Corps Teams.

A source of constant discussion between old and new shooters is the relative difficulty - or ease - to become Distinguished. Old timers, those firing before World War II, will be insistent that when they became Distinguished it was a more difficult task. To give weight to their argument they will cite the great number of medals given in our present division matches as compared to the few given prior to World War II.

Currently the top ten percent of the non-Distinguished enlisted shooters are awarded medals in division competition. Prior to the War, this figure was 20 percent. Today, more shooters mean more medals, but the difficulty of obtaining a medal has doubled. In Marine Corps competition the differences were even more pronounced. In the eastern Marine Corps Rifle Match of 1934, 26 percent of the competitors received a medal and a third of the pistol shooters earned credit toward Distinguished. On the West Coast the five rifle medals of the Marine Corps Match were sought by ten competitors making it a 50 percent chance. It was the pistol match, though, that allowed three of the four competitors to receive "leg" credit, a 75 percent chance to earn a medal. [28] This was unusually high but from a year by year analysis it is safe to conclude that it was easier to become a Distinguished Marksman or Pistol Shot prior to World War II than it has been since 1946. By the start of World War II only 415 Marines had been designated Distinguished Marksman and 178 Distinguished Pistol Shots. [29]

ELLIOTT TROPHY MEDALS

Since its inception in 1910 the Elliott Trophy scores had annually been recorded on the silver loving cup, along with the name of the successful organization. But in the years after World War I no recognition was given to the individuals of the winning team. Starting in 1934 and continuing through 1946 Lloyd W. Praedel donated medals to the members of the winning team. Praedel had, as a corporal, fired in the Elliott Trophy Match with the winning 1928 Parris Island team. A Distinguished Pistol Shot before ending his enlistment, Praedel, who died in 1960, joined the Detroit Police force and at the same time became a reserve officer in the Army Quartermaster Corps.

REGIONALS

Marines fired in the matches at Wakefield and Quantico as well as the Northwest regionals held at Fort Lewis, Washington. The Department of Pacific team, which included the Puget Sound squad that had won the San Diego Trophy for the third consecutive time, won several places in the August matches. Gunnery Sergeant Crowe took the President's Match with a 144 while Sergeant Clarence J. Anderson won the Navy Match five points down.

What matches the Marines did not win at either Wakefield or Quantico went to the Coast Guard, a member of which set a new record of 147 in the President's Match. When all of the Regional matches had been compared Marines could lay claim to two of the individual classics. Gunnery Sergeant William A. Lee had locked up the Wimbledon with a 100, 12-V possible, two more V's than Corporal Waldo A. Phinney had. Private Raymond R. Richard had garnered possession of the Leech with his 105, 12-V possible. [30]

1935

Marines that assembled for the Marine Corps Match at Quantico - only the medal winners of four divisions since the West Indies was no longer held - came under the careful scrutiny of Captain Merritt A. Edson who had been picked to head the Marine Corps Team. The resumption of real national competition meant better scores and the need for more careful selection. Fortunately, Edson could accept the powerful team from Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, in near entirety.

During the winter ten Marines from Philadelphia, under First Lieutenant John D. Blanchard, had taken practically every small-bore match they entered. [31] Members of the team included Lieutenant David S. McDougal, Betke, Guilmet, Chaney, Bartletti, and Zsiga. Corporal Robert A. Schneeman and Private Harold A. "Brute" Barrett were new men on the Philadelphia team but both were destined for later association with the Marine Corps Team.

NATIONALS AT CAMP PERRY

The clan that gathered at Perry nearly equalled the record turn out of the 1931 Nationals. Sergeant Anderson ranked third with his 100, 14-V possible in the Wimbledon and Zsiga stood third in the Leech with a 104. In the other matches of the NRA program sharp-shooting Marines paced the way. Private Remes A. De La Hunt, whose 288 had been high gun in the San Diego Trophy Match, bested over 1500 entries to win the Coast Guard Trophy with a 99 for his rapid fire strings at 200 and 300 yards.

In the Navy Cup Match Corporal Chaney dropped his first two rounds at 200 yard standing. After this unimpressive start, Chaney kept the next 18 rounds in the 10-inch bull to win the Navy Cup with a record breaking 98. Corporal Louis E. Easley, whose 564 in the Marine Corps Match made him the only person to win the match twice in a row, managed to outrank teammates Zsiga and De La Hunt to win the Marine Corps Cup Match with a 99/100. The final win in a major NRA individual match went to reliable Gunnery Sergeant John Blakley with his 147/150, the only such score among 1680 competitors, winning the President's. [32]

Even after altering the 1000 yard stage to require only ten rounds, two days were required to fire the 1661 competitors in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. Although scores were not impressive with the new government issue ammunition, it took a 49 at 1000 for Sergeant Claude N. Harris to win with a 239/250. A point behind stood former Marine William T. Guy. Harris went onto fire in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match where his 288, including 99 at 1000, tied him with Chaney for high score on the Marine team. His two scores brought Harris great personal satisfaction. Retired Joe Jackson, present



Sergeant Claude N. Harris receiving the Daniel Boone Trophy miniature from Brigadier R. P. Williams for his winning of the 1935 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

during the Nationals, finally admitted that Harris' brown eyes would not keep him from being a champion rifle shot. [33]

The National Trophy Rifle Team Match was no contest for Marine shooters. Their 2816, 62 points ahead of the second place Engineers, made it three wins in a row for Marine riflemen. In fairness to Army teams, it should be pointed out that during 1932-34 teams representing the Infantry, Coast Artillery, Engineers and other services of the Army were inactive. While Marines had competed on a lower level, the Army marksmen had to face a three year lapse. Nevertheless, as one reviews the names of the 1935 Marine team their skill cannot be overlooked. In addition to Chaney and Harris, the team included veteran Tucker, Blakley and Tom Jones as well as Hamrick, Easterling and Seeser. Corporal Steve Disco and Private First Class James H. Christopher were new, but their scores were equal to the team average.

PISTOL MATCHES

Pistol firing was progressing with great rapidity. Although there was no over-all aggregate, each gun, the .22, .38, and .45, included timed, rapid and slow fire matches. One reason for the increased interest in pistol firing is attributed to police organizations. Marine emphasis was still limited, largely because the team concentrated on the rifle. Since rifle, small-bore, and pistol were fired concurrently, a rifleman firing in a pistol match would find himself running back and forth between the respective ranges.

In the NRA pistol matches, Major Lienhard won the .45 Rapid Fire event, four five-shot strings from 25 yards at ten seconds per string, with a record 188. The next year he upped his record two points to 190. Sergeant Broox E. Clements established a record in the .45 Timed Fire Match, the same as rapid fire but with 20 seconds per string, with a 195/200. Clement's

268 placed him third, five points behind the winner, in the National Individual Pistol Match.

The big excitement with the handgun came in the National Pistol Team Match. The Marine team - Heath, Whaling, Huff, Lienhard, and Bailey - finished the slow fire, 50 yard stage with a 371 that left it in fifth place. The timed fire stage failed to change the Marine position, the Border Patrol leading by 26 points. Two bad scores by the leaders, while Marines were averaging better than 86 for a rapid fire total of 434, gave the Marine team a final 1254. While this was high score, two other teams, both from the Los Angeles Police Department, also had 1254's. The high rapid fire total decided the match in favor of the Marines. [34] Thus, the resumption of national competition had been highly successful for Captain Edson and his team. Three of the four Board Matches - the two team events and the individual rifle - had been won by Marines.

1936

Major Edson and Gunner Lloyd would again lead the Marine Corps team that would be seeking an unprecedented fourth consecutive victory in the Trophy match. The Marine Corps Match at Quantico had permitted Edson a wide choice of excellent material. Corporal Schneeman, remembered for the sporty horn on his gleaming Packard automobile, had taken the Lauchheimer with a new record of 1093. [35] The foremost factor in Schneeman's win was the greatly improved pistol score. The year before a 508 with the handgun had been paired with a 564 rifle total for Blakley's triumph. Schneeman had registered 532 with the pistol, which was comparable to the scores fired by other Marines, over the national match course.

Lieutenant Cutts had become a Distinguished Marksman in a single year, 1927, by placing for gold medals in the Division, Marine Corps, and National Individual rifle matches. Now the time had come for a handgunner to do the same. Corporal Albert N. Moore took his first gold medal with a 501 in the Western Division Pistol Match. A four point higher score at Quantico brought Moore his second gold medal. At Perry in the Individual Pistol Match, his 265 placed him 12th among the 667 competitors and well up on the list of gold medal recipients.

It took a comprehending coach to enable Puget Sound to take the San Diego Trophy. First Lieutenant Chester R. Allen had won a bronze medal in the division rifle match and he had fired creditably over the short and mid-ranges of the Trophy Match, but 1000 yards proved his near downfall. Allen was the anchor man in a hotly contested race. In his first ten shots at 1000 he had dropped ten points. That was enough for the coach. Sergeant Clarence J. Anderson, realizing that Allen was suffering from the pressure of an important match, had a ready solution. His instructions to the lieutenant were to close his scorebook, not to look at the target except when firing and put away his scope. The remedy was effective for Allen kept the remaining rounds in the black and Puget Sound won the San Diego Trophy.

TEAM TRAINING

Since 1919, when the training of a team was last discussed, the Marine Corps method of preparing its marksmen had undergone several changes. Early in the 1920's the heavy fouling had been eliminated with the introduction of a gilding metal bullet in place of the cupro-nickel. In the earlier days the conditioning of the weapon was as important as the state of the individual. These two still were important but by 1936 the Springfield Armory was turning out such excellent match rifles it left little room for improvement by team armorers. Periodically a stock might have to be altered to insure the barrel being centered in

it, for invariably a barrel bearing against the side of the stock would be the cause of erratic elevation. [36]

Each member of the team received two rifles suiting his taste. There was a psychological effect in insuring that the shooter was satisfied with his selections. Frequently, though, another member of the team could take a rejected weapon and find it entirely satisfactory. Unlike earlier days, team members were forbidden from working on their triggers, this being done by only the coach and team armorers. By instituting such a procedure, the coach knew that a man would not be taking his rifle apart the night before an important match, fixing his trigger improperly and ruining the team effort.

The characteristics of a team shooter had not changed measurably although there were of course, exceptions to the standard requisites. It was generally conceded that any man who qualified as an Expert could be made into a team shot provided he liked to shoot. If so, the period of training to become a team shot was generally three years. Officials



Corporal Raymond D. Chaney, long time record holder of the Navy Match with his 98/100 for 20 rounds standing at 200 yards in the 1935 Nationals. Pictured in 1940.

sought certain other traits in team hopefuls. They looked for the calm, even tempered individual and there was the belief that large men could absorb the recoil more easily. As previously mentioned, it was accepted that light change and mirages affected blue or grey-eyed shooters less than the brown-eyed man. Officials usually made their team selection from one hundred or so shooters competing in the preliminary and record firing of the Marine Corps Match. However, certain individuals, although experienced and among the medal winners, were not taken with the team because they had shown that their ability was limited.

Wakefield remained a favored training site with its hot days, cool nights, and tricky winds. The shooters fired alone the first week after which old and new were paired and changed only to develop better combinations. Early in training resort to the telescopic sight at 1000 yards taught accurate sight alignment and rapid squeezing of the shot. Snapping in - dry firing - was done at standing position and in rapid fire for the smooth manipulation of the bolt. It was essential that a shooter know the dimensions of targets by heart and that he plot each shot fired in his scorebook. After the first week every shot was one for record. Eventually the team was reduced to two squads of twelve. One, including two alternates, was destined for the National Team Match and the other for special matches of the NRA. Throughout the course of training officials pointed toward the team match. Nevertheless, fair play and sportsmanship was stressed continually. In addition, at the daily conferences the team was frequently reminded that the final product of the small arms school was aimed at the survival of the individual and the destruction of his enemy.

WAKEFIELD

One of the highlights of the New England Matches was the Cummings Match. Since it required ten rounds slow fire at 600

yards before the target was lowered and marked, the Cummings was frequently referred to as the "Blind Man's Match." After the regulation ten rounds, no less than 13 marksmen had all rounds in the black. In the shoot off, Sergeant Ola Schoolcraft eliminated all contenders by keeping ten extra rounds in the V-ring. [37]

The long training at Wakefield provided many of the humorous incidents associated with shooting. The shooter who was late in reporting to the firing line had to buy about 25 watermelons for the team. Eaten at the end of 1000 yard firing, the consumers threw the rinds everywhere with the purchaser being required to pick them up. [38] While the Leather Medal still had its place, the team introduced another award for errors. The shooter making the mistake was required to carry an ornate chamber pot that sported a fur lining. [39]

One day after firing Sergeant King pointed his rifle at the ground next to him. The concussion, when he accidentally fired the rifle, numbed his foot, but King thought he had fired through it. He sat down and carefully turned the bottom of his foot to where he could see the hole he thought he had made. While relieved that there had been no damage, King's teammates did not let him forget the incident. [40]

A last minute change in the assignment of skirmish targets during practice for the Infantry Trophy match brought confusion. When a member of the team asked Presnell what target was his, the lieutenant replied "Sheep S---. Every man for himself." Presnell had a faculty for upsetting the line and one day he did the same to two target pullers. Bent on having fun, the target pullers had given Presnell nine bulls and a miss on three successive strings of rapid fire. They prepared to repeat the procedure for a fourth time. As one puller remarked to the other that by now "ole Press must be going crazy," they suddenly saw Presnell ontop of the butts glaring down at them. [41]

He had caught them in the act. While a tongue lashing followed, the incident provided many laughs to the team.

Enlisted pay never went far enough so Marines resorted to various means of supplementing it. Seeser ran a shooting gallery at Revere Beach near Boston. When business slackened he turned to hawking. He told spectators to step up and "See the World's Best Shots." When a large enough crowd had gathered, Private Walter L. Devine proceeded to shoot the ashes from the cigarette held in Seeser's mouth. [42]

PISTOL QUALIFICATION RECORD

While the Marine Corps Team was making its way toward Camp Perry, Captain William P. Richards shot the first possible over the pistol qualification course. The record, fired at Parris Island, eclipsed Gunnery Sergeant Betke's 1926 score on the Army qualification course with the L target.

Richards, it should be added, was one of the foremost pistol shots in the country. The following year, 1937, he ranked second on the all American, ten man, .45 pistol team. Several years earlier Richards' skill with the pistol had probably saved his life. In May 1927, while commanding a detachment in remote northwestern Nicaragua, Richards had entered a village house to talk to a bandit leader. The bandit, known as "Cabulla," started to draw his pistol as Richards entered. Instantly, the Marine captain drew his own automatic and fired. Before he could get off a round "Cabulla" was dead. [43]

NRA MATCHES AT PERRY

The Scott Match was one of the opening events of the high powered rifle matches. Nine of the 1548 entrants finished the ten rounds of 300 yards prone rapid fire with all rounds in the black. Two days later, for the shoot off, Sergeant Claude N. Harris had a 104 degree temperature. After pleading with the team doctor, Harris was driven to the range in an ambulance

and carried to the firing line on a stretcher. One string of ten rounds gave Harris the match, whereon he was carried back to his cot in the tent. Such is the mold of a determined shooter.

Marine Gunner Crowe held the headlines in the Wimbledon Match. The record in the 1000 yard event had been set in 1923 when Sergeant Emil J. Blade had fired a possible that included 18-V's. Crowe, using a Winchester Model 54, .300 Magnum rifle, fired his first round into the black of the five ring. A slight correction moved him into the V-ring where he kept the next 19 rounds. [44]

Crowe's success in the Wimbledon opened the door for Corporal Valentine J. Kravitz in the President's. It took all his skill to best First Lieutenant August Larson's 146 by a point. Larson had dropped his four points at off hand and was thus in a strong position to outrank any score tying his, but Kravitz had a 49 at each stage to be the only person among the 1879 riflemen to tie the 147/150 record. While Marines placed in eight of the ten top places in the Leech match, the silver tankard went to a civilian rifleman, the only man able to keep all 21 rounds in the black. However, the aggregate of the NRA's individual matches, the winner of which received the Wright Memorial Trophy, had six Marines in the top six places. Tucker's 629 won the trophy and Phinney, Easterling, Larson, Weissenberger, and Lienhard followed in that order, Lienhard being four points behind Tucker. [45]

The Rumbold, or Regimental Team Match was won by the Fifth Marines with a score of 570/600. Their score for the ten rounds standing at 200 and ten prone at 600 was high among 75 teams firing. The end of the Roumanian, fired over, the same course as the Rumbold - found Marines in seventh place with a 559 score, 11 points off the pace. In the Enlisted - again the same course of fire - Marines finished third with a 562. The Herrick had long been recognized by Marines as the paramount team match in the NRA program. Initially, eight men

had fired 15 rounds each at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, but in 1935 the number of rounds had been reduced to ten. Now, the course required only 20 rounds at 1000. The eight man Marine team finished high among the 87 entries to take the Herrick with a 787/800.

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

The Infantry Trophy Match, since 1923 a part of the NRA program, was now included in the National Board schedule. The course had been altered to include a squad leader and six men, one of which was armed with the Browning Automatic Rifle. Regular service, National Guard, and Reserves were required to compete in the musketry event.

Captain Conradt acted as squad leader for the Marine team with Gunner Crowe handling the automatic rifle. Starting as a skirmish line from 600 yards, the team fired at the modified D, rapid fire, targets until, gaining fire superiority, they could advance to the next stage closer to the target. Hits were valued



Corporal Waldo A. Phinney displays the form and weathered field hat that helped him win the 1936 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

at two for those striking the black and one for those piercing the scoring area next to the black. The usual two and three values on the D target were misses in the Infantry Match. To win such a contest required special training. The squad under Conradt, with Disco, Christopher, Phinney, Claud A. Mudd, and Wilbur L. Jessup as riflemen, won the first place medals for the Marine Corps. [46]

Exactly half of the 20 Distinguished riflemen placing among the gold medal winners in the National Individual Rifle Match were Marines. Corporal Phinney's 244, a point higher than Tom Jones' total, gave him the Daniel Boone Trophy and made it two wins in a row for Marines in this match.

The pistol individual went to Charles Askins of the Border Patrol with his record 276. Ten points lower, in seventh place,



First Lieutenant Walter R. Walsh shows the DuPont Trophy he won for being 1939's "best-all-round-shot."



Captain Merritt A. Edson, captain of the 1935 and 1936 Marine Corps Teams. Pictured in 1930.

stood Sergeant Broox E. Clements as high Marine. Two Los Angeles Police teams had lost the 1935 National Trophy Pistol Team Match to a Marine team that had tied but outranked them. A year of practice returned the Los Angeles team with renewed determination. Their 1264 gave them first place with three points to spare over the second place Marine team. The Marine five - Lienhard (254), Whaling (262), Bailey (249), Clements (232), and Moore (264) - had to use their rapid fire scores, for the second consecutive year, to outrank the California Civilian team that had also fired a 1261.

The final event, the National Trophy Rifle Team Match, was for the second consecutive year a walkaway. A 14 point lead at 200 standing increased to 48 points as Marines, with a 2830, won their fourth consecutive team match. Chaney led the team with a 292 that included possibles for both the 200 and 300 rapid fire stages.

Undoubtedly, the busiest competitor on the Marine team was Sergeant John E. Heath. In 1935 he had been relegated to the pitt detail at Wakefield until he came to Major Lienhard's attention. Concentrated instruction enabled Heath to Distinguish with both rifle and pistol in 1936. By now he was generally considered to be a marksman of exceptional promise. In both of the national individual matches at Perry, Heath had been a medal winner and his 282 in the rifle team match was just a point below the team average. In subsequent years Heath fired with several Marine Corps Teams. Like most members of the team Heath had his share of combat during World War II. As a captain on Peleliu he was killed while in command of a tank company.

1937

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION

Marksmen at the Western Division, Marine Corps, and National Matches will long remember the higher scores made in pistol competition. At San Diego a corporal shattered the Marine Corps record for twice over the national match pistol course. For years the score of 550 was something apparently beyond the grasp of pistol shooters. The closest approach to 550 had been made the year the national match course was introduced to Marine Corps competition, 1928. At Guantanamo, in the West Indies Division, Sergeant Charley J. Simmons registered a 546 to give him a 40 point advantage over his nearest competitor. [47]

The Corporal who fired a score in the 550's was Harry W. Reeves. Lack of funds had ended his college education with two years still to go. Joining the Marine Corps in November 1933, Reeves had undergone his recruit training at Parris Island before going to sea school. With the Marine Detachment aboard the *Lexington*, Reeves took to the pistol. In 1936 he was high man among the 12 ships' teams firing at San Diego. His 1937 score of 551 in the Western Division Pistol Match was followed by a 555 in the Marine Corps Match. [48] At Quantico his 85 and 93 slow fire; 97 and 96 timed fire; and 91 and 93 rapid gave him 273 and 282 totals for his first and second times over the course. The 555 total remained a record until 1947 when Technical Sergeant Walter L. Devine broke it by a point.

Soon after receiving a third gold medal, for his 263 in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, Harry Reeves ended his enlistment and joined the Detroit Police force. Since 1937, except during the war when he served as a Marine officer, he has been a consistent record holder with the pistol. In 1940, 1941, 1948, 1953 and 1954 Reeves held the NRA title of National Pistol Champion.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

It is virtually impossible to classify any one year as the greatest in Marine Corps competitive marksmanship for many have

their milestone. For 1937 the 2788 total in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match brought the Marine Corps its fifth consecutive victory, a feat that had never been approached previously.

Part of this success must be attributed to the wise supervision given marksmanship by both Marine headquarters and team officials. The entire management was a close knit organization deriving many advantages from its continuity. Gunner Lloyd, serving as coach or assistant coach for 13 years, could evaluate shooters from year to year. This permitted keeping promising shooters with the team until they could develop sufficiently to make them reliable material as the new man on the team. Besides Lloyd, the Marine Corps had Ashurst, Whaling, Edson, Shively and Captain August Larson, all intimately associated with the development and functioning of competitive teams.

Gus Larson, like Harry Reeves, had joined the Marine Corps when funds ran out for finishing college at the University of Minnesota. His rural upbringing, with its opportunities for hunting, and the ROTC rifle team, provided Larson with the background to qualify as an expert with both rifle and pistol at San Diego's recruit training. Coaching duty developed his skill still further and allowed him to get his first competitive medal in the 1930 Western Division Pistol Match, his 460 bringing him the last bronze medal.

It was in 1931 that Larson, a second lieutenant, had his most successful year. Bronze medals in the Eastern Division rifle and pistol events and a bronze in the Marine Corps Rifle Match earned him a spot on Harry Smith's team where Jackson kept an ever watchful eye on the new officer. During the course of practice at Wakefield, Larson registered a possible for his ten rounds at 600 yards. A beaming lieutenant, with a 50/50 recorded in his scorebook, stepped off the line to face the serious coach. Jackson ended the smile when he told Larson that his 50/50 had not taught him a thing. After listening to



Marine Corps Rifle Team, 1937 - The Team that brought the Marine Corps its fifth consecutive victory in the "big team" match. Front (1 to r) Capt W. W. Davidson, Capt M. L. Shively, Maj W. J. Whaling (team captain), MajGen T. Holcomb (Commandant), ChMarGun C. A. Lloyd, 1stLt D.A. McDougal, MGYSgt T. J. Jones. Rear (1 to r) Sgt E. V. Seeser, Sgt R. D. Chaney, Cpl W. D. Linfoot, GYSgt J. R. Tucker, Sgt V. J. Kravitz, Sgt C. N. Harris, Pfc M. J. Holland, Cpl W. L. Jessup, PISgt V. F. Brown.

Jackson, Larson realized how absolutely right the coach had been. On this particular day, the wind being steady and the light unchanging, there had been no challenge to a shooter of fair ability. Jackson pointed out what had been learned the day before when Larson had registered a 43 in the same stage. [49] To do so the lieutenant had to study the shifting wind and to be careful that the target was not shadowed from the clouds. Each shot had required him to think and in doing so it had helped make him a more experienced rifleman. The incident is small, but it illustrates the schooling of a shooter and, equally important, it shows the sagacity of Jackson.

Larson nearly lost his chance to fire on the 1931 team. His forthcoming assignment to Basic School conflicted with Camp Perry. Only Smith's letter stating Larson's high practice scores and his intention to use the lieutenant in the team match, allowed him to remain. His 282 in the rifle team match, third high among the ten, made him a Distinguished Marksman in a single year. Between 1937 and 1940 Larson remained closely associated with the team in the positions of coach and competitor.

CAMP PERRY

Gunnery Sergeant Blakley led off the Marine string of victories as he won the Navy Match with a record equalling 98/100. Blakley's score had been undisputed, it being the only 98 among 1814 competitors, but in the Leech it was a different story.

The Leech had no less than 15 possibles. It became necessary to determine the winner by counting the V's but even this presented problems. It had never been established whether the totals number of V's should be counted for the three stages, 800, 900, 1000, or should just the V's in the last stage determine the winner. The NRA officials determined on the former procedure and their decision, held in abeyance for some hours after the match, gave the Leech to Sergeant Edward V. Seeser. [50]

In the Wimbledon, Seeser's 99 with 14 V's gave him the Farr Trophy for high score with the service rifle.

Marines all but owned the President's Match. After 1913 aspirants had fired, the final ranking showed four Marines tied for top honors with 147/150. Platoon Sergeant Clarence J. Anderson was declared the winner with Private Herman L. Poole, Seeser, and Harris following. Even the next two places, fifth and sixth, found Marines Kravitz and Private Walter L. Devine only a point behind the pace setters.

Although Marines took the Enlisted Men's Trophy Match, which had been changed to include 200 standing and 200 sitting rapid fire, plus 300 prone rapid fire, they had to see the Infantry team set a new 797/800 record in the Herrick.

The Wright Memorial Trophy, an aggregate of scores fired in the Navy Cup, Leech, Coast Guard, Marine Corps Cup, Wimbledon, and President's Matches went to Private First Class Malcolm J. Holland with a record 639/655.

Another of the NRA events of the National Matches was the Crowell Match, ten shots at 600 yards prone with any rifle. When Lieutenant David McDougal arrived on the firing line prepared to take over one of the team's special Magnum rifles he found it still in use. Instead of waiting, McDougal used his Springfield with regulation iron sights. When the prescribed ten rounds were over McDougal and one other rifleman had all ten rounds in the V-ring. In the shoot off, the civilian dropped out after his first shot, but McDougal added five more V's for an over-all record total of 15. [51]

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

A virtual stranger in match rifle shooting outranked three others, including a fellow Marine, Sergeant Julius D. Willoughby, to take the National Individual Rifle Match. Second Lieutenant James G. Frazer was a novice in national competition, this being his first year at Perry.

Frazer was the son of a rifle enthusiast, Army Colonel William D. Frazer. The elder member had been especially active in shooting during the early 1920's. Young Frazer followed his father's interest in marksmanship. In both high school and college, at the University of Washington, he fired small-bore rifle. Following graduation from Basic School in 1935, the new Marine lieutenant trained with the team at Wakefield. Still lacking the skill of a top shooter, Frazer was cut from the squad as it prepared to move to Perry.

Two years later, 1937, Frazer fired in the Western Division Rifle Match where he failed to place among the medal winners. There were rumblings of dissent when it became known that team officials had ordered the green lieutenant to the Marine Corps Match. Placing below the medal winners at Quantico did not prevent Frazer from accompanying the team to Wakefield where his improved scores earned him a place on the squad going to Camp Perry.

In the NRA Matches Frazer went unnoticed. The preliminary stages of the National Individual Rifle Match brought him to the 1000 yard line down nine points. Being in one of the last relays to fire the long range, Frazer knew some of the high scores that had already been posted. His eighth round slipped out for a four. The pressure mounted as he learned that 289 stood high. When his 13th round was disked as a high four there was no chance for another slip. His 289, with a 98 at 1000, was a strong score, but even then it took his possible at 600 to break the tie and reward him with the Daniel Boone Trophy.

There is an interesting sidelight connected with the new Individual Rifle Champion. Frazer was to be married immediately after the end of the matches. Since he was not firing in the Rifle Team Match, his brother officers staged a bachelor party. The event would have ranked with any other affair of this type had not the Major General Commandant appeared the

next day. General Holcomb asked to see the new rifle champion. The party had been too much. Frazer made it off his bunk, but no farther than the tent entrance. Lieutenant Noel Castle had to express Frazer's regrets to the Commandant. Seldom is it that a new lieutenant misses a "command performance." [52]

For Larson, the National Individual Rifle Match was a disappointment. He had started the final stage down only the two points he lost at off hand and the three at 600. His first shot at 1000 was an unaccountable miss. Using the same sight setting he put his second round in the four ring and followed with another four. The next 17 rounds were all in the black. His 288 landed him a point behind the winning score. Had his first round at 1000 just hit the target, Larson would have won instead of settling for 12th place. [53]

The pistol matches went to the Los Angeles Police, their 1332 in the team event being a new record. The Marine team slipped to sixth place with a 1290. Sixth place was also the best the high Marine, Sergeant Heath, could do in the Pistol Individual. His 269 was well behind Los Angeles Policeman, Emmett E. Jones' winning 277.

RESERVES

Earlier it was noted that with instruction from members of the Marine Corps Team, the Reserves eventually took their own place in competitive marksmanship. The Reserves entered a team in 1935 Nationals but with 113 teams competing their final standing of 50th, with a score of 2602, was unimpressive. Still, this initial team, coached by Sergeant Major Morris Fisher, was filled with potential talent. The following year their 2712 jumped their final standing to 13th. In their third year the Reserves climbed to fifth place with a 2721, a standing that brought them the Hilton Trophy, the very award that had consistently escaped early Marine Corps teams.

The Reserve team included several members of earlier Marine Corps teams. The leader of the Reserve squad was Captain Joseph F. Hankins. He and his shooting partner, Russell F. Seitzinger, had been among the top members of the teams of the late 1920's. Two renowned civilian marksmen, recently commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve, fired with the team. First Lieutenant Henry J. Adams, an FBI agent, was known for his over-all skill in all forms of marksmanship. The other, First Lieutenant Emmett O. Swanson, a dentist in civilian life, had fired in earlier international competition. His 289 score had been high on the 1937 Reserve squad and only a point short of the 290 that rewarded Marine Corporal Victor F. Brown, of the regular team, with the Pershing Trophy.

As will be brought out later, the Reserve team continued to improve with the result that a minority of opinion circulated within the shooting family that Marines on the team were recruited for the explicit purpose of shooting. Nothing could be further from the truth. Most of the Reserves trained on their own, although a few did fire in practice at Wakefield, and arrived at Perry at the last moment before the matches. The point to be made, though, is that while they enjoyed their marksmanship they were still training to be combat Marines. Their conduct in World War II is evidence of this accomplishment.

Lieutenant Aquilla J. Dyess, who fired with the 1937 Reserve team, was killed while commanding a battalion during the capture of the Marshalls. His leadership and bravery earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Both Hankins, who was killed on Peleliu, and Lieutenant Walter S. McIlhenny, who fired on the 1937 and 1938 teams, received Navy Crosses during the war. Swanson served as Ordnance Officer of the Fifth Marine Division during the assault on Iwo Jima. Marine Reserve riflemen played an important part in the Corps' island campaigns.

1938

The Fleet Marine Force team under Captain Harry E. Leland had a special award to go with their record smashing score in the San Diego Trophy Match. Their 1119 total rewarded the four man team with individual medals donated by First Lieutenant David S. McDougal.

It was during this same period that the Marine Corps developed its first really practical combat marksmanship course. Patrolling in Nicaragua had revealed that even though the average Marine might qualify as an expert, a transition course was vitally needed. The course had to fill in the gap between the known distance ranges and what the man would find in actual combat. [54] By 1938 both the Fleet Marine Force at Quantico and at San Diego had their field firing courses. Unfortunately, the practical field firing course was restricted to the rifle, while the pistol, even as it is today, was fired only on a qualification range, in a standing position and under near ideal conditions.

For a second year the Lauchheimer score had surpassed 1100. The record holder, Sergeant Broox E. Clements, had put together a 565 rifle score and a 545 pistol aggregate to produce an 1110. Two points behind Clements, with the same total that had made him the 1937 Lauchheimer champion, stood Sergeant William D. Linfoot.

LINFOOT

When anyone mentions the Marine Corps teams of the 1930's the name Linfoot invariably enters the conversation. The memories, though, are less about Linfoot as a shooter and more of his off the firing line eccentricities. Linfoot had joined the Corps in December 1922 when he was 20. Recruit training at Parris Island was followed by a year and a half at Guantanamo

Bay, Cuba, as the post veterinarian. It was not until 1931, following his transfer to Peiping that Linfoot took up competitive marksmanship. A gold in the 1932 Asiatic Division Pistol Match, followed by gold medals for winning the 1933 Western Division Pistol Match, with a 481, and placing fifth in the 1933 Marine Corps Pistol Match earned Linfoot his Distinguished Pistol Shot badge. Records indicate that Linfoot became the first Marine handgumer to Distinguish by winning all three required legs with gold medals. His rifle shooting was not so sensational, but by 1937 he was also a Distinguished Marksman.

In 1937 and 1938 and for a part of 1939, Linfoot fired with the Marine Corps team. Teammates remember that Linfoot invariably assumed the opposite position in any discussion. If the clouds seemed indicative of rain, Linfoot would argue that it would not. If there was a point of wind, by general consensus, Linfoot would evaluate it as 3/4 of a point. [55]

His skill as an armorer rather than easing coach Lloyd's mind, constantly kept it on edge. It was not unusual for Linfoot to return to the waiting bench from offhand and completely tear apart his rifle before the 200 rapid fire stage was called to the line. His efforts were not confined to cleaning the weapon, but frequently extended to rebuilding the trigger. Most of the time he profited from his handicraft, but occasionally the rifle was worse than before. Because of this Lloyd hesitated to use Linfoot in a match. Normally, he was a dependable shot, but his proclivity for reworking his rifle without regard to the time and place opened the chance for error which might ruin his and the team's score.

The habits of rifle mechanics carried over to his automobile. It made no difference where it occurred. If the vehicle developed anything from a rattle to a major breakdown Linfoot stopped the car and corrected it. The lightly travelled road between Parris Island and Savannah was the test ground for Linfoot's LaSalle. If the speedometer went all the way to the

right, he continued to Savannah, but if it failed to indicate maximum speed, the trip ended, riders or not, and back to Parris Island for repairing. [56] His high speed run from Wakefield to Perry, including a brief off the road journey through a cornfield, left his rider, Sergeant Clifford W. Rawlings, in such a state of tension that it took a week to calm his nerves to where he could shoot a normal score.

Despite only an eighth grade education Linfoot was a man given to deep statistical study. He could, on any occasion, quote figures on the number of automobile accidents occuring under varying conditions. This information was reflected in Linfoot's driving habits. It was "Brute" Barrett who learned Linfoot's reasoning for speeding around curves. A higher percentage of accidents occurred on curves so Linfoot figured the faster he went around a curve, the less time he would be on it and the smaller chance he would have of being in an accident. The same general theory prevailed in going through an intersection. A high percentage of accidents happened at intersections. By speeding through them, Linfoot reasoned, he would be in the danger zone a shorter time. [57] By 1939 his driving theories were so notorious, that Major Whaling had to order other members of the team not to ride with Linfoot. Deprived of financial assistance on the move from Wakefield to Perry, Linfoot elected not to make the trip. Thus ended his team membership, but shooters would still talk over Linfoot, his hound dog companion, and his peculiar and humorous antics.

NATIONAL MATCHES

The moment Major Shively and his Marine Corps team arrived at the Ohio range from Wakefield, they knew they were in for a battle with a rejuvenated Infantry squad. Army Major Claudius M. Easley had trained the Infantry riflemen and, with a month of practice at Perry, they started out winning the NRA individual matches. Infantrymen took the Members', Navy,

Crowell, Marine Corps Cup, and Leech Matches. It was not long, though, before the pendulum returned and Marines appeared as winners.

Gunnery Sergeant Tucker took the rapid fire Coast Guard Trophy with his 99/100. The Wimbledon, now permitting two sighting shots before starting the 20 rounds for record, offered no room for error. The top ten scores were all 100 possibles with no less than 16-V's. Sergeant Valentine J. Kravitz won the Wimbledon with his first 19 rounds for record all hitting the inner scoring ring. Only his last round escaped for a wide five. Two Marines tied for high score in the President's Match. Platoon Sergeant Seeser had the higher 1000 yard score to go with his 146 total and thus outranked Sergeant Thurman E. ''Joe'' Barrier. [58]

Narrow Marine victories in the Enlisted Men's Trophy Team Match, and in the Herrick, where their 977 with 122-V's set a new record, offered high hopes for Marines in the National Rifle Team Match.

Of course the National Individual Rifle Match had preceded the team contest. Corporal Malcolm J. Holland's 287/300 which led the field of 1983 competitors, made it four victories in a row for Marines in the National Individual. Harris had won the event in 1935, Phinney in 1936 and Frazer the following year.

Shively selected his team with the usual care. Frazer, by again placing in the National Individual would be one of the new members. The other four, were Kravitz and Corporals Holland, Clifford W. Rawlings, and Thomas R. Mitchell. Anderson, Barrier, Victor F. Brown, Disco, and Phinney were the veterans of the squad.

From start to finish the rifle team match was a contest between Marines and Infantry. The short range 200 yard stages gave the Marines a four point advantage. This quickly melted away until, at the start of the 1000 yard stage, Marines trailed the Infantry by seven points. A vexing, fishtail wind made the

long range stage tricky. By firing rapidly, the Marines finished before the start of the last Infantry pair. The Marine 916 total at 1000 was three above their rivals, but it left them four points short of victory. [59] An Infantry total of 2792 ended the Marine string of five consecutive victories, but only by the barest margin.

In the handgun events Los Angeles Police officer C. E. Ward established a new National Individual Pistol Match record with his 95's at each stage. His 285 bettered the old mark by 11 points. Linfoot was high Marine entry but his 272 ranked him in sixth place. An Infantry team, aggregating 1335, set a new record in the National Pistol Team Match. Marines had to be content with third place, their 1303 being five points behind the Los Angeles Police.

The National Board matches had two other interesting points. First, the team coached by Sergeant Raymond D. Chaney, who was ineligible to fire himself, made an impressive total. The unusual feature was that Chaney had brought the California civilian team into fourth place, an unprecedented standing for a civilian squad. [60]

Once more the Marine Reserve team finished well up among the 125 teams. Their 2731 placed them sixth and rewarded them with the new Rattlesnake Trophy, given to the high Reserve team. Only a week before the Reserve team had set a new record, 576/600 in winning the AEF Roumanian Trophy. However, in this case there is more than a winning score. The Roumanian match was a six man team event fired at both 600 and 1000 yards. At the end of the first stage the Infantry, Marine Corps, and Marine Corps Reserve teams were separated by a point. Then it happened. Lieutenant Douglas C. McDougal, Jr., of the Reserve team, fired his first round. Hankins, behind the scope, called it a miss and the red flag that paraded across the target confirmed the fact. McDougal had mistakingly used a different brand of commercial ammunition that had a four

minute difference in elevation at 1000 than his accustomed one. [61] Since he had not changed his sights his shot was 40 inches above the center of the target.

Spectators saw the miss and, concluding that the Reserves were out of contention, moved on to see the Infantry defeat the Marine regular squad by a point. The soldiers, having accepted congratulations and left the firing line, were not present to see the Reserves finish with four points more than the Infantry's 572. Perhaps they should have known better than to leave so early, for the top Marine Reserve riflemen were the equal of any regular.

Reservists were intensely proud of being associated with the elite of rifle marksmen. One story will illustrate their pride. A reservist had had his rifle taken apart and repaired the night before a 1000 yard match. Knowing that his zero would be changed, he nevertheless went to the line hoping to hit the target on his initial round. When his first shot was a miss he removed his field hat so as not to distinguish him as a Marine. When three more misses followed the young reserve stuffed his hat into his shooting coat and as inconspicuously as possible withdrew from the line hoping that no one had noticed that a Marine had failed to hit the target.

WALSH

One of the new faces on the Reserve team was First Lieutenant Walter R. Walsh. After serving in the New Jersey National Guard, Walsh became an FBI agent. In May 1938 he was commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve. He brought with him a reputation of excellence in every phase of marksmanship—small-bore, pistol, and high powered rifle. In 1933 he had smashed the DeWar small-bore rifle record when he put his first 39 rounds into the center of the bulls-eye. Only a last round nine kept Walsh from joining the select 66/400 Club. [62] The same year he had set a new record at Rumford, Rhode

Island, with a 296/300 in the .22 caliber national match course. By 1937 Walsh was vying for top honors in the winter matches at Tampa as well as national competition.

The doctor's scalpel that removed his appendix should have slowed Walsh for a while, but three days after leaving the hospital he was practicing with his pistols. Only a few days remained until the start of the regional pistol match. With a free trip to Perry offered to the winner of the Camp Ritchie event, Walsh convinced the doctor of the need for haste in returning to competition. Yes, he won the free journey to Ohio. [63] In 1939, Walsh captured the DuPont Trophy, given to the individual classified as the best all-around shot. The DuPont had been first won by Sergeant Morris Fisher in 1923 as the free rifle champion. In 1935 the DuPont was awarded to the high competitor firing in certain high power long range matches, service rifle, center-fire pistol, and small-bore rifle events. Walsh's 1058/1100 established an all time high for the DuPont.

For over 20 years Walsh has been one of the mainstays of Marine marksmanship, both as a competitor and team official. A regular officer since World War II, he has captained, been an official of or fired on various American teams in International Olympic, and Pan American matches.

MITCHELL

Far down in the final standings of the 1937 Eastern Division Rifle Match was Thomas Mitchell's 539/600. Placing among the medal winners - but ineligible for a medal since he had not placed at the Division level - in the Marine Corps Rifle Match, Mitchell accompanied the team to Wakefield and Perry. At the latter place his 279/300 in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match put him among the bronze medal winners. Greatly improved by 1938, Mitchell went onto Distinguish with the rifle by taking gold medals in the Eastern and Marine Corps Rifle

Matches. The Elliott Trophy provided the rising shooter with his first opportunity to fire with a team. A 49 standing and the same at 300 rapid fire plus the loss of only two at 1000 gave him a 296/300 over the national match course. [64] The score materially assisted Quantico's four man team establishing a new 1155 record. At Perry in his first big team match, Mitchell's 280 was well above the ten man average.

1939

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION

The Springfield had, for 30 years been the standard military weapon for Marines. Armorers had refined the basic design of the Springfield to give greater dependability and accuracy. Of course, three decades had also seen the development of better ammunition. These two factors, in part, explain the improved scores of the late 1930's. Considering this, it is remarkable that the 292 score fired by Lieutenant Cutts in 1927 withstood the progress of time.

For Marine Corps competition the record was set on the International Range at Peiping. First Lieutenant David S. McDougal had won the 1938 Asiatic Division Rifle Match with a 563/600 rifle score. The Shanghai-based, Fourth Marines officer returned to North China the next year and bettered his earlier score by 15 points. His two day firing was as follows:

	200 SF	200 RF	300 RF	600 SF	1000 SF	
Day	Standing	Sitting	Prone	Prone	Prone	Total
1st	46	47	47	50	95	285
2nd	46	50	49	49	99	293
						578 [65]

The Marine Corps Match at Quantico was characterized by the high number of officers competing. Many of these were firing on the Elliott and Wirgman Trophy teams rather than as a division medal winner. Altogether, 31 officers, including nine from the Fleet Marine Force based at Quantico, fired in the match. These officers, most of them newly commissioned, would benefit by their experience and might well be instrumental some day in introducing some promising marksman to match shooting.

The new season also saw the start of a different team contest. At the conclusion of the Marine Corps Pistol Match the three divisions, Eastern, Southeastern, and Western, gathered their top handgunners to compete in the first Inter Division Pistol Match. Led by Team Captain Davidson's 279, the five man Eastern Division squad won with a 1319/1500. Since 1939 the Inter Division Pistol Match has been a highlight of the Marine Corps Match. No restrictions are applied relative to new members, officers or Distinguished. The team captain is free to select the best five shooters within his division.

MARINE CORPS TEAM

Sergeant Clifford W. Rawlings provided the outstanding score during the training stay at Wakefield. The Second Battalion match, part of the United Services of New England program, required ten rounds slow fire from 200 yards standing. Rawlings, one of the slowest, most deliberate firing members of the team, fired 21 consecutive rounds into the ten-inch black to shatter Chaney's record of 18. [66] Rawlings was known as an excellent team shot. His 287 in the 1938 team match at Camp Perry had been high on the Marine squad. While two points lower, his 285 would lead the Marine team in the 1939 event.

The Nationals were less than a day old when the first record fell. First Lieutenant Edwin L. Hamilton, using his service rifle, smashed the Members' Match record for consecutive V's. Hamilton kept all ten rounds, fired from 600 yards, in the black,

ten-inch V ring. Not until the 15th round did he stray from the inner ring. Incidentally, Hamilton won over the greatest number of competitors ever gathered for a shooting match, an even 2000. Nearly as many riflemen sought the Marine Corps Cup. When the scores for the ten shots at 600 and 1000 had been tallied, Private First Class Claud L. Floyd, Jr., had a record 13-V possible.

Private First Class Alfred L. Wolters, firing his sophomore year with the team, reported late to the firing line for the Wimbledon Match. The scorer informed Wolters that five minutes of his allowed half hour had past. Exactly 22 minutes later Wolters had fired his prescribed number of rounds and everyone was a V. Wolters had broken the record and, since all were V's, gained the right to continue firing. In the 20 rounds at 1000 yards, a match that allows any rifle, ammunition, or sight, Wolter's eventually ran a total of 27 V's. [67] This record is one of the few that eventoday has not been surpassed.

With 2000 competitors it was impossible to run the President's Matchin a single day. At the end of the first day Master Gunnery Sergeant Thomas J. Jones was down only two points for his efforts at 200 and 600 yards. The final ten rounds made Jones an unknowing winner and at the same time illustrates the sportsmanship and fair play stressed by the team. It was not until Jones had fired his ten rounds at 1000, gathered his equipment and signed his score card that he noticed a mistake in his score. Jones was positive that his seventh round, and one other, were fours. But the scorer had shown his seventh shot to be a five. Jones reported the difference to the Chief Range Officer who had no choice but to resort to the ruling that the value of a shot may not be changed after another round has been fired. [68] Whether correct or not, Jones had a five for the seventh round and a 49/50 for 1000 yards. His total 147 won him the President's Match. Nor was this the last of Jones'

accomplishments. His 636 in the NRA Aggregate gave him the Wright Memorial Trophy.

After 20 years of competitive shooting Tom Jones was known and respected by all shooters. To the experienced he was a person to defeat. For the tyro there was always a bit of friendly advice from the affable North Carolina farm boy. Tom could provide the team with a good laugh now and then. One that still brings a chuckle carried over between two seasons. In one of the last matches of the year, Tom had finished firing, but as he put the gun cover over his rifle he checked the trigger to make sure it was uncocked. For some unaccountable reason Jones had left a round in the chamber which went off harmlessly through the gun cover and toward the butts. The next season



MGYSgt Thomas J. Jones happily displays the Wright Memorial Trophy (left) for his high score in the 1939 Grand Aggregate and the Appreciation Cup (right) he received for winning the President's Match.

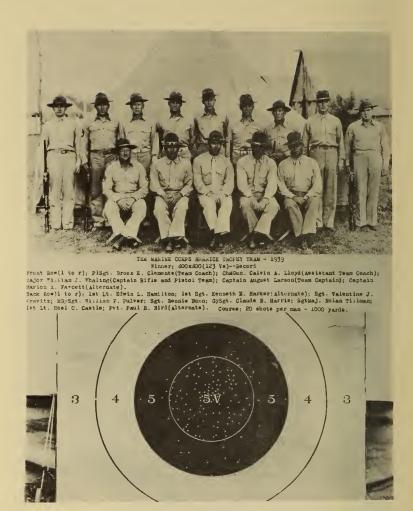
the good natured Jones failed to appreciate the humor of the supply clerk who issued him the same guncover he had had the previous year. Jones took the cover and burned it. [69]

The Enlisted Men's Team Match went to the Coast Guard sextet with their 857/900. Marines had to be content with third place, but their 851 score was not caused by poor shooting. Both Rawlings and Corporal William L. Jordan received misses during the 200 rapid fire stage. Coach Lloyd had seen all ten rounds from each weapon hit the ten-inch bulls-eye, but only nine holes could be found. Once more a second round passing through an earlier shot hole had hurt the Marine cause, but even had the Marines won, all remembrances would still center on the Herrick.

Since 1935 the Herrick required the eight man team to fire 20 rounds, with "any" rifle having an iron sight, at 1000. The record had been set the year before when Marines fired a 797 that included 122-V's. Friday, 1 September, was an ideal afternoon as some 112 teams lined up for the Herrick. The first pairs of Infantry and Cavalry failed to keep all rounds in the black but the eight Marines kept round after round in the 36-inch bull. The pressure on the final pair was tremendous but Kravitz and Sergeant Bennie M. Bunn rose to the occasion to become the fifth Marine twosome to keep all rounds in the black. Bunn particularly felt the burden of the match. When he was through his face was flushed from the strain. The Marine 800/800, including 123 V's in the 20-inch inner scoring ring, was heralded as "one of the greatest feats in [shooting] history." [70]

NATIONAL BOARD MATCHES

At the end of the first day's firing of the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match it looked as if Marines would retain the title for a fifth straight year. Both Harris and Chaney led the field at the end of the 600 yard stage, their seven points down giving



Herrick Team - Only team to ever fire the 1000 yard Herrick Team Match with a perfect 800/800 in the 1939 Match.

them a two point margin over the nearest rival. morning Chanev quickly fell out with elevation troubles at the long range but Harris maintained his torrid pace. After 18 rounds he had lost only two points with a pair of fours at 1000. With only two rounds to go it appeared certain that Harris would be the first man to twice win the National Individual Rifle Match. His next to last round went high for a four. Harris, reviewed his score book, checked the sights and studied the call of his last round. He had thought it a bit high; maybe it had gone off a little higher than he realized. The problem was vexing. Had his weapon heated sufficiently to cause the high shot or had he got off a bad round? The pressure on the decision was tremendous. Harris decided his last shot was partly his fault, but he still decided to come down a minute of elevation. The next round was worse than the one before, a three above the earlier four. Dejectedly, Harris got off the line. He had learned that an Infantryman also had a 288 and what was more important had a 97 at 1000 that outranked Harris' 95. [71]

The National Trophy Rifle Team Match was nearly as big a heartbreaker for Marines as the individual had been for Harris. For a second year the Infantry won the rifle classic by only the narrowest of margins, but the six points that separated the two teams was enough to allow the Cavalry team to move into second place. The early morning hours at Perry are normally calm, but in 1939 the team match opened in the face of a strong wind that raised havoc with offhand scores. Marines barely made a four-per-shot average, their 407 being nine points behind the Infantry team. At 200 rapid fire a 475 was ten points below average. Although weather conditions improved after lunch, Marines could not overtake the Infantrymen. The first day left them 19 points behind the pacesetters with only the long range to be fired.

It was during the 300 stage that the Infantry received an unexpected break. One soldier had a below average score of

43 as seen through the scope. In the pitt his target showed an excessive number of hits which allowed him, in refiring, to produce a record score of 49. [72] A 920 for the 1000 yard stage made Marines high team for the long range, but the Infantry lead was too great. Strong winds kept the Infantry team's 2757 from approaching the record, but it still remained six ahead of the Marine total.

Failing to win the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match did not stop Marines from taking the National Trophy Pistol Team Match. In all the years between the two World Wars Marines always managed to win at least one of the matches sponsored by the National Board. One reason for the Marine victory in the five man event (their 1315 gave them nine points to spare over the second place Infantry) was the improved accuracy of the weapon itself.

Under the guidance of Major Shively, Marine small arms experts examined the service automatic with an eye to improving it. Regulations for the match precluded any extensive modification of the pistol. Upon inspection and after many rounds fired from a bench rest, Shively noted that the barrel fitted in the weapon in so loose a manner that it did not always return to the same exact position after a round was fired. Extensive experimentation evolved what is now referred to as the Shively Barrel. Without entering into technical details, the Shively Barrel is an issue one whose tang - the rearmost part of the barrel - has been extended a few thousandths of an inch. In addition, a longer barrel link has also been adopted. two insure that, after each round fired, the barrel returns to the most forward and highest position within the pistol. Having the barrel in exactly the same position for every round went a long way in improving scores, for after all, the most perfect sight alignment will not produce the best score unless the barrel and sights are always within the same relationship to each other. |73|

RESERVES

Under the guidance of Major Hankins the Reserve team continued its rapid improvement at Camp Perry. As an active Marine in the 1920's Joe Hankins had shot with many of the prominent marksmen of the decade. When he returned to head the Reserve team it was natural that Hankins should attract some of his former acquaintances. This is how such national shooting celebrities as "Doc" Swanson and Hank Adams came to join the Marine Corps Reserve. These in turn encouraged others, such as Walter Walsh to follow suit. [74] Hankins, however, did not point his Reserve competitive marksmanship program toward 'known shooters.' Each Reserve battalion was encouraged to send men to training at Wakefield. Exactly half of the 28 men reporting to the New England range had never fired a greater distance than 200 yards. For Sergeant Clarence J. Buck, a novice, his training at Wakefield, proved extremely profitable. In the Board maiches his 278/300 in the Individual Rifle earned him a silver medal toward Distinguished. [75] His second "leg" came as a firing member of the sixth place Reserve team whose 2702 entitled them once more to the Rattlesnake Trophy.

1940

The world situation nearly halted plans for a National contest at Camp Perry. In fact Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall recommended that the matches not be held since the army could not provide support personnel. Indecision on the Nationals only caused the Marine Corps to advance its own competition. By the end of May all Marine Corps competition had been completed and Major Shively had selected his squad and moved to

Wakefield. For a last time Marines trained on their favorite range.

Early in August the team arrived at Camp Perry only to learn that the matches had been set back to mid-September. [76] However, the month of practice on the very range on which the matches would be fired had its advantages. By the time the NRA program opened Marines had encountered nearly every meteorological condition found in Ohio. Only twice did hard downpours halt practice. The variety of wind, mirage, heat, cool, bright, and cloudy days and rain was to the delight of any team captain. Especially was this so when shooters fired 200 yard offhand and complained of the wind they encountered. The year before the wind at 200 had played a major part in the Marine loss of the team match.

Just before the start of match firing, Marines switched their talents from rifle to entertainment. The team had gone to a nearby nightspot to let off steam and relax. When the floor show was late arriving Lieutenant Stanley Trachta took over as master of ceremonies. Impromptu skits, singing and story telling of Gabe Harker kept the place in stitches until the arrival of the professional entertainers.

Harker was a favorite of many Marine Corps teams. An accomplished storyteller, he was also a polished instructor of marksmanship. A rugged competitor, Gabe Harker could be a close loser and still retain his sense of humor. One day during practice at 600 yards, Harker and newcomer Sergeant Leonard A. Oderman had each fired eight rounds into the black. Oderman's next round was a three at five o'clock and Harker's a three at eleven o'clock. Their pair of 48's was not bad for the conditions of the day, but as they walked toward the camp the usually talkative Harker was silent. Finally, as they neared the tents Harker said, "L. A., I don't know why you got that three, but I know what happened to mine. It was trying to pull yours up into the black." [77]

FINAL YEAR OF THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE

The 1940 matches were smaller than the ones of the previous year. Increased training kept many reserves, and some regulars, from attending. From the outset it looked like another Infantry year. The soldiers showed strength in the individual matches and gave every indication that they would make it three wins in a row when it came time for the team match.

Undoubtedly the strong Marine representative in the NRA program was Lieutenant Hamilton. Flush with his success of the year before Hamilton took the Crowell Match the opening day. His all-V possible left him tied with Walsh and a shoot off decided the Crowell in Hamilton's favor. Three days later Hamilton returned to the victor's circle by winning the Wimbledon with 24-V's. His wins not only made him a man to beat but they also placed a tremendous pressure on him by the time of the team match. [78]

Marines repeated their win in the Herrick although strong winds kept their 797 from approaching the record. A new match had entered the program in the form of a ten man slow fire match at 600 yards with the M-1 rifle. The days of the Springfield were numbered, but there was little enthusiasm for the new semi-automatic weapon. The Marine Corps Reserve squad won the initial M-1 team event, their 468 score, including individual totals ranging from 43 to Bartletti's 50 out of 50, being ahead of that made by the regular team.

Infantrymen garnered the top three spots in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. Marines placed high in the match, Disco's 287 being fourth, but over-all they had no scores that had to be matched as they entered the team event.

Friday, 20 September, opened the final team match with the 1903 Springfield. The Marine squad had an unusually large number of officers, four, firing. A 460 for the standing stage left the Marines and Infantry tied, but after 200 rapid fire



J. F. Hankins (team captain), 1stLt E. O. Swanson, 1stLt W. R. Walsh, Pvt T. W. Constant. Rear (1 to r) Pfc T. D. DuChateau, Cpl P. J. Alonge, Cpl T. J. Marine Corps Reserve Team, 1940. - Winner of the first team match using the Sauer, Jr., Cpl G. M. Bolen, Sgt R. W. Waugh, Cpl W. R. Piggott, Sgt H. M.1 rifle. Front (1 to r) 1stLt D. C. McDougal, Jr., 1stLt H. J. Adams, Maj Webber, GYSgt S. J. Bartletti. Shively's team forged ahead by six points. Although the Infantry had done well, the Marines had fired a near sensational 493 for ten men. Four men, Seeser, Cox, Schneeman, and McDougal registered possibles, one had a 48 and the other five had 49's. An added hundred yards, the 300 prone rapid fire, offered little trouble as the Marine 479 increased to 15 their lead over the soldiers.

The final stage started on a hot, muggy, mirage filled Saturday. A close race at 600 had cut the Marine lead by two points. There was a certain amount of tension blended with nostalgia in the air. Most thought this was the last match for a while and, with any interruption, it was the final appearance of the favored rifle. Furthermore, several were making their last appearance with the Marine Corps Team. A determined squad went up to the firing line to turn in a 925 score for the long range, 19 better than the Infantry. Once more, with a 2833, Marines held the "Dogs of War." [79]

It had been a thrilling triumph but why had this team scored such a smashing victory when two previous squads had been a few points behind the winner? The prolonged training period at Perry probably helped. Then, too, Marines were "hungry" for a win while Infantry shooters were defending not only their previous two victories, but also their demonstrated skill in the early 1940 events. A comparison shows that the top Infantrymen averaged six points lower in the team event than in the individual. On the other hand, Marines averaged nine points higher. Some of this increase may be attributed to Coach Lloyd's help in the team match, but much of it must go to the shooter himself. The most notable improvement in team over individual score was that of Sergeant Mark W. Billing. His 291 was 16 above his individual score and high among the 980 riflemen competing.

In the National Rifle Team Match the Marine Corps Reserve team did nearly as well as the Marine Corps regulars.

Switching from the M-1 to the Springfield, the Hankin's led team ended a point short of displacing the Infantry from second place. [80] Their 2800 score made it the third consecutive win of the Rattlesnake Trophy. In five short years Marine Reserves had soared from 50th to 3d place.

Since the previous year, pistol matches of the NRA had included a classification system that ranked shooters as Marksmen, Sharpshooter, Expert, and Master, in ascending order of ability. Many of the NRA pistol matches were grouped as civilian, police and military. When all competed together the law enforcement men invariably came out on top. Walsh led the Marines, but Platoon Sergeant Barrier fired nearly equal scores. The National Board pistol matches were sad affairs for Marines. Sergeant Vito Perna, with a 272, was high Marine, ranking 11th behind the winning 277.

Perna and Barrier, whose big hand could all but hide a .45 pistol, teamed with Schneeman, Heath, and Sergeant Walter E. Fletcher. All fired nearly identical scores but their 1322 placed the Marine team in fourth, 21 points behind Captain Charles G. Rau's record setting Infantry team. [81]

1941

Plans were laid for the usual Marine Corps competitive program but expansion and the critical international situation caused it to be canceled. Competitive shooting, except for pistol and small-bore rifle matches at Camp Perry, had been temporarily laid to rest in favor of a more deadly type. However, two members of the Marine Corps Team did establish new records with the pistol.

During the 1930's Tampa had become the scene of an ever expanding National Mid-Winter's Pistol Championships.

Corporal Billing succeeded in establishing a new slow fire, .45 caliber record by firing a 187 out of 200. A week later at the Flamingo Tournament in Coral Gables, Florida, Barrier bettered the .45 national match course record by two points with his 292/300. [82]

Since 1939 pistoi firing had a standard grand aggregate. Each weapon was fired in a rapid fire, timed fire, and slow fire match plus the national match course. Twenty rounds in each of the single stage matches and 30 for the national match course provided a 900 point possible with each gun or 2700 with all three, the .22, center fire and .45 calibers. Barrier held the Marine aggregate record with 2588/2700, but with 2609, Harry Reeves became the first shooter to break 2600, which to pistol shooting is what the four minute mile is to track.

In the 23 years between wars Marines had engaged annually in competitive marksmanship. Since World War I the finest in marksmanship ability had come to be associated with the name Marine and the reader of these pages may conclude that all that Marines did was to shoot. Shooting was an important part of Marine training, but when the time came to test rifle accuracy in combat, the years of competitive marksmanship paid off handsomely.

Members of the Marine Corps Teams joined the Fleet Marine Force and spent many months in the Pacific campaigns. Some were assigned duties in the ordnance field but the majority of them were combat Marines in every sense of the word. From Guadalcanal to Okinawa Marine Team riflemen engaged in the serious business of killing the enemy. Many received honors for bravery and leadership while others such as Bunn, Castle, Mathiesen, and McDougal did not live to see the war concluded. Team shooters of earlier years returned to active duty to run rifle ranges or serve as coaches where they could impart to combat bound Marines their knowledge of the rifle. Unquestionably, the firing line of the 1930's was basic in the final victory of 1945.

The below listed Marines were classified as Distinguished during the period covered by this Chapter. .

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	A	
ANDERSON, Clarence J.	(1933)	(1937)
ARNOLD, Dorn E.	(1936)	
ARNOLD, Harry	(1938)	
AUGUSTEN, Walter E.	(1933)	
	В	
BALOUGH, Julius	(1931)	(1933)
BALTRA, John J.	(1939)	
BARE, Robert O.	(1930)	
BARNHILL, Sidney H.	(1936)	
BARRETT, Harold A.	(1935)	
BARRIER, Thurman E.	(1936)	(1933)
BARTLETTI, Salvator J.	(1930)	(1935)
BELOVITCH, Marko G.		(1940)
BERGMANN, Ferdinand J.		(1939)
BETHEL, Ion M.	(1930)	(1934)
BETTIS, Frank A.	(1940)	
BIEBUSH, Frederick C.		(1932)
BILLING, Mark W.	(1940)	(1940)
BIRD, Paul K.	(1939)	
BLANCHARD, John D.	(1932)	
BLODGETT, John C.	(1930)	
BOSCHEN, Henry	(1934)	(1933)
BOTTEMER, Frank C.	(1937)	
BOYLE, Vincent E.	(1935)	(1940)
BROWN, Victor F.	(1937)	(1938)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
В-	-Continued	
BROWN, Willard	(1934)	
BROWNELL, Harvey E.	(1931)	
BUNN, Bennie M.	(1938)	(1935)
BURCH, Joseph A.	(1930)	
BURRELL, Archie O.	(1933)	
	С	
CADE, George F.	(1940)	
CAMP, Lewis J.	(1940)	
CAMPBELL, Robert M.	(1937)	
CARLSON, Leonard E.	(1935)	
CASTLE, Noel O.	(1939)	(1940)
CATRON, Russell M.		(1937)
CHANEY, Raymond D.	(1933)	(1936)
CHRISTOPHER, James H.	(1935)	
CLARK, Norman R.		(1932)
CLEMENTS, Broox E.		(1930)
COCHRANE, John C.	(1930)	(1930)
COFFEY, Albert	(1933)	
COMPTON, Arthur A.	(1940)	
COPPAGE, Alton O.		(1931)
CORRY, Houston P.	(1935)	(1933)
COX, Ralph C.	(1940)	
CRAMER, Mercade A.		(1938)
CREWS, David	(1936)	
CROCKER, James N.	(1934)	
CROWE, Henry P.		(1940)
CUSTER, Stephen A.		(1936)

RIFLE	PISTOL
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	(1935)
	(1932)
	(1936)
	(1935) (1932) (1935) (1938) (1934) (1939) (1933) (1940) (1935) (1930) (1930) (1930) (1931) (1935) (1939) (1939) (1939) (1930) (1933)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	F-Continued	
FINN, Michael T.	(1930)	(10.90)
FLETCHER, Walter E.	(10.20)	(1939)
FLOYD, Claude L. Jr. FOSTER, Claude O.	(1939) (1936)	(1940)
FOWELL, Roy M.	(1930)	(1940) (1937)
FRAZER, James G.	(1938)	(1331)
FUNK, Glenn C.	(1940)	
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	G	
GILLETTE, Jasper J.		(1934)
GROSS, Forst L.	(1930)	
GUILBEAU, Charles R.	(1940)	
GUILMET, Oliver A.	(1932)	(1936)
GULINO, Joseph	(1939)	
GUMAELIUS, Otto J.	(1933)	
GUY, William T.	(1930)	
	Н	
HAGAN, Ralph H.	(1933)	
HAMILTON, Edwin L.	(1938)	(1939)
HAMILTON, George D.		(1932)
HAMRICK, Frelan S.		(1933)
HANNAFORD, Edwin T.	(1936)	(1937)
HARDY, James C.	(1940)	(4000)
HARKER, Kenneth E.	(1931)	(1936)
HARRIS, Claude N.	(1931)	(1935)
HARRIS, Thomas	(1935)	(40.40)
HASSIG, Edwin F.		(1940)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
Н—	Continued	
HAUBENSAK, George F.	(1930)	
HAWES, Percy W.		(1939)
HEATH, John E.	(1936)	(1936)
HENDERSON, Robert D.	(1932)	
HOLLAND, Malcolm J.	(1940)	(1940)
HOOPER, Walter R.	(1934)	(1939)
HOWE, George W.	(1940)	
HUDSON, Lewis C. Jr.	(1938)	
HUFF, Melvin T.	(1930)	
	ī	
	•	
IRWIN, Walter A.	(1940)	
	J	
JAMES, Charlie A.		(1937)
JENNINGS, Johnny J.	(1936)	
JENSEN, Ludolf F.	, ,	(1931)
JESSUP, Wilbur L.	(1936)	(1938)
JETER, Ray W.		(1932)
JOHNSON, Alvin E.	(1936)	
JOHNSON, Clarence P.	(1939)	
JOHNSON, Oscar J.	(1930)	
JONES, John G.	(1931)	(1931)
JONES, Thomas J.		(1934)
JORDAN, William L. Jr.	(1939)	
JOST, John F.	(1933)	(1935)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	K	
KISER, William L.	(1931)	(1930)
KOZAK, John M.		(1940)
KRAVITZ, Valentine J.	(1933)	(1938)
KROSS, George	(1940)	
KWASIGROCH, Edward D.		(1936)
	L	
	-	
LAINE, Carl I.	(1930)	(1930)
LARSON, August	(1931)	(1936)
LAWRENCE, Aldwin B.		(1940)
LEE, William A.	(1939)	(1936)
LEMONS, Johnie G.	(1932)	
LINFOOT, William D.	(1937)	(1933)
LOUTHER, Karl K.		(1935)
LOWERY, Thomas O.	(1931)	
LUCANDER, Edmond	(1937)	(1938)
	M	
MC AVOY, Harry M.		(1935)
MC DOUGAL, David S.	(1935)	(1936)
MC DOUGAL, Douglas C. Jr.	(1934)	
MC KINLEY, Ralph B.		(1931)
MC MAHILL, Richard B.	(1931)	(1935)
MATHEWS, William G.	(1930)	
MATHIESEN, Andrew J.	(1935)	(1933)
METZGER, Phillip C.	(1940)	(1939)
MILLER, John C.		(1932)
MITCHELL, Thomas R.	(1938)	(1939)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
M-Continued			
MOE, Albert F.	(1936)		
MOORE, Albert N.	(2000)	(1936)	
MOORE, Floyd E.	(1938)	, ,	
MOSER, Robert D.	(1939)		
MOSS, Edward J.	(1931)	(1931)	
MOSS, Clifton R.	(1938)		
	N		
NELSON, Loreen A. O.	(1934)		
NEMITZ, Leland A.	(1938)		
NORRIS, Edward S.	(1939)		
NOURSE, Ronald J.	(1940)		
NUGENT, James E.	(1933)	(1933)	
	0		
ODERMAN, Leonard A.	(1938)	(1940)	
OLSON, Melvin C.		(1938)	
ORR, Emmett W.	(1930)	(1934)	
OSTEEN, Howard	(1938)	(1935)	
	P		
PEDERSON, Sofus	(1933)		
PERNA, Vito	(1938)	(1939)	
PETERSON, Melbourne C.	(1935)		
PHILPOTT, George T.	(1933)		
PHINNEY, Waldo A.	(1934)	(1940)	
PLUGE, John	(1936)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
:	P-Continued	
POOLE, Herman L.	(1939)	
POPE, Mark A.	(40.40)	(1934)
POSEY, Raymond	(1940)	
POTTER, Donald J.	(1937)	
POWELL, Earl M.	(1939)	
POWELL, Emery M.	(1933)	(
PROPST, Carl L.	(1940)	(1940)
PULVER, William F.		(1937)
	R	
RAILING, Cletis B.		(1940)
RAWLINGS, Clifford W.	(1938)	
REEVES, Harry W.		(1937)
REVELS, Charles S. H.	(1940)	
RICE, Roy F.		(1937)
RICHARDS, Thomas E.	(1934)	
RICHARDS, William P.	(1931)	(1934)
RICHARDSON, John L.	(1934)	
ROBERGE, Joseph E.	(1936)	(1933)
ROBERTS, Austin J. V.	(1930)	
ROBERTS, Sterling P.		(1934)
ROBINSON, George L.	(1931)	
RODEHEFFER, Noah J.		(1940)
ROGERS, Milton B.	(1937)	
RUCKER, Clarence E.	(1932)	
RUSK, Donald R.	(1937)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	S	
SALAZAR, Chester J.		(1940)
SCHEYER, William J.	(1935)	
SCHNEEMAN, Robert E.	(1936)	(1936)
SEALEY, Armon J.	(1938)	
SEESER, Edward V.	(1931)	(1932)
SEIDER, Glenn O.	(1934)	
SHAW, Samuel R.	(1938)	
SHIEBLER, Prentice A.	(1934)	
SLACK, Wilbur B.		(1937)
SLOCUM, Samuel L.	(1937)	(1932)
SMITH, Frederick W.	(1931)	
SMITH, Maurice A.	(1934)	
SPICER, Donald		(1936)
STALKNECHT, Edward S.	(1936)	
STAMM, Bernard J.	(1937)	
STILES, William A.	(1940)	
STONE, Jack A.	(1931)	
SUTTKA, James M.	(1933)	
SWANSON, Emmett O.	(1931)	
	Т	
TAVERN, Joseph J.	(1933)	
TAYLOR, George S.	(1934)	
THOMAS, Harold J.	(1940)	
THOMAS, John R.	(1935)	
THOMLEY, Britt R.	(1933)	
THOMSEN, Harry L.	(1937)	
TIETE, Joseph R.		(1931)
TIPTON, Earl C.	(1940)	(1940)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
T—Co	ntinued		
TREES, Marion W. TRIGG, Horace D.	(1936) (1939)		
TURRELL, Myron H. TWINING, Merrill B.		(1931) (1935)	
	U		
UDOWSKI, John V. ULRICH, Carl	(1937)	(1940) (1935)	
	V		
VAN ORDEN, George O. VIEHWEG, Herbert A. C.	(1931) (1934)		
w			
WADE, Theodore F. WALKER, George W.	(1940) (1933)		
WALSH, Walter R. WAMBO, Richard P.	(1935) (1930)	(1935)	
WARD, Walter WEISSENBERGER, Gregory J.	(1936)	(1934)	
WHEELER, Orin H. WHITAKER, Earl W.	(1937) (1938)	(1932)	
WILCK, Carl WILLIAMS, Lloyd O. WILLIBY, Byrle C. WILLOUGHBY, Julius D. WOLTERS, Alfred L.	(1938) (1931) (1937) (1939)	(1930)	
	(1000)		

NAME
W-Continued

WOOD, Ernest L. (1934)
WYRICK, Vernon J. (1934)

Y

YEATON, Samuel S. (1938)

The Challenge

1946

Despite the fact that Marines were spread throughout the Western Pacific, and the Corps was in the throes of demobilization, plans were made to hold once again the matches constituting the competition-in-arms. Before a shot could be fired, however, there were numerous problems that had to be solved. One of these was the men themselves, both officials and competitors. In 1940 the officers most closely associated with marksmanship were of the rank of captain and major. During the war they had been promoted to Colonel and General Officer rank. Their increased rank and corresponding responsibilities precluded their being involved in the captaining teams or officiating in the matches. On the other hand the junior, newly commissioned officers of prewar days did not possess the experience desired in match officials. Under the circumstances it is remarkable that the four division matches, as well as the Marine Corps Match, were fired with so little confusion.

The most difficult task facing the marksmanship planners was the designation of an appropriate course of fire for the new rifle. After extensive tests it was decided to restrict the maximum range of the M-1 to 600 yards. Contrary to accepted opinion, the range limit was established not because of the inaccuracy of the Garand, but for the lack of long range facilities and the poor quality of ammunition. [1]

The course of fire eventually established was weighted toward rapid fire. After 12 rounds at 200 standing the competitors fired 16 rounds at 200 and 300 rapid fire and completed the course with 8 rounds slow fire each at 500 and 600 yards. [2] As before the war, twice over the course gave Marines a possible 600 points. Firing at 200 and 300 yards was on the 10-inch A target. At the longer ranges the 20-inch B target served as the bulls-eye.

Four division matches, Pacific at Puoloa, Hawaii, Western at San Diego, Southeastern at Parris Island, and Eastern at Quantico, prepared marksmen for the Marine Corps Match at Quantico. As expected, the Pacific Division was the largest as 250 riflemen and half as many pistol shots sought to be in the high 20 percent who would receive medals.

Competitors were mixed between old timers familiar with the Springfield and those who had never fired that famous rifle. The Springfield enthusiasts were severe in their condemnation of the Garand. As one old timer said, "with the Springfield I used to call them in or out (of the bullseye), but with the Garand I call them on or off (the target)." [3] The three pound trigger pull of the Springfield was impossible to attain with the M-1. Nothing less than three and one half proved reliable with four and one half being the most satisfactory. They also complained about the delayed movement of the hammer which they argued allowed the weapon to move after the sear had released the trigger. Springfield proponents saved their most potent barbs for the rear sight of the new rifle. They branded it as a constant source

of trouble. The sight was loose, inconveniently located; poorly designed for making rapid changes and incorporating too large a minimum adjustment. The large aperture and wide front sight blade made it difficult to hold "Kentucky" wind during rapid fire.

[4]

Perhaps the prewar riflemen were rationalizing their failures to win three of the four division matches. In the Pacific Division, Private First Class John W. Dempsey with a 555 won the rifle match. At San Diego, Gunnery Sergeant Joe K. Marshall's 556 won over 84 competitors and in the Eastern Division, Gunnery Sergeant Roy F. Rice's 552 proved unbeatable. Only at Parris Island did a veteran become the winner. Captain Claud L. Floyd, who had won the 1939 Marine Corps Cup Match at Camp Perry, outshot 34 other riflemen to win with a 546/600. [5] The Southeast Division Match might well have been a friendly contest among members of the Parris Island rifle range detachment. In both the rifle and pistol all medal winners, except First Sergeant Vito Perna from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were from the range detachment.

MARINE CORPS MATCH

Floyd provided the main competition in the Marine Corps Rifle Match. At the start of the second day, Floyd had a three point lead over Gunnery Sergeant Theodore Wade. Firing nearly side by side in the final 600 yard stage Floyd ran into trouble. A pair of threes hurt his 600 yard score and allowed Wade to tie and outrank him. Not only did Wade become the first Marine winner with the M-1, but the Gunnery Sergeant went on to claim the Lauchheimer by putting a 531 pistol score beside his 557 rifle total.

While Floyd lost out in the Marine Corps Rifle Match his steadiness as anchor man in the Elliott Trophy Match gave Parris Island a come-from-behind win. As he sighted in for his final round at 600, Floyd knew he needed a five if Parris Island were to tie Quantico. A shot well in the black produced the five and enabled Parris Island to outrank the home station. [6]

There were a couple of unusual features connected with the match. At San Diego the identical DeLaHunt twins, Remes and Ramos, fired identical scores for 5th and 6th places. The new rifle did not prevent Gunnery Sergeant Louis Duncan from getting his second leg in the Eastern Division Rifle Match. Duncan had received his first medal in 1938 with the Springfield. Captured early in the war and released after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan, he was enjoying convalescent leave when he learned of the resumption of Marine Corps competition. Duncan arrived at Quantico in time to fire the new, to him, M-1 on preliminary day. A 270 on the first day and a 267 the next gave him 12th place and a silver medal. [7]

Unlike the rifle events, all of the pistol matches went to experienced handgunners. Considering the prolonged absence of pistol competition the winning scores were excellent. Commissioned Warrant Edward V. Seeser topped 65 competitors in the Pacific Division to win with a 532. Another Distinguished Pistol Shot, Warrant Officer Ferdinand J. Bergman, led the Western Division handgunners with a 540. First Sergeant Vito Perna's 525 was high in the small Southeast Division and Lieutenant Colonel Mercade A. Cramer's 547 captured the Eastern Division. Major Walter R. Walsh, after placing sixth in the Pacific Division, upped his earlier 508 effort to win the Marine Corps Pistol Match with 553, 8 points ahead of second place Lieutenant Colonel Noah J. Rodeheffer.

The Eastern Division quintet of handgunners won the Inter-Division Pistol Match for the third consecutive time. For the first time Marines from the four divisions competed with the rifle. The conditions, except for ten men instead of five, were the same as the pistol. Any man, officer or enlisted, could be selected. This first match employed an experimental course of fire, which, while retaining a 300 point possible, was designed to reduce the importance of rapid fire. Keeping the 12 rounds standing, they next fired nine rounds at the rapid fire

stages, 10 at 500 yards and finished with 20 rounds at 600. The experiment paid off for the Western Division team as the 10 man squad finished with a 2745 that was 20 points ahead of the second place Southeast Division team.

With the Inter-Division Rifle Match, the 1946 competition-in-arms had come to a close. Heavy service commitments prevented support personnel from being assigned to Camp Perry. As only a small pistol program was planned for Camp Perry, no Marine team trained during the summer of 1946.

In early September, the Ohio range hosted a small contingent of .22 calibre riflemen and a limited number of handgunners. Only seven Marines participated in the pistol program. The marines, actually a pickup team from Quantico, included Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Moser, Captain Philip C. Roettinger, First Lieutenant Robert C. McIntyre, and Warrant Officer Charles A. "Smitty" Brown. Roettinger was the nearest to winning a match, his 276 in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match being good for second place. [8]

For high powered rifle shooters the NRA and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice offered no matches. Not until 1951 would there be a resumption of big bore competition.

1947

At Pearl Harbor's Puoloa Range, Gunnery Sergeant Rice made it two division rifle match victories in a row. After capturing the 1946 Eastern Division, Rice repeated in the Pacific Division with a 554 over the new M-1 course. As a result of experimentation, the new course for the rifle included 10 rounds each at 200 yards standing slow fire, 200 sitting rapid fire, 300 prone rapid fire, 500 prone slow fire, and a final 20 rounds at 600 yards.

The new course provided a balance between slow and rapid fire that had not prevailed the year before.

With the pistol, Commissioned Warrant Officer Leonard A. Oderman won the Pacific Division with a 554. Oderman's rival with the handgun was Commissioned Warrant Officer Mark W. Billing. It was Billing who successfully tricked Oderman a day or so before the match. While the Gunner was dry firing in his BOQ room Billing entered and asked Oderman to get him something. When Oderman put down his pistol momentarily Billing slipped a round having only the primer in it into the chamber of Oderman's automatic. The unsuspecting Oderman returned to his practice, cocked the hammer and fired the primer, the bullet lodging halfway down the barrel. Billing and compatriots entered Oderman's room at the sound of the shot and chided him over his laxity in not inspecting his pistol on picking it up. [9] Thus there was some personal satisfaction in Oderman's win over Billings.

The Western Division produced the Corps' first double winner when Gunnery Sergeant Maxin R. Beebe won both the rifle and pistol match. His 568 with the M-1 equalled Eastern Division winner Walsh's record total while his 530 with the pistol put him two points ahead of his nearest competitor.

It was during the San Diego Trophy Match that long and diligent practice bore fruit. Colonel Frank S. Gilman, a Distinguished Marksman in charge of the Hawaii team, had been given a group of Marines who had little interest in shooting. Most were men ready to return to the mainland for discharge. Gilman took his squad, which included a lone expert, and trained them hard at San Diego. When other units were going on liberty his were snapping in. At first the extra sessions brought complaints, but as scores improved the protests diminished. [10] Gilman's team, from Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, won the San Diego Trophy Match by the slim margin of a single point. Once again their 1122 score proved that shooters are made not born.

MARINE CORPS MATCHES

The Marine Corps finals at Quantico featured four new trophies. The Inter-Division Rifle Match became an official part of the competition-in-arms program. Both the rifle and the Inter-Division Pistol Match had respective trophies, dedicated to the team shooters who had given their lives in World War Π .

Technical Sergeant Walter L. Devine became the first recipient of the new Marine Corps Pistol Trophy. His 556/600 established a new Marine Corps record, one point over that fired by Corporal Harry Reeves in 1937. Captain Gus C. Daskalakis, a gold medal winner in the Western Division Rifle Match, gained his second leg toward Distinguished by taking the Marine Corps Rifle Match. At the end of the first day Daskalakis ranked 15th with his 280/300. On the second day a 47 standing and 44 sitting showed little hope for his winning the match. But with 49 at 300, a possible at 500, and 97 at 600, his 287 set a new high. In outshooting the division medal winners, Daskalakis became the initial holder of the McDougal Trophy. The silver trophy had been presented to the Marine Corps by friends of the late Lieutenant Colonel David S. McDougal. [11] Since 1947 the McDougal Trophy has been awarded to the Marine Corps Rifle Match winner.

For the first time in years a small post won the Elliott Trophy Match. During practice it appeared that Camp Lejeune's Second Marine Division Team, or a team from Parris Island or Norfolk would be the winner. When the match was over the three teams ranked in the order mentioned above, but topping all three was the team from Balboa, Canal Zone. The Balboa team, captained by Second Lieutenant Alvin W. Burri, won with an 1105. Knowing the Balboa total put the pressure on Master Sergeant William J. Jacisin, the Second Division's anchor man, at 600 yards his final shot had to be a five to bring his team victory. [12] Instead, a three left the favored team a point short

of Balboa. For the second year in a row the Elliott Trophy had not been decided until the final shot by the last man.

THE "BIG" LEG

After the 1940 Marine Corps competition, regulations had been altered to make the requirements for the Distinguished badge include what was commonly referred to as a "big" leg. fulfill the requirements at least one of the three medals must be a division gold or silver, or anything won in the Marine Corps Match or in National competition. The ruling made it impossible for a shooter to become Distinguished by taking three bronze medals in Division competition. In June 1950 this provision was rescinded, but during the four competitive years that it was in effect, several Marines found themselves among the medal winners for a third time and still not receiving their Distinguished Badge. One of these seeking his final pistol medal was Technical Sergeant Irwin W. Johnson but probably the most familiar was Major Johnny J. Jennings. As a sergeant before the war, he had Distinguished with the rifle and had a pair of bronze Division Medals with the handgun. For three consecutive years Jennings placed among the bronze medal winners. Finally, with the "big" leg restriction removed, the Major got his third medal, a silver, although he no longer needed such a high place to have received the gold badge.

PISTOL MATCHES AT PERRY

The National Rifle Association programmed a small scale pistol championship. While the Marine Corps did not send an official team, several of the Corps' recognized pistoleers did participate. Lieutenant Colonel Walsh was the Marines' strong man. In the .22 calibre program, fired by over 600 competitors, Walsh tied with the Army's Benner in setting a new aggregate record of 877/900. However, Benner was declared the winner by virtue of a higher rapid fire total. [13]

What chance Walsh had to taking the over-all championships was destroyed when he missed a relay while taking a sick competitor to his billeting area. The unsympathetic Marine Executive Officer refused to resquad Walsh. In the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, the only National Board Match fired, Walsh was high Marine with a 275 over the national match course, four points behind the winner.

1948

Rapid improvements were being made in the match conditioning of the Garand. Riflemen who had criticized the M-1 two years before were finding that the accuracy of the weapon could be improved to the extent of making it a reliable competitive rifle. Improving the accuracy of the new rifle was normally carried out at the range armories, but each accepted alteration was passed on to the two match conditioning centers at Philadelphia and Barstow. During the off season match armorers such as Gunnery Sergeants Charles F. Janacek and Lawrence H. McCullough match conditioned the M-1's and the pistols.

With improved weapons, better ammunition and outstanding weather the record scores of the previous year soon tumbled. In the Pacific Division, Staff Sergeant William J. Dynes upped the M-1 record. The 568 that Walsh and Beebe had fired the year before fell when Dynes put together a 286 and 284 for 570. [14]

The pistol record also fell. At Camp Lejeune, in the South-eastern Division Matches, Technical Sergeant Percy W. Hawes fired a 279 and 283 over the national match pistol course. His 562 bettered by six points Devine's record of the year before. Devine was a competitor in the Marine Corps Match where his 562 had been high in the rifle match. Going into the final stage

of rapid fire with the pistol, Devine had a one point lead for the Lauchheimer. Ten seconds later, the North Carolina Marine found that he had dropped six points on his last five rounds. More important, Master Sergeant Thomas R. Mitchell had overtaken Devine. It was a thrilling climax to the Lauchheimer championships. Mitchell's 559 with the rifle and 549 for the pistol gave him a point to spare over Devine's 1107.

Colonel Lewis A. Hohn, veteran Marine pistol shot, brought back a powerful quintet for the Inter-Division Pistol Match. Led by Warrant Officer Billing's 287/300 the Western Division Team set a new record of 1380/1500. Other members included First Lieutenant Louis M. Patterson, Master Sergeants Rames O. DeLaHunt and Walter E. Fletcher, and Technical Sergeant Ralph C. Cox.

OLYMPICS

The United States had not competed to any degree in Olympic shooting competition since 1924. In a small, poorly organized effort, Americans suffered a stunning defeat in the only shooting event of the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, the smallbore rifle. Marines had not entered Olympic shooting competitions since those at Chalons, France.

Tryouts for the 1948 Olympics, to be held in London, were conducted at Quantico. All three Marines selected were reserve officers. Lieutenant Colonel Emmett O. Swanson, was high in the 300 meter, free rifle tryouts. However, on England's famed Bisley range, with stiffer competition, Swanson finished tenth. His 1079/1200 was high for the United States, but well behind the winning 1120. [15]

In the rapid fire pistol match the Olympic committee had adopted the course of the International Shooting Union. In the years following 1948, Marines frequently competed in this unusual, by American standards, and difficult form of shooting. The shooter, usually in a protected stand, commands "Ready"

when his pistol is loaded and held midway between the horizontal and the ground and pointed toward the target. Within three seconds his targets, five man-size silhouettes, 25 meters away, face him. Each target has a score of 10 in the center and decreasing values to one on the extremities. The shooter must put one shot on each of the silhouettes within a specified time. Twice he fires his five rounds while the targets are faced for eight seconds. He repeats the procedure with time limits of six and four seconds. The shooter may raise his pistol on the first movement of the target. His last shot must be off within the specified time as any hole on the target, greater than twice the diameter of the bullet, is a miss. Shooters are ranked first by the number of hits, then by score. The Olympic or International Rapid Fire Pistol course is exciting and requires hours of practice to develop the proper timing.

Major Philip C. Roettinger represented the Marine Corps on the American Team. Using a pistol that fired a long .22 calibre bullet, Roettinger was unfortunate enough to have a miss. His 554/600, with 59 hits, left him in 23rd place, far behind the winning 580. [16] Roettinger had a poor weapon for the rapid fire pistol and so did Walsh for the Olympic slowfire. Unlike the Standard American 50 yard target, which has a 3.25 inch ten ring, the Olympic 50 meter target has a 5 centimeter ten ring, just over two inches. Good scores require the best of equipment. Walsh used an American weapon. His 60 rounds produced a 525/600 score, good for 13th place and 20 points behind the winner. Only the Army's Benner, firing a borrowed free pistol, did well, his 539 placing him 4th. Overall, the American shooting representation in the Olympics was poor. Although our marksmen fired scores comparable to those they had achieved in practice, lack of match equipment put them out of the running.

REGIONALS AND NATIONAL PISTOL MATCHES

Once again the funds necessary to conduct the matches of the National Board had not been appropriated. To insure continued competitor interest in pistol shooting, the National Rifle Association instituted a new program to decide the pistol champion. The high three competitors from each regional match would meet at Quantico, in October, to decide the overall champion.

Captain Barrier, Sergeant Fletcher, and Major Roettinger had placed in that order in the regional pistol match at Jackson-ville, Florida. Left handed shooter Walsh, although he finished third in the Eastern NRA Regionals at Quantico, came close to missing the final day of the three day match.

Walsh, along with Roettinger, had been commuting between the Quantico range and the Walsh home in Arlington, 35 miles away. About 0630 on a Sunday morning, as they left Arlington, Roettinger had to stop his car when a broken fan belt caused overheating. The two pistol shots had reconciled themselves to missing the matches when a lone early morning motorist appeared. Upon learning that he was bound for a nearby airport for a cross-country hop a solution suddenly evolved in Walsh's fertile mind. At the airport Walsh telephoned the Quantico Chief of Staff, Colonel Clayton C. Jerome, for permission to land a civilian plane at the military field. Jerome approved the request, had a jeep waiting to drive Walsh to the range and had telephoned the range to delay the match until the Marine shooter arrived. [17]

The regional winners met at Quantico with the championship being fought between Reeves and Benner. Reeves was the victor with a 2611. High Marine, in third place, was Walsh with a 2574.

1949

Camp Lejeune's Southeastern Division Rifle Match was not decided until the final shot of the second day's 600 yard firing. Beebe, transferred from his battalion that was afloat in the Mediterranean, led 140 riflemen with a first day total of 285. He retained this lead until the final 600 yard stage of the second day when First Lieutenant George Kross, a member of pre-World War II teams, overtook him. Beebe finished the second day with a 284, including 97 at 600, for a total of 569. Kross had fired only 287 the first day, but after a 44 at 200 standing Kross caught fire. At both rapid fire stages he had possibles, lost 2 points at 500, and finished with a blazing 99 at 600. He had tied Beebe with a 569, and by virtue of a higher score the second day, outranked him. [18]

The Southeastern Division marksmen took second place in the Marine Corps Match at Quantico. Technical Sergeant Stanley G. Millar, a silver medal winner at San Diego, made his first year of rifle competition a memorable one by taking the McDougal Trophy with a 568/600. While other riflemen complained about the ammunition, Millar finished ten points ahead of his nearest rival.

Although Warrant Officer Armon J. Sealey won the Marine Corps Pistol Match with a 555 he lost the Lauchheimer. Billing, who as a Private First Class had won the Lauchheimer in 1940, nipped Sealey by a point to win the cherished trophy for a second time. Sealey, frequently referred to as the sly, gray fox—an allusion to his silvery hair—had let his final round at 50 yards get away for a seven. The slip cost him the Lauchheimer.

Two other Marines found the 1949 matches profitable. Captain Robert L. Dickey had, as a private, won his first rifle medal in the 1929 Eastern Division Match. Now, 20 years later, he placed for a bronze medal in both the Western Division

and Marine Corps Matches. The other competitor was a corporal. His 518 with the rifle left him in 95th place among the 133 competitors in the Eastern Division competition. However, with the pistol, the weapon he had taken up to escape sorting brass in the afternoons, it was a different story. A 541 rewarded him with first gold medal. The individual is today's most outstanding marksman, William W. McMillan.

Although pistol competition continued on an austere basis, Marines succeeded in establishing several handgun records. The pistol team from Quantico smashed the center-fire four man team record at the St. Louis Regionals. The team of Perna (285), Jagiello (288), J. G. Jones (290), and Jagoda (291) fired an 1154.

First Lieutenant John M. Jagoda had, since receiving his first leg in 1947, become one of the Corps' outstanding marksmen. Jagoda was skilled with both weapons, the rifle and pistol. He finished in second place at the 1949 Eastern Pistol Regionals at Quantico with a 2566/2700. At the Park Police Match (Washington, D. C.), in October, Jagoda upped the .22 calibre national match course record to 297/300. [19] It was at this same match that Barrier established the first possible in a .45 calibre timed fire match. More important Barrier became the first Marine and third man in the country to break 2600. His 2609 at the Park Police Match was high for the three day event.

Barrier had won the Northeast Pistol Regionals at Poughkeepsie with a 2569. He, Walsh, Fletcher, and Billing formed the unofficial team that represented the Marine Corps in the National Matches at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. His victory in the .22 calibre aggregate materially assisted him in finishing third in the over-allaggregate with a 2568. Both Benner and Reeves finished ahead of Barrier while two Marines, Mitchell (2555) and Walsh (2538) ranked 4th and 5th respectively, in the final tally. A part of the NRA program was the four manteam matches, fired over the national match course, with the .22 calibre, centerfired and .45 calibre pistols. For the first time a single team captured all three matches. The successful Marine team included Walsh, Barrier, Billing, and Fletcher as firing members.

The Custer Trophy, awarded to the winner of the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, went to Technical Sergeant Devine the first Marine to win the Trophy since 1930. Devine, with an 88 at 50 yards and 97 and 96 at timed and rapid, finished with a 281,4 points ahead of second place Benner. In the pistol team match, the squad representing the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, bettered the existing record by 17 points. The team, composed of Billing, Mitchell, Jagiello, and Jagoda totalled 1085. [20]

INTERNATIONALS RESUMED

At Fort Sheridan and Quantico, marksmen tried out for places on the international squad. After an absence of 19 years the United States would once more compete for the Argentine Cup and other events of the International Shooting Union. The only Marine to place on the team that headed for the November matches in Buenos Aires was reserve officer Swanson. In 1930, as a young civilian, Swanson had been a member of that year's American international team.

At Buenos Aires, Americans again learned that advancements had been made in international shooting during their absence. The slow-fire pistol team finished third, the rapid fire team fourth, and the 300 meter rifle team in the same spot, fourth. Finland captured the Argentine Cup. Throughout their firing the Finnish team used an interesting and unusual device. A major problem confronting riflemen is the heat waves from the hot rifle barrel. The thermal currents that rise between the front and rear sights produce a false sight picture that continues

to change with the intensity of the heat waves. The Finns stretched a piece of black tape between the two sights and just above the rifle barrel. The tape was sufficiently wide to deflect the heat vapors to either side of the line of sight. [21] Whether this was the answer or not, Finland's 5512 was 108 points ahead of the Americans. Swanson was a firing member of the American team, his 1059 ranking him fourth.

1950

Medal winners from the three divisions assembled at Quantico for what proved to be the final competition on the range adjacent to the main part of the base. The range, which for over 30 years had hosted all forms of marksmanship competition, would soon give way for the spreading activities of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico. As though realizing what was in the offing, shooters shattered the scores of the year before.

For a few short days, Master Sergeant Mitchell held the rifle record with the 573 he fired to win the Eastern Division Match. Within a week the record had been upped five points. The new record holder was no stranger to Marine Corps competition. In 1932, as a fledgling Marine, Remes A. DeLaHunt had started rifle competition while aboard the battleship West Virginia. By 1935 he had earned a sport on the Marine Corps team. Captured on Corregidor he spent the war as a prisoner. [22] Upon release it had not taken DeLaHunt long to return to shooting. Instead of condemning the M-1, as so many "old" shooters had done, DeLaHunt studied and experimented with the new rifle. Many of his recommendations were incorporated into the Corps' match conditioned weapons.

Perhaps his experimentation gave him an edge over other competitors. Nevertheless, there is no denying that DeLaHunt

staged a tremendous two days of shooting in the Marine Corps Rifle Match. The first day's 288 was followed by a 290 with the individual stages for each day being nearly identical. A 48 and 47 at standing were followed by possibles at 200 rapid fire and 48's at 300. The 600 yard stage, always tricky on Quantico's A range because of the gusts that come from the hill beside the butts, brought DeLaHunt a pair of 95's. Only at 500 was there a spread. His 47 the first day gave way to a possible the next day.

There is an unusual twist to DeLaHunt's victory. Although he had labored many hours in improving the accuracy of his M-1, he did not use it to set the record. A newcomer to shooting, Captain Robert E. Dawson, had earned his first medal at Camp Lejeune in the Southeast Division. DeLaHunt had taken his fellow-Parris Islander in hand. Realizing that competition would be stiffer in the Marine Corps Match, DeLaHunt had loaned Dawson his rifle. Dawson finished high, sixth place, and received a gold medal, but his rifle, used by DeLaHunt, won the match. [23]

The Marine Corps Rifle Match brought no joy to Captain Kross. A 279 on the first day had left him at the bottom of the prospective medal winners. The following morning the Marine pilot started strong by getting possibles at both stages of the 200 yard line, but at 300 rapid fire he ran into trouble. A 38/50 ended Kross's chances to place among the medal winners. Equally important, the incident illustrates the pitfalls that confront even the experienced competitor. There is no chance for the slightest lapse as the scores of the Marine Corps Rifle Match—561/600 took last bronze—testify.

The pistol competition failed to produce any record scores. The winner, Corporal George H. Hurt had earned his first medal the week before by taking top gold in the Eastern Division Pistol Match with a 551. Against other medal winners and Distinguished Pistol Shots, Hurt raised his earlier score to a 553.

Like the rifle, the score of the last pistol medal winner had climbed. Master Sergeant James A. Davis took last doby with a 526/600.

Three days of excellent weather had produced highly satisfactory scores. It is not surprising, therefore, that the winning total for the Lauchheimer Trophy was a record. A 567 rifle score paired with a 549 for the handgun gave the gold medal to Captain John M. Jagoda. Close behind were two other "J's". With 1112 Staff Sergeant Joseph A. Jagiello captured the second place silver medal. A point behind Jagiello was Technical Sergeant Alfonzon Jurado. Unfortunately, the Korean War took the life of Jagiello, one of the Corps' most promising riflemen.

ELLIOTT TROPHY UPSET

With a large amount of talent based at Marine Corps Schools, host Quantico had received special permission to enter three teams in the Elliott Trophy Match. To many competitors a Quantico victory seemed virtually assured. While a Quantico team did capture the Elliott Trophy, none of the three teams mentioned above managed to do so.

When the three teams from Quantico had been selected it was noticed that no riflemen from the Marine Corps Air Station had been chosen. It was not an oversight but simply because the Air Station riflemen had failed to place in the Marine Corps Rifle Match. Nevertheless, special permission was granted for an Air Station team to compete for the Elliott Trophy. [24] The only Distinguished Marksman on the Air Station team was Commissioned Warrant Officer Edward S. Norris. Although Norris failed to place in the Eastern Division Match his 289 led the Air Station team in the Elliott Trophy Match. Both Commissioned Warrant Officer John A. Scarborough and Technical Sergeant Frederick F. McCune had placed in the Eastern Division but failed to be among the medal winners in the Marine Corps Match. Scarborough was low man

on the team with a highly creditable 280 score in the Elliott Match and McCune had a point more. The final member, Staff Sergeant C. E. Glenn, had finished far down in the Eastern Division Rifle Match but in the Elliott he contributed a 282.

The Air Station's 1132, including scores of 94, 95, 96, and 93 at 600 yards, beat the leading Quantico team by four points and established a new record for the Elliott with the M-1. Good coaching and spirited determination had triumphed.

PROPOSED NATIONALS

After a lapse of a decade, Congress had appropriated funds for the National Matches. Plans were laid to hold the pistol events at San Francisco and the high powered rifle matches at Camp Roberts, California. A Marine Corps Team was selected at the conclusion of the Quantico Matches. With Master Sergeant Waldo Phinney as coach, the team started practice at Camp Matthews, but with the outbreak of action in Korea it was disbanded.

1951

Supporting a Marine Division in Korea, and its accompanying Air Wing, precluded holding the annual Marine Corps-wide competition-in-arms. Those post and stations having adequate facilities, fielded their own teams for competition in local and regional matches. Quantico held the commanding position on the East Coast. At Sparrows Point, Maryland, the team of Jagoda, Mitchell, Billing, and McMillan set a new .45 calibre team record of 1150. Less than a month later, at Harrisburg's NRA Regional, they bettered their earlier effort with a record-setting 1157. [25]

NATIONALS

The most important news to shooting supporters was the resumption of National competition. For the first time since 1940, high powered rifle matches would be fired. San Diego's Camp Matthews became the site of the rifle matches. The M-1 rifle presented numerous problems in the course of fire and to accommodate the new weapon several changes were made in awarding the major trophies.

In late September a comparatively small number of riflemen gathered at the Marine Corps rifle range. The events had been divided into a match rifle class and a service rifle category. Marines competing were from posts rather than a Marine Corps Team. Furthermore, Marines fired only the service rifle matches which they completely dominated.

The Navy Match, in the service rifle class went to Beebe with his 98-10V. With the NRA's 1951 policy of combining events, Beebe received the Coast Guard trophy for his effort. The V-ring on the A target was a new adoption. The old 10inch bulls-eye had been replaced by a 12-inch one which had a 6-inch inner ring. [26] Sergeant Russell J. Beilfuss, firing his M-1, won the Members' Match, 20 rounds at 600 yards, with the only 99/100. For winning the service rifle division Beilfuss received the Crowell Trophy. The Marine Corps Cup Match, having the same course as the Members, was won by Reserve Marine Captain Raymond W. Ickes with a 16-V possible. For his 99, with the service rifle, in the same match, Private First Class Gay H. Lambert received the Leech Trophy. Technical Sergeant Frank S. Hoffman demonstrated the accuracy of the M-1 at 1000 yards by taking the service rifle division of the Wimbledon with a 98-12V. Once again a Marine had won the Farr Trophy.

Marines showed no special skill in winning the 20 rounds at 200 yards, rapid fire Scott Match. High Marine, and M-1

winner, was First Lieutenant Robert M. Winter with a 98-2V total. The final NRA event was the President's Match. Ten rounds each at 200 yards standing and 600 yards prone, as well as ten at 300 yards rapid fire, gave Technical Sergeant Morris C. Owens the Match, service rifle division, with a 145-11V. Owens received a special congratulatory letter from President Truman as well as a gold medal. Although he had failed to win a single match, the M-1 aggregate champion was Second Lieutenant Remes A. DeLaHunt with a 430-27V total. His two extra V's placed him ahead of Owens, who had the same total, and gave him the DuPont Trophy. [27]

Only one event remained on the abbreviated high power rifle program, The National Trophy Individual. The course adopted was identical to the Marine Corps Match course except for the omission of the 500 yard stage. The 298 competitors included numerous Marines. Master Sergeant Richard W. Boyer, from Camp Lejeune, finished with a 240, two points ahead of his nearest competitor, to become the first M-1 firing winner of the Daniel Boone Trophy.

The rifle matches were small affairs and both the NRA and the National Board failed to include any team events. Nevertheless, it was a step in the right direction.

At San Francisco a new range greeted the pistoleers. The Army's great handgunner, "Joe" Benner, dominated the NRA's 2700 aggregate where his 2629 left him an even 30 points ahead of the high Marine. Third place went to Sergeant Devine with a score that left him just a point short of the 2600 goal. Marines could do little better in the three NRA team matches. A Navy foursome took the .45 calibre match while the Army handgunners won the .22 calibre and centerfire team events.

The matches of the National Board were a different story. Major Barrier kept the National Individual in the Marine family with a 285/300, his score equalling and technically outranking the record. The record had been set with 95's at all stages,

but Barrier, after dropping 13 points at 50 yards, ended with a pair of 99's at timed and rapid fire. With a 279, Barrier also led the Marine team to win in the National Trophy Pistol Team Match. Walsh and Devine, along with newcomer Master Sergeant John A. Fowler, were the other members of the Marine Corps Pistol Team whose 1088, totaled 13 more points than the second place Army team. [28]

1952

The fighting in Korea made serious demands on the Marine Corps; nevertheless, it was decided to hold once again the division matches. The combination of Selective Service and Reserve Marines brought many new faces to the two division sites. Men east of the Mississippi crowded two of Camp Lejeune's three 50-target rifle ranges for the largest division match ever held. Altogether, 399 riflemen fired over the competitive course. A new shooter, First Lieutenant Burl B. Bevers set a torrid pace the first day with a 290/300. However, Bevers ran into trouble the following day, his 278 leaving him with a final total of 568, tied with two others. The poorer second day score ranked Bevers in third place with another newcomer, Staff Sergeant Howard M. Hucks winning the match and Commissioned Warrant Officer Scarborough sandwiched in between for second place.

Two Marines, new to competition, ran into heartbreaking troubles in the Eastern Division Pistol Match. Both Corporal Ronald Schier and Private First Class Hugh E. Watts, Jr., fired high scores the first time over the course. Through a mix-up in instructions both failed to be present for the second time over the course. Their tardiness disqualified them, but both were permitted to fire for score only. Schier won the

pistol match with a 551 while Watts, seven points behind, placed second. [29] Officially, the high man was Master Sergeant John L. Richardson with a 539. Richardson, a veteran competitor, earned his first rifle leg in the West Indies Division 20 years earlier.

At San Diego's Western Division Match another newcomer won the pistol match. Master Sergeant Jewell C. Palmer had picked up a gold medal for his tenth place 275 in the 1951 Nationals. In the division competition, Palmer's 557 won the event with seven points to spare. Six weeks later, in the Marine Corps Match at Camp Lejeune, Palmer continued his winning ways by taking the Marine Corps Pistol Trophy with a 555, a point ahead of Schier's second place total. Palmer's pistol win brought him the Lauchheimer with a record 1120 score. His victory, let alone the record he established, was a surprise to nearly all. In the Western Division rifle he had placed 99th, far below the last medal winner, but at Camp Lejeune his rifle accuracy was a different story. Master Sergeant Harold E. Taylor won the McDougal Trophy with a 568 and Palmer finished second, three points behind the winner. [30]

NATIONAL MATCHES

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen J. Zsiga, a member of several Marine Corps rifle teams in the 1930's captained the first official post-war Marine Corps Team. Marines, selected at the close of the Camp Lejeune competition, trained at Parris Island for the August National Matches. While there were grumblings about the heat, the training location was ideal since the pistol events were scheduled for Jacksonville, Florida, and the rifle for Fort Benning, Georgia.

The pistol program, which started the National Matches, included the usual three gun aggregate of .22 centerfire, and .45 calibre. The only Marine to capture a pistol aggregate was Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Mitchell, his total being 869/900

with the centerfire revolver. Mitchell's over-all score of 2594 placed him fourth, a point behind teammate Walsh and ten behind the winner. [31] Few competitors have run into more hardluck than Walsh. In 1949 he had tied for sixth and last place, on the rapid fire pistol team for the Internationals, but had been outranked. At Jacksonville, a shot on the wrong target during the 50 yard, centerfire, slow fire stage cost him a precious nine points, just the difference between his total and the new champion's. In 1952 he had come within a point of making 2600 in the three gun pistol aggregate.

The team matches of the NRA pistol program were an all Army show with Marines following in second place. Especially notable was the Army's record setting .22 calibre four-man total of 1174. Marines also had to be content with a back seat in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match. Army Captain Curtis' 283 won the event with Marine McMillan in second place a point behind. The National Trophy Pistol Team Match redeemed Marine pistol prestige. Their 1116 set a new record and stood 20 points ahead of the Army squad. Schier was the new shooter, coming through with a fine 273. Jagoda's 283 was high with Mitchell's 281 and McMillan's 279 rounding out the foursome. [32] Marines had won the Gold Cup but there was no escaping the fact that serious competition could be expected from the Army in future meetings.

Fort Benning's NRA Matches were virtually a Marine show, but the two most sought after matches of the National Board went to Army marksmen. The NRA program was again divided into match and service rifle categories. The two big NRA rifle winners were Dawson and Walsh. Dawson took the 200 yard rapid fire Scott Trophy Match with a 99-9V and placed sufficiently high in the Navy Cup, Marine Corps Cup, and President's Match to be crowned the over-all service rifle champion. Dawson's 431-37V total also gave him the DuPont Trophy. But for a five on an adjacent target, during the Marine Corps Cup

Match, DeLaHunt would have repeated his service rifle win of the year before.

Winning the Marine Corps Cup Match with a 12-V possible for 20 rounds at 600 yards, with a match rifle, helped Walsh to a 436-43V needed to win the Wright Memorial Trophy. Marines won both ends of the President's Match, the match rifle going to Master Sergeant Ralph C. Cox for his 149-17V and the service rifle to Master Sergeant James A. Davis with a 144-8V. Master Sergeant Frank Hoffman (96-9V) took the Wimbledon's Farr Trophy and Staff Sergeant Zahm won the Leech.

The only two team matches, sponsored by the NRA, went to Marines. The Rumbold, 20 shots at 600 yards by four men found the team of L. R. Smith (93), V. F. Brown (95), W. R. Cable (97) and J. King (98) with a 383-35V total. The Enlisted Men's Trophy, 10 rounds rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, plus an initial ten rounds at 200 yards standing, fell to the team of Bevers (142), DeLoach (143), Giesler (145), and Mathews (142).

It looked like a Marine show at Benning until the Trophy Matches appeared. Although two Marines, Millar and Walsh, were right behind the winner, the Daniel Boone Trophy was awarded to a soldier for his 244 score. In the first resumption of the celebrated rifle team match Marines fell seven points behind the winning Army team's 941. The ten man team event had been reduced to four and, as with the National Individual, the maximum range was 600 yards. The Army squad had averaged just over 235/250 per man. Improved ammunition and refinements to the M-1 would, by 1959, cause the individual average of the winning team to rise to just under 246.

INTERNATIONAL AND OLYMPICS

Between the conclusion of the Marine Corps Match and the start of the Nationals, the 35th World Shooting Championships were held at Oslo, Norway. Colonel Swanson fired his way onto both

the high power rifle and the smallbore rifle teams. While Swanson led the American high power team, the squad's overall effort brought them only fifth, their 5405 being far behind the Swiss winning 5540. [33]

With the pistols the Americans had greater success. Three Marines—Walsh, Devine and McMillan—were included on the seven man squad. Walsh (576) and McMillan (573) helped the four manteam win the centerfire pistol championships. Devine (572) and McMillan (579) teamed with Benner and Reeves to give the United States a victory in the rapid fire silhouette team match. Walsh, with a 525/600, was the only Marine to fire on the American fourth place, 50 meter slow fire, pistol team match. Sweden took the event with a 2718 with United States having to be content with their 2670.

McMillan and Swanson flew on to the Olympics at Helsinki. Swanson ran into trouble in the free rifle match, his 1055 leaving him in 34th place, the winner having an 1123. McMillan, firing the rapid fire pistol course finished seventh, four points behind the winner, with 60 hits and a 575/600 score. [34] Both the Internationals and the Olympics showed McMillan as a fine performer in the silhouette pistol event.

1953

Established marksmen garnered all top spots in the three division matches. At San Diego, Commissioned Warrant Officer Thomas R. Carpenter headed nearly 500 riflemen with a 562/600. Another Distinguished Marine, Master Sergeant Norman R. Clark, led his nearest pistol rival by eight points with a 553/600. At Camp Lejeune both Southeastern Division Matches were won by Distinguished competitors. Sergeant Fowler's 555 took the pistol by an 11 point margin and Staff Sergeant Don L. Smith

won the rifle with 557. The Eastern Division went to Bartletti with a rifle aggregate of 551 while Devine's 557 took the pistol.

Medal winners gathered at Quantico's new Calvin A. Lloyd range to decide the Marine Corps championships. Second Lieutenant Robert E. Martin, by winning the Marine Pistol Match with a 557 and firing a creditable score of 551 with the rifle, walked off with the first place Lauchheimer medal. Martin, who was firing in his sixth year of competition, had placed second in the Lauchheimer the year before. In 1952, as a member of the rifle team, he had taken the service part of the National's Members' Match with a 98-10V score. Major Dawson, wearing the same weathered campaign hat he had used in winning his first leg, captured the rifle's McDougal Trophy with a 571.

Major Arthur A. Compton, assistant under Colonel Zsiga the year before, directed the squad that headed for training at Parris Island. The South Carolina recruit depot offered shooters the same bothersome and vexing winds as they would encounter at Camp Perry. Major Edward A. Harwood captained the pistol shooters. With the rifle, Commissioned Warrant Officer Raymond D. Chaney coached the Garand shooters while Commissioned Warrant Officer Earl W. Whitaker handled the coaching of the match rifle group.

NATIONAL MATCHES RETURN TO CAMP PERRY

For the first time in 13 years the famed Ohio range offered a full national program. The large tent city of the 1930's had been replaced by wooden "tarpaper" structures. The resumption of the Perry Matches brought an overflow 2542 shooters. The pistol matches which started the NRA Program failed to produce a Marine aggregate winner and the only team match that Marines won was the centerfire event. A feature of the handgun program, in addition to the 2700 aggregate, was the opportunity to fire the International slow fire and rapid fire

courses. The large turnout and limited facilities restricted entrants to firing only half the prescribed course. A new-comer, Sergeant Sheldon G. Aitken, took the rapid fire aggregate with a 291-30 hits, four points less than Jagoda had needed to win the same event the year before. [35]

Marines still retained their strength in the NRA rifle matches. With the added rifle range facilities of Perry several of the famous trophy matches once more had their course of fire altered. Sergeant Robert L. Arnaud won the Crowell Match. 20 rounds at 600, with a 17-V possible. Zahm came close to outshooting the match rifle winner of the President's. Both had 149's but Zahm's 13-V's with his M-1 was five less than that possessed by the winner. Once more Walsh was in the winner's circle. His 18-V possible set a new record in the Members' Match which was the same course as in the Crowell. Walsh also proved a pressure competitor by taking the Scott Trophy-10 shots at 200 and 300 rapid fire with a record of 16-V possible. Despite the fine showing in individual matches, Walsh was a point short of repeating his win for the Wright Memorial Trophy. The victor, although he failed to win a separate match, was Staff Sergeant Don L. Smith with a 439-39V. Marines also won the service rifle aggregate for a second consecutive time, Beebe receiving the Dupont Trophy for his 435-38V. He was also the winner of the Navy Cup with his 98-10V total for 20 rounds at 200 standing. [36]

The top six places in the National Individual Rifle Match went to Marines. Technical Sergeant Martin H. Peak won the Daniel Boone Trophy with a 241-15V. Closely ranked behind Peak was Captain George G. Blair II (239), Staff Sergeant Michael Pietroforte (238), Captain James E. Machin (238), Lieutenant Colonel Roettinger (237), and Corporal Gary Alderman (237). It is not too surprising, therefore, that four Marines provided the winning combination in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match. Coached by Master Sergeant Harold E.

Taylor, the Camp Pendleton team, actually members of the Marine Corps Team, won with a 930/1000. The Marine team that had been listed as first choice had to be content with a second place 925. Captain Blair's 237 earned him the Pershing Trophy as high individual in the team match.

The National Board pistol matches were split between Marines and Army. Sergeant Palmer, the Lauchheimer winner of 1952, continued his excellent shooting by setting a new record in the National Individual Pistol Match. His 95 slow, 97 timed, and 95 rapid gave him the Custer Trophy with a 287. But in the team match that same afternoon Palmer could not maintain the pace, his 287 giving way to a 266. Other members of the Marine team also had trouble. The result was a 1083 total, 20 points behind the Army's winning 1103. [37]

KOREAN MATCHES

In July 1953 the situation in Korea was sufficiently stable to allow the First Marine Division to conduct a rifle and pistol match. No medals were given toward Distinguished, but the full scale competitive match once more exemplified the enthusiasm Marines have for marksmanship and for producing winning teams. After many months in close contact with the enemy the First Division had moved into reserve. An engineer company set to work improving a 20 target range that included 200, 300, and 500 yard firing lines. The result was a field improvisation, the target carriers in the butts being constructed from available material and the firing line covered with sand rather than grass. The Seventh Infantry Division, British Commonwealth Division and South Koreans were invited to participate in the event.

At the time, the Marine Division included several experienced shooters. Captained by Jagoda and coached by Phinney, the Marines were soon turning in creditable scores. Lieutenant Mitchell, using welding equipment from an automotive

maintenance unit, fashioned makeshift Shively barrels for the .45 calibre automatics. Second Lieutenant Norman D. Fournier won the shortened rifle match with a 193/200. Over the national match pistol course Sergeant Donald D. Thorne turned in high gun with a 277/300. Marines also won both rifle and pistol team honors. [38] In October Phinney coached a group of Marine tyros, who had never fired in competition. The shooters, who were of the rank of sergeant or below, repeated the earlier Marine victory by capturing all rifle and pistol individual and team events.

1954

Two years earlier Sergeant Palmer had captured the headlines of the Marine Corps competition. First Lieutenant Joe P. Taylor occupied a similar position in the new year. The big, red headed lieutenant, already a Distinguished Pistol Shot, started things rolling by taking the Eastern Division Rifle Match with a 562. The following day Taylor went on to win the pistol match as well. His 540, fired on a cold rainy day, was seven points ahead of second place Technical Sergeant Joaquin Gomez. A week later Taylor ran into a little trouble in the rifle finals, his 550 leaving him in non-medal winning 45th place. But in the Marine Corps Pistol Match, Taylor once more led the field with a 560. In addition to winning the Marine Corps Pistol Trophy, Taylor finished in third place for the Lauchheimer. McMillan had eased into second place Lauchheimer. The winner, first Marine since 1923 to win the trophy for two consecutive years, was First Lieutenant Martin. A higher rifle score the second day had given the McDougal Trophy to First Lieutenant Charles A. Folsom although Martin and Mitchell also had 567's. [39]



Trophy Winners, 1954 - Members of the 1954 team stand beside the "Dogs of War" for being the high team among 57 competing. Kneeling (1 to r) Capt V. F. Brown, TSgt S. H. Kamrau. Standing (1 to r) Maj J. K. Young, SSgt W. C. Rose, TSgt F. C. Stanonik, Sgt L. R. Hayes, Capt B. B. Bevers, WO R. F. Rice, SSgt R. H. Blackett, Capt R. W. Lowe.

Marine Corps competitive scores with the pistol were once more on the climb. Master Sergeant Ralph C. Cox outshot nearly 200 Western Division handgunners to set a new record with his 568. Oddly enough, Cox was the only enlisted Marine to win a match, the three division rifle and pistol matches, as well as the finals, all having an officer as winner. For a new man the array of Distinguished Pistol Shots in the Marine Corps Match must have been awe inspiring. Of the 100 competitors, 39 were Distinguished including the high 18 in the match.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES

Major James K. Young headed the new team that trained at Parris Island. Both the pistol squad, at Jacksonville, Florida, and the rifle team, at Fort Benning, fired in the NRA regional matches. At the latter place, Marines took both of the rifle aggregates. Beebe was the free rifle winner (1030-6V) while Lieutenant Tryon won the conventional American high power aggregate with 491-59V.

The Nationals at Perry were emerging as increasingly larger affairs both in attendance and in the match program offered. In matches ranging from muzzleloaders to high power rifles and to pistols, the Nationals included 135 separate matches. Captain DeLaHunt won the Marine Corps Cup Match with a 98-8V score for his ten shots at 200 standing and 600 prone. Two Marines, Sergeant Albert A. Estes and Lieutenant Martin, won the match rifle and the service rifle rapid fire matches. But here Marine individual match victories ceased although Carpenter ranked as high service rifle in the President's and Tryon received the Cavalry's Appreciation Cup as high Marine in the same event. Corporal Joseph P. Rabbit lost a close one in the Leech. Both the winner and Rabbit had possibles with 13-V's, but the Marine Corporal ranked second. When individual matches were compiled into an aggregate, Carpenter's 628-47V won him the DuPont Trophy for high

service rifle while Tryon's 628-56V earned him the match rifle's Wright Memorial Trophy. [40]

For years the NRA's rifle team matches had included the Enlisted, Roumanian, Rumbold, and Herrick. Now there was a fifth—the Nevada. Despite its newness to the NRA program, the Nevada Trophy had a long history. Given by the citizens of the state of Nevada at a cost of \$500, the gold and silver trophy had been placed in competition in 1875. Until 1928, when it was withdrawn, Sea Girt riflemen competed for the Nevada Trophy. The new NRA team match required that a four man team fire rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards and slow fire standing at 200. In its initial representation in the NRA program an Army team captured the Nevada Trophy.

The NRA team matches, at least two of them, were used to good opportunity by Marines. In both the Rumbold and Enlisted Men's Matches Marines used service rifles and issue ammunition. While the absence of special rifles and commercial ammunition was expected to reduce Marine chances of winning either match, it was anticipated that the use of service rifles and ammunition would provide valuable information for the forthcoming National Trophy Rifle Team Match. [41] The Army team triumphed in the Rumbold but Marines won the Enlisted as well as the Herrick.

For the second year running Marines swept the National Trophy Rifle Team Match in a contest that had been altered to require a six man team. The Marine Corps Grey team led 56 other squads in seeking "The Dogs of War." Their final 1407 gave them a four point margin over the second place Marine Corps Blue team. Technical Sergeant Frank C. Stanonik, shooting his first year with the team, surprised old timers by taking the Pershing Trophy with his 241 score. Once more the Marine Corps Reserve was back in the thick of national competition. Captained by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Christopher, who as a private first class fired on the 1935 Marine Corps team, the Reserves won the Rattlesnake

Trophy. Their over-all third place finish, with a 1403 was a vast improvement over their efforts of the year before.

Initially, Marines had not been elated about their chances in the rifle team match for in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match the top four men were soldiers. Captain Lemoin Cox was high Marine but his 241-15V left him two points off the pace and relegated to fifth place.

NATIONAL PISTOL MATCHES

The pistol matches were generally an Army affair. Marines failed to win a single pistol team match; however, in the aggregate of the .22 calibre, centerfire, and .45 calibre team matches, Marines were declared the winner. High Marine in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match was Walsh with a 283/300 good for third place.

An Army team won the National Pistol Team Match with 1108, three points ahead of the second place Marine Corps Grey team. While the Grey team included several excellent shots, the real power was vested in the Marine Corps Blue team. The situation that always confronts the Team Captain is to try to select those who will be least affected by the match. The Pistol Team Captain, in consultation with other team officials, selected Master Sergeant John A. Fowler and First Lieutenant Morris C. Owens. Fowler came through with a 280 and Owens, who had limited experience in .45 calibre competition, fired a 285. So far a fine choice had been made, but in the next pair, luck ran out. Sergeant Cox, a prewar shooter ran into trouble at slow fire. His 77 at 50 yards made a real high score impossible. Still, if his 267 had been low score the Blue team might still have been in contention. The fourth member was Lieutenant Fournier. The lieutenant had placed in both Western Division and the Marine Corps Pistol Matches to give him his Distinguished Pistol Shot badge. Throughout training Fournier had averaged high, but at Perryhe had a full case of big match jitters. An 86 slow fire was very acceptable, but a 91 in timed fire showed signs of the collapse that followed at rapid. In the final string at 10 seconds Fournier could not fire the first round, his mind could simply not make his finger move against the trigger. Only a competitor can appreciate the agony and the internal fight that goes on within a shooter to "bust" that first round. In Fournier's case he delayed so long on firing the first round that his fourth hit the turning target for a five and the fifth was a miss. His total 253 ruined what chance the Blue team might have had. [42]

INTERNATIONALS

Between regulars and reserves Marines made a sizeable contribution to the composition of the United States Team firing in the 36th World Championships at Caracas, Venezuela. The November matches in the Venezuelan boom city were a Russian dominated affair. Reserve Second Lieutenant James M. Smith was on the fifth place United States 300 meter rifle team that finished over 200 points behind the leading Russian squad, 5607 to 5381. Nor could Swanson catch the Russians in the 50 meter smallbore rifle match. Four Marines-Jagoda, Mitchell, Roettinger, and McMillan-were on the rapid fire pistol team but they, too, had to witness a Russian victory. The Army's Benner provided the one real victory by taking the slow fire pistol match with 553/600. McMillan was the only winning Marine, his being the high score in the centerfire Venezuelan Pistol Match. [43] Like Marine victories in the pistol nationals. American wins had been few and far between.

1955

Both the individual and team competition at the two division matches—Eastern at Camp Lejeune and the Western at San

Diego—had interesting features. At San Diego another new-comer, Corporal Phillip G. Gerdes, outpointed the veterans to take the pistol match with a 551. Gerdes continued his medal winning ways with a pistol gold medal in the Marine Corps Match and a silver in the National Individual at Camp Perry. Nor was this young Marine's efforts confined to the pistol. In both Division and Marine Corps Matches, Gerdes won bronze rifle medals and for a while it appeared as if he would be the first Marine to repeat John G. Jones' 1931 feat of Distinguishing with both weapons in a single year. [44] After a satisfactory start in the National Individual Rifle Match, however, Gerges faltered and wound up four points below the last medal winner. The following year, 1956, Gerdes earned his final leg with the rifle and since then has been a familiar member of Marine Corps Teams.

For years the small East Coast organizations had competed for the Wirgman Trophy. No comparable award existed for similar organizations of the Pacific Coast. Marine Headquarters resurrected the Wharton Trophy specifying that it should be awarded to the high team from a western small post or station. The Wharton Trophy was no stranger to old time Marines. Along with the Haines Bayonet Trophy, it had been sought by Marine organizations since 1918. The Trophy, donated by Mrs. Sarah Wharton Howard, a great granddaughter of Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, third Commandant of the Marine Corps, was given as a unit award. Until 1941 the Trophy was awarded to the post, detachment or company having the "highest figure of merit in rifle marksmanship in the courses for which compensation is paid." [45] The First Provisional Marine Air-Ground Task Force Team-Captain H. King, and Corporals D. H. Prince, F. T. Mathis, and T. N. Rinehart-won the Wharton Trophy with a total of 2177/2400.

With a far higher score, the Third Marine Division Team won the San Diego Trophy Match with a 2251. However, the

Third's victory was a dramatic, come-from-behind win. A strong Camp Pendleton team of Commissioned Warrant Officer M. B. Goodner, Technical Sergeant J. G. Jones, Corporal R. W. Rieb, and Master Sergeant H. A. Barrett had led the field with an 1130 total the first day. Although their five point lead had been shortened on the second day, they still entered the final, 600 yard stage two points ahead of the Third Division team. When the shooters had fired their 20 rounds it was found that the two teams were tied, but a higher score the second day gave the Fleet Marine Force team the Trophy.

The Elliott Trophy Match had almost as thrilling a climax. While the winner did not finish with a tie score, an underdog team won the cherished loving cup. The Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, a new post, had entered a team for the first time. At the end of the first day the team was 13 points behind the leading Parris Island squad, however, during the second day they closed the gap a bit at each stage. The final, 600 yard stage, with Captain Mitchell firing and coaching, decided the contest. Sergeant Albert W. Hauser's 99/100 assisted the Albany team in easing past the Parris Island squad by a point 2236 to 2235. [46]

Holding the Marine Corps Match at Parris Island enabled those selected for the big team to remain at the South Carolina base for further training. Under team captain Walsh, the Marine team participated in the regional rifle matches at Fort Benning and the pistol regionals at Quantico. It was at the Quantico match that McMillan established another record. In the 60 shot International Rapid Fire Match, the Marine lieutenant broke the existing record for 60 rounds with a 588. [47] Records were coming McMillan's way. Only a month before, at Parris Island, he had won the Lauchheimer with a new high of 1123.

CAMP PERRY NATIONAL MATCHES

For the second year in a row the pistol matches which opened the NRA program were an Army dominated affair. The individual match aggregates for each of the three guns as well as the grand aggregate were won by soldiers. The only Marine to win a single match was Sergeant Edmond S. Sarver, his win being a 196/200 in the centerfire, rapid fire match. Both the .22 calibre and centerfire team matches were swept by the Army but in the .45 calibre match the Marine Corps "Grey" team won with a record 1155.

The National Board Pistol Matches were likewise won by the Army. The Army's Major Curtis set a new record of 290 to win his second Custer Trophy. Three points behind, in second place, was Major Jagoda. The final blow to Marine handgun prestige occurred in the match for the Gold Cup Trophy. The four man Army team shattered the 1952 Marine Corps record of 1116 with an 1137 [48] while Marines lagged 20 points behind in second place.

If the pistol was an Army affair, Marines could claim title to several rifle honors. Nevertheless, even in this field the Army's efforts to improve their competitive marksmanship were bearing fruit. Both the match and service rifle aggregates were won by Army marksmen. Marines dominated the Marine Corps Cup Match. Sergeant Estes established a new record with his 100-11V score. Close behind Estes were Staff Sergeant Lewis T. Scoggins with a 9-V's and Colonel Swanson with 8-V's in third place. Captain Nathan A. "Nate" Lipscomb walked off with the Crowell Trophy while Captain Joseph E. Riggs, with a 15-V possible took the Leech. Technical Sergeant "L" "J" Creech with a 100-17V total was a V short of winning the time-honored Wimbledon. Although he dropped his 18th round, Technical Sergeant William F. Dunnam captured the Farr Trophy for high service rifle in the Wimbledon. [49]

The real news of the NRA individual matches was the firing of a possible in the President's Match. Sergeant Emmett D. Duncan, using a Model 70 Winchester rifle, fired a 150-16V over the course of 10 rounds standing at 200 yards, 10 rapid at 300, and 10 rounds slow fire at 600. The surprising feature of Duncan's win was that this was his first year with the team. Close behind Duncan, but using the service rifle was First Lieutenant Charles A. Folsom. His 149-17V was high for the M-1. [50]

The NRA team matches gave Marines a slight lead. The Army won the Nevada and set a new record of 596-88V in the Herrick. But the other three, the Enlisted, Rumbold, and reinstituted Roumanian went to Marine teams.

As welcome as a victory is in the NRA program the real determination of rifle superiority has always been considered to rest in the matches of the National Board. Lieutenant Folsom's 242-20V enabled him to win the Daniel Boone Trophy of the National Individual Rifle Match. A point behind were two



Roumanian Trophy and the 1955 winning Marine team. (1 to r) TSgt "L." "J." Creech, TSgt W. J. Dynes, MSgt H. E. Taylor (coach), TSgt M. H. Peak, MSgt F. O. Freeman (team captain)

more Marines, Technical Sergeant Martin H. Peak and Staff Sergeant Michael Pietroforte. Of course the big event, the National Team Match, concluded the Perry program. For the third year in a row Marines put together the winning combination. Captained by Captain Max L. Darling and coached by Technical Sergeant Jesse A. Davenport the six man team finished with a 1388, 12 points ahead of the second place Marine Corps Grey team and 16 ahead of the third place Army contingent. Although he was not on the high Marine team, Staff Sergeant "V" "D" Mitchell's 239 won the Pershing Trophy for high individual score.

The long shooting season was over with shooters returning to posts and stations throughout the world. Camp Perry had been a success for Marine riflemen, but even here their standing was being challenged. To meet this threat more than the usual number of team shooters returned to rifle ranges where they could coach and also maintain and improve their own skill.

PAN AMERICAN

The United States International Team had scarcely returned from Caracas when its attention was pointed toward the Pan American games at Mexico City. Captained by Walsh, the rifle, pistol, and skeet teams headed south for the March matches. Three Marines—Mitchell, Jagoda, and McMillan—formed half of the pistol team. The United States four man team won the rapid fire silhouette match with a 2328/2400. The high individual in the silhouette match was from Argentina, his 589 placing him three points above second place McMillan. The Marine lieutenant also finished second in the centerfire pistol event, the winner by 11 points being Benner with a 588. The Army sergeant also won the slow fire pistol match with a 549/600. Mitchell, who finished fourth in the slow fire individual match, assisted the United States team in winning the slow fire 50 meter team match. While the United States dominated the

pistol, both Chile and Argentina finished ahead of the United States in the 300 meter rifle match. In third place in the rifle individuals was reserve Marine Swanson, high United States shooter with 1095/1200. [51]

1956

Peter Vogliano is a short, stocky staff sergeant with a strong urge to wear the gold badge of a Distinguished Marksman. The year before, Vogliano had been a point short of being among the division medal winners. Upon returning to Quantico,



Sergeant Albert A. Estes shows the Marine Corps Cup he won at the 1955 Nationals with a record 11-V possible.



Leech Cup - Held by CWO Charles H. Gebhardt whose 16-V possible in the 1956, 1000 yard match established a new record.

Vogliano seriously took up pistol and smallbore rifle firing, a dedication that lasted throughout the long winter. When Quantico formed its 1956 team Vogliano was a member and throughout practice his rifle scores were medal winning ones. Then came the first day of record. The course had been changed from the year before, the 500 yard firing having been eliminated in favor of 20 rounds at 200 yards standing.

At the end of the first day Vogliano's 262 stood far below the leading scores. Throughout the afternoon and evening Vogliano talked to himself saying he could and would shoot better tomorrow. This is not an unusual occurrence among shooters but all too often the result is that the shooter becomes so emotionally upset that he does worse the second day than the first.

Vogliano started the second day with a 92 standing and a possible at sitting rapid fire. He was already 11 points above the previous day's score and he kept right on. At 300 he dropped a pair and at 600 he lost five to finish with 285, high gun among 400 competitors. The combination of a 262 and a 285 brought Vogliano into the bronze medal winners, [52] A year later Vogliano once more met the challenge of adverse conditions. After training with the rifle team, emergency leave prevented his firing in the National Matches except for the National Individual Rifle Match. Returning the night before the event, Vogliano started the match as though he had been firing all week. Clean at 200, he dropped only five points at the longer ranges to finish with a gold medal for 13th place. Vogliano's actions and efforts exemplify a high degree of determination, but this same trait can be shown in a Western Division rifleman as well.

In 1921, Private Robert C. Glenn had shot his way on to Major Harry L. Smith's great team by placing in both Division and Marine Corps competition. Civilian life and field duty prevented Glenn from continuing competitive marksmanship.

Glenn, 35 years after getting his first two legs, finished the requirements by taking a silver medal. It is believed that the span of 35 years between the first and last legs represents the longest period of time any Marine has taken to win the gold badge. Glenn, 55 years old, is probably the oldest Marine to win the award. [53]

For most shooters Glenn was a new man and at Camp Lejeune, A. T. Barnsmell was equally a stranger. When the day's pistol practice scores were posted newcomer Barnsmell was found to be a point or two ahead of the leading, known Marine handgunner. It was not long before Marines began to inquire about this new dark horse. No one had even met him. The hoax could continue only so long. After a week or so, Sergeant Hauser, the team armorer, had to admit that Barnsmell was a figment of his imagination. [54] Nevertheless, until the disclosure, Barnsmell's high scores gave old and new a sound reason for improving their own totals.

MARINE CORPS PISTOL TROPHIES

As a stimulus toward better pistol shooting the two division matches offered for the first time a pistol team match. East Coast units shot for the Edson Trophy. Major General Merritt A. Edson had captained several Marine Corps Teams of the 1930's. During the war he had spent many months of combat in the Pacific, where he won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his leadership in defending the Guadalcanal ridge that bears his name. After his retirement in 1947 he served briefly as Vermont Director of Safety before becoming Executive Director of the National Rifle Association, the position he held at the time of his death in 1955. In the initial competition the Quantico team managed a narrow victory over Parris Island. The Quantico victory was another of those evolved from a tie score, both teams having 1075/1200. Had the final Parris Islander hit the target on his last shot at rapid fire his team would have won. [55]

The Western Division's new trophy was donated by the citizens of San Clemente, a small community adjacent to the big California Marine Base of Camp Pendleton. The new trophy was named in honor of a former Commandant, rifle shooter, and marksmanship enthusiast, General Thomas Holcomb. The four man team of the First Marine Division won the Holcomb Trophy with an 1101.

In the Marine Corps Match, Staff Sergeant Walter F. Oglesby won the McDougal Trophy with a 567/600 rifle score while Sergeant Thorne's 555 took the pistol match. The Lauchheimer title went to Gerdes, but only because his 1100 included a higher rifle score than Reserve Major Richard J. Hardaway. The 1956 Marine Corps Match marked the first time that reserves had been eligible to compete for the Lauchheimer award.

Major George Kross was the over-all team captain, the first aviator ever so designated. As an aviator Kross could fly to the rifle team training at Parris Island and to the pistol squad training at Quantico. Kross was kept busy commuting between the two sites and conferring with rifle team captain Lemoin Cox and pistol team captain Harwood. During the training period the pistol team, won nearly all the NRA sanctioned pistol matches it entered except at Atlanta where the Army team was victorious. In the Georgia match the Army handgunners served notice that they would be formidable opponents at Perry.

NATIONAL MATCHES

Like earlier rifle totals, the pistol scores had improved to the extent that ties were common occurrences in those matches fired at 25 yards. To reduce the need of time consuming shootoffs, pistol targets now included an inner scoring ring, the "X" ring. The only successful Marine in the NRA pistol matches was McMillan. The lieutenant won the centerfire timed fire match with 200-11X and the .45 calibre timed fire event with 199-12X. McMillan also won the centerfire aggregate with an

873-35X. Although McMillan placed in the top ten in the overall grand aggregate he was the only Marine to do so whereas five from the Army were in the elite ten. [56]

The NRA pistol matches indicated that the Army would dominate the National Board Matches. McMillan, however, with a 291-10X established a new record in winning the National Individual Pistol Match. In the team match McMillan continued his winning ways by taking the Military Police Corps Trophy. The new prize, donated by popular subscription within the Military Police Corps, was to be given to the high individual in the team match. Although McMillan's 289 was high, his team



Daniel Boone Trophy with the 1956 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match victor, Sergeant "V." "D." Mitchell.

failed to win the Gold Cup Trophy. Another Marine team triumphed with an 1121, six points ahead of the second place Army squad. Thus, the handgunners had scored a sweep in their part of the National Board events.

Again the NRA rifle matches followed those of the pistol and once more they would be split affairs between Army and Marines. Better rifles and ammunition, plus benign weather, were producing higher scores. Marine victories in the NRA individual rifle matches included the President's, Leech, Farr, and the service rifle aggregate. The first-named event went to Master Sergeant Virgil Miller for his 149-22V. Two points behind Miller, with a 147-13V was Sergeant Tommy J. Green, high among the service rifle shooters. The Leech, with a 100-16V record, was won by Chief Warrant Officer Charles H. Gebhardt while Warrant Officer James L. Elkins' 95-8V took the Farr Trophy. On his first visit to Camp Perry, Technical Sergeant James E. Hill won the service rifle aggregate, the Dupont Trophy, with a 634-60V. [57]

In the team matches it seemed as if the Army had the edge as they won the Enlisted, Roumanian, and Rumbold. Even the Nevada Trophy match was close. Marines Scoggins, Estes, Hurt, and Folsom succeeded in tying the Army team at 584 and their 70V's, 16 more than the Army had, provided the margin of victory. Marines also took the Herrick with a 584-60V for the six men firing 20 rounds at 1000.

The winner of the National Individual Rifle Match had been a member of the bolt rifle squad. With the NRA program concluded, Staff Sergeant "V" "D" Mitchell borrowed an M-1. After dropping three points at off hand and one more at 200 rapid there seemed little indication that Mitchell would be high among 1256 riflemen. But when he left the 200 yard line Mitchell had dropped his last round. His 246-19V was a one point margin over his nearest competitor and also a new record. [58]

The in-again, out-again, changing Infantry Trophy Match had been re-introduced into the program of the National Board in 1955. In that year an Army team had won out but in 1956 the six man Marine team was victorious with an 894. Only the National Trophy Rifle Team Match remained.

Late Saturday afternoon, 8 September, Marines knew that once again they had accomplished the very difficult. For a third time Marine marksmen had won every match offered by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Except for the Navy's 1907 sweep, no non-Marine team has ever taken all the matches. The sweeps of 1921 and 1928 had been repeated in 1956 but this time the Marine Corps had won five matches.

The winning Blue Team, coached by Chaney had raised the six man total to 1428-111V. It bode well for the Blue team since the Marine Corps Western Team with a 1426 was a close second while the Marine Corps Eastern team's 1424 placed them third. Two Marines had tied for the Pershing Trophy with 243's but the V count decided the issue. Sergeant James A. Meader finished second while Corporal Billy H. Willard was declared the winner.

Another new trophy had been introduced into the National Board program. Given by former Commandant, Lemuel C. Shepherd, the huge trophy, replica of the celebrated Iwo Jima flag raising, would be awarded to a Marine. Entitlement to the General Shepherd Trophy was determined by the aggregate rifle scores in the Board's individual and team matches. [59] Corporal Willard with his 243 in the team match and 239 in the individual was the initial winner of the new trophy.

OLYMPICS

Like the 1954 Internationals at Caracas, the Olympics held at Melbourne, Australia were a Russian affair. The only Marine to fire on the U.S. Olympic team was Reserve Lieutenant James



Captain William W. McMillan holds his pistol trophies garnered at the 1956 Nationals (Custer Trophy in right hand and Military Police Corps Trophy in center).

M. Smith who finished eighth in the 300 meter free rifle match. McMillan, considered a shoo-in for the rapid fire silhouette pistol match, ran into trouble at the Camp Perry tryouts. The rules specified only two alibis and McMillan had a third which he could not clear within the time limits prescribed.

1957

The sweep of all five matches sponsored by the National Board did not dim Marine eyes to the fact that other services were giving increased attention to the development of marksmanship proficiency. The Army increased its emphasis on marksmanship. A splendid program that encompassed the All-Army team from the various Army and Corps programs down to the company level had made Army men conscious of shooting. This increased interest in marksmanship, particularly the command encouragement given to prospective shooters, paid high dividends to the Army.

The Marine Corps realized this threat or challenge to marksmanship and partly as a means of meeting it a Marksmanship Training Unit was created in the fall of 1956 at San Diego. In addition to training for matches, MTU, as it is commonly called, has other functions. Marines are trained to run ranges, supervise schools of range instruction and to test and evaluate new weapons, and to refine old weapons. The Unit has as an assigned mission, the improving of the combat potential of all Marines. MTU has approximately 90 officers and men who are assigned a two or three year tour. One of the most important contributions of MTU is the school of advanced marksmanship. Each Marine entering the division matches undergoes a 30 hour course of training. The instruction is aimed not only at

individual improvement but also at making the Marine a better marksmanship instructor upon return to his organization.

PACIFIC DIVISION

With the large concentration of Marines in the Pacific, in Hawaii, Okinawa, and Japan, it became practical to hold once again a division match at Puoloa range on Oahu. Two experienced marksmen won both the rifle and pistol matches. Staff Sergeant Sarver's 567 headed the pistol shooters while Pietroforte with a 571 took the rifle. Like the other division matches the Pacific included three team awards, the Lloyd, Smith, and Shively Trophies.

The Lloyd Trophy, named for the great prewar shooter and coach, was a team award comparable to the Elliott and San Diego Trophies. The trophy itself had been won by Lloyd during his participation in the Pan American Matches at Buenos Aires in 1912. The initial winner of the Lloyd Trophy was the Third Marine Division Blue team of Sergeant G. Jones (286), Major L. R. Smith (265), Sergeant H. B. Russell, (284) and Technical Sergeant W. C. Rose (282). [60] The Julian C. Smith Trophy, named after the retired Lieutenant General, who as a Major had captained the 1928 and 1929 teams, was awarded to the small post shooting high in the rifle team match. Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, with 1099, became the first custodians of the Smith Trophy. The third new award was the Shively Trophy which went to the leading pistol team. Earlier mention has been made of Colonel Morris L. Shivley's contribution to the advancement of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship. The first winner of the new trophy was the Third Marine Division Blue team with 1072.

MARINE CORPS MATCH

The contest for the McDougal Trophy, indicative of Marine Corps rifle supremacy, had an unusual ending. In the Pacific

Division, Private First Class Leslie M. Hunt had gained his first medal, a bronze with the pistol. A poor first day with the rifle ended his chances with that weapon. However, by winning a division pistol medal, Hunt was entitled to fire for a second pistol medal as well as for score only with the rifle. The rifle total would be used along with his pistol score in determining his position for the Lauchheimer. At the Marine Corps Match, held at San Diego, Hunt reversed his earlier effort, a 540 leaving him a point short of earning a pistol bronze medal. The real surprise was his 575 with the rifle that placed him five points ahead of the nearest competitor. Unfortunately, an examination of current regulations disclosed that Hunt, by firing for score only, was ineligible for the McDougal Trophy, the award going to Sergeant Claude W. Lemond. [61] The pistol match went to Sarver who had upped his earlier Pacific Division win to a 567.

Hunt's great rifle performance left him a point short in second place, for the Lauchheimer. The winner, Captain Stanley G. Millar, had started his medal winning ways on the same range in 1949. Millar's 563 for the rifle and 553 with the pistol provided the 1116 needed to win the Lauchheimer gold medal.

McMILLAN'S RECORDS

Members of MTU had been prevented from firing in the Marine Corps competition with the weapon in which they were classified as Distinguished. On the other hand, MTU marksmen were free to shoot in NRA Matches. McMillan, who at one time or another held ten NRA pistol records, went after the grand aggregate score. Since 1950, Benner's 2644 had withstood the challenge, but on a cloudy April Sunday it was destined to fall.

At San Diego's monthly Southland Match, McMillan bettered Benner's record by a point. His 890 with the .22 calibre; 882 in the centerfire, and 873 with the .45 calibre totaled 2645. Only a month later, at the same match and just after receiving

a new .45 automatic from the NRA for his April effort, McMillan broke his own record with a 2648. And still McMillan was not content to let the record stand. Shortly before leaving for the Nationals, the Marine handgunner fired in the South Pacific Regionals and when the three day match was over McMillan had a 2652 record. In addition, he had also set new records in the .45 national match course and in the aggregate for that weapon. McMillan's individual match scores are recorded below: [62]

		Centerfire	
	.22	(.38)	.45
Slow Fire	196	190	192
Timed Fire	199	200	198
Rapid Fire	198	198	197
National Match			
Course	<u>296</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>296</u>
Total	889	880	883

CAMP PERRY RIFLE MATCHES

Victories in the NRA's rifle matches were scattered for Marine aspirants. The 20 shot, 200 yard rapid fire Coast Guard Trophy match fell to a Marine, Sergeant Duncan, who won with a 17-V possible. Sergeant Estes maintained the rapid fire pace by winning the 300 yard service rifle match with a 15-V possible. With a 15-V record possible Reserve Lieutenant Donald M. Jacobson won the Navy Cup and Sergeant Zahm captured the Marine Corps Cup match with a 16-V possible. The four matches all requiring high V count possibles exemplify the types of competition staged at Camp Perry. The shooter who dropped a round out of the black was virtually eliminated from the race.

An exception to possible scores frequently occurred in the service division of the Wimbledon match. Technical Sergeant Hill's 98-8V score at 1000 yards brought him the Farr Trophy. The other part of the Wimbledon, the match rifle, also went to

a Marine, a 14-V possible rewarding Staff Sergeant Pat O. Jones with the silver tankard. A revised service rifle aggregate brought Pietroforte the DuPont Trophy. After 150 rounds of match firing, Pietroforte had 12 points less than a possible. [63]

Marines started off the National Board Matches as they had finished them in 1956. Technical Sergeant Paul V. Bailey with a possible at 200 standing and only a point off at each of the remaining stages, won over 1540 other competitors. Even with a 247, Bailey had to resort to the V count, his 27 hits in the inner ring giving him a narrow, 2-V margin over an Army major. Last medal in the National Individual Rifle Match went for a 238, a score nearly equal to the winner's total six years before.

The following day the Army let it be known that they were very much a part of the Nationals. The Army #1 team's 887 stood high among the 80 teams firing in the Infantry Trophy Match. Marines were second, four points behind. The Infantry Trophy Match was just a warm-up for what was to follow. A record setting 1440-127V brought the Army Blue team the National Trophy. Three Marine teams ranked in close order, the nearest being 1435, but after a four year absence the Army had claimed the "Dogs of War." Sergeant Hill, for his 246 score, received the Pershing Trophy.

PISTOL MATCHES

Except for Lieutenant McMillan's wins the pistol matches, both NRA and National Board, belonged to the Army. McMillan's 200-12X won the centerfire timed fire match as well as the aggregate for that weapon. His centerfire aggregate of 871-34X went far in enabling him to become the first Marine to win the National Pistol Championships, his score being 2612-106X. McMillan also won the rapid fire silhouette aggregate with 60 hits and a 583/600 score. All three of the NRA four man team matches escaped Marines, the Border Patrol winning the centerfire and the Army the other two.

The rivalry between Benner and McMillan that existed in the NRA pistol matches carried over to the National Individual Pistol Match. Although the Marine officer equalled his 291 score of the year before, Benner had two points more, good for a record that still stands and for the Custer Trophy. The fourth place—1108—Marine Corps Blue team, captained by Major Harwood, never came close to the winning Army team's 1136. Both Lieutenant Willard W. Warfield (288), a newcomer, and Staff Sergeant George Buenfil (283) fired excellent scores but Staff Sergeant Wayne L. Chapman ran into trouble at slow fire from which he could not recover and which carried over to the 25 yard line.

The tables had been almost completely reversed for 1957. After winning all five National Board Matches the year before the Marine Corps Team had been able to take only the National Individual Rifle Match.

1958

Nearly a thousand Marines, 991 to be exact, entered the Marine Corps' competition-in-arms. Equally encouraging was the large turn out of men who had not previously engaged in competitive shooting. The result of the 30 hour advanced marksmanship schooling and a lot of hard, prolonged training enabled several of the new marksmen not only to place among the medal winners but also to win rifle or pistol matches.

In the Pacific Division Technical Sergeant Riley B. Neal earned his first medal for rifle excellence by winning the match with a 572/600, a point above the existing division record. [64] The pistol match also provided a new name. First Lieutenant Paul J. Shank, Jr., while still a student at Basic School, journeyed to Camp Perry to earn his first leg

in the 1956 National Individual Pistol Match. Missing the 1957 competitive year, Shank returned to Hawaii as a member of the Third Marine Division team. His 555 pistol score won the match by five points.

The Eastern Division Match brought forth another new marksman. Sergeant Edward J. Eibert upped the Eastern Division high rifle score by two points. His 573 provided a three point margin over Sergeant Eric R. England whose 291 the first day had led the field.

On the West Coast, at Camp Matthews, Staff Sergeant Orin D. Reid was the center of attention on the pistol range. His outstanding scores at 25 yard timed and rapid fire-99 and 98 timed and 97's at rapid-enabled him to post an aggregate 568, five points above the nearest competitor in the Western Division Match. Two weeks later in the Marine Corps Pistol Match, displaying the same deadliness at the short range, Reid garnered his second pistol victory. His 561, a point above Staff Sergeant Anthony Mucci, who had won the pistol match at Camp Lejeune, brought Reid the Marine Corps Pistol Trophy.

Both of the rifle matches—Western Division and Marine Corps—had officer winners. In the division contest, 39 year old Chief Warrant Officer Harold E. Larkin, firing in his second year of competition, put together two excellent scores to produce a 585 which bettered the existing division record by 13 points. The Marine Corps Rifle Match winner was Major Dawson. Although not as sensational as Larkin's score, Dawson's 576 was two points better than any other. For the first time a Reserve won the Lauchheimer. Major Richard J. Hardaway, who two years before had tied but had been outranked for the top Lauchheimer score, carried off the first place gold medal. His 571 rifle score and 559 for the pistol established a new 1130 high for the Lauchheimer. The Reserve Major had ably demonstrated that high calibre shooting and a successful civilian occupation were not incompatible.

NATIONALS AT CAMP PERRY

A large team that included nearly all the competitors of the Marine Corps Match assembled at Camp Matthews under Major Henry J. Witkowski. The team was divided into pistol, M-1, and bolt rifle squads. After competing in rifle regionals at Fort Lewis, Washington, Clearfield, Utah, and pistol regionals at San Diego and Denver the team once more moved into the Ohio range.

Camp Perry's wind gave the handgunners a fit and made high scores difficult. When the week of NRA pistol matches were completed it was apparent that Army pistoleers again held an edge over Marines. The individual aggregates of all three guns went to soldiers while a civilian and ex-Marine, James E. Clark, copped the National Pistol Championships. Marines did win a few of the individual pistol matches that formed the aggregate. A 199-12X gave the centerfire, timed fire match to First Sergeant Robert O. Jones. Staff Sergeant Frank O. Wright's 10X possible won the .45 timed fire match and Captain Mitchell's 193-7X at 50 yards was high gun in the .45 slow fire match. [65] Marines failed to win any of the three NRA pistol team matches.

The pistol matches of the National Board were a split affair between Marines and Army. In the Individual, 17 of the 20 scores belonged to Army pistol shots, but the high score had been fired by Marine Sergeant Wright. A 95 at 50 yards and 98's at timed and rapid produced a 291 to give him a two point margin of victory and the Custer Trophy. Incidentally, before joining the Marine Corps, Wright had been Town Marshall of Grand Lake, Colorado. [66] With so many Army handgunners being ranked near the top of the individual match it is not too surprising that the Army team won the four man team match. Their 1128 victory stood three points better than the score of the Marine Corps Blue team captained by Major Dawson.

Improved rifle scores had once more necessitated altering the target. The latest change was reducing the six inch V-ring of the A target to four inches. Another change required all service riflemen to fire the M-1 in all short and mid range matches. Only in the long range, 1000 yards, events could special rifles be used by servicemen. The ruling was necessitated by the dominance of service riflemen to the virtual exclusion of civilian competitors.

The reduced V-ring of the A target did not present a problem to Technical Sergeant "V" "D" Mitchell. His 100-15V possible for 20 shots at 200 yards rapid fire rewarded him with the Coast Guard Trophy. The Coast Guard win also assisted Mitchell in establishing the high service rifle aggregate, his 493-47V garnering him the DuPont Trophy. The only other Marine individual rifle victory was Technical Sergeant Charles B. Ainscoe's taking the Wimbledon with a 17-V possible.



Team Captain Major H. J. Witkowski holds the Rumbold Trophy while the Enlisted Men's Trophy is on his left. Both were won by the same team at the 1958 Nationals. Front (1 to r) TSgt "V." "D." Mitchell, Maj H. J. Witkowski, SSgt B. C. Hall (coach), TSgt M. Pietroforte, TSgt G. H. Hurt, MSgt J. Davenport, Sgt D. C. Stone, TSgt D. O. Faulkner.

The President's match for the first time in several years, went to a civilian with a 149. High Marine in the President's match, and winner of the Appreciation Cup, was Sergeant Hayden B. Russell, Jr., whose 147 left him well behind the leaders. In the NRA team matches, the Army took the Nevada but thereafter it was all Marine. Winning the Herrick (593-76V)/600, Roumanian (396-50V)/400, Enlisted (882-56V)/900, and Rumbold (591-73V)/600, indicated that Marines might again return to the victory trail in the Board's team match. Before the celebrated service rifle team match was fired a Marine added to shooting history.

PIETROFORTE

Technical Sergeant Michael Pietroforte has been mentioned in earlier years of this History. A short, dark haired rifleman, "Pete," as he is called on the team, began rifle shooting in 1947. While stationed in China he came under the tutelage of Captain Claude N. Harris, the great shooter of the 1930's, who instilled in Pietroforte the habits of good shooting. [67] Although he started competitive shooting in 1948 it was not until 1953, after various interruptions for field duty, that Pete received the gold badge of a Distinguished Marksman. In 1954 his had been the high score with the service rifle in the President's match.

In spite of his earlier accomplishments, Sergeant Pietroforte will be remembered as the first man to fire a possible in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match. A score of 250 out of a possible 250 had been fired by others in practice but never when the score counted. On 2 September 1958, nearly 1800 riflemen reported to the firing line for the National Individual. Shortly after 0800, Pietroforte was on his way to making shooting history. At the conclusion of the standing and rapid fire stages at 200 yards only three riflemen were still "clean." By the end of 300 rapid fire Pietroforte was alone. Everyone else had lost a point or more. While Pietroforte was still "clean"

the chances of his being the winner were still in doubt, as a point lost at 600 would mean that Pietroforte would be outranked. Other Marines had fallen by the wayside, the high Marine having a 246. At 1700 Pietroforte fell into position on the 600 yard line with the knowledge that an Army Sergeant had already posted a 248. For a full three minutes the Marine Sergeant watched the wind. He looked at other targets and read the wind in his scope as well as the flags spotted about the range. [68] When his first shot was disked as a five at seven everyone knew that



"First Possible" - Technical Sergeant Michael Pietroforte rides on the shoulders of (left) F. W. Filkins and (right) TSgt J. Davenport after his 250/250 record in the 1958 National Trophy Individual Rifle Match.

Pietroforte was "on." A sight change brought him into the V-ring. Hitting in or just out of the inner ring, Pietroforte kept the rounds in the black. Then, just to make a mockery of the course, Pete ran the last 11 rounds into the V-ring. All attention had been centered on target 33 and when the sixth relay was over, the Marine team rushed forward to congratulate the victor. Perched on the shoulders of Master Sergeants Frederick W. Filkins and Jesse A. Davenport, jubilant Sergeant Pietroforte was given the victor's ride through Camp Perry.

RIFLE TEAM MATCH

As with the pistol match, the rifle team event went to the Army six man team. A tremendous 293/300 at 200 yards standing, featuring three possibles, gave the Army Blue team an 11 point jump on the Marine Corps Blue squad. Continuing their torrid pace, the Army marksmen went on to establish a 1475/1500 record while the Marine team finished with a 1456. their score also bettered the previous record it left the Marines in fourth place behind three Army teams. [69] In 1957 Marine teams had placed second, third, and fourth behind the winning Army team. Now, in 1958, the Marines had slipped to fourth, fifth, and sixth place. The day after the team matches the Army placed first, second, and third place in the Infantry Trophy Match. The years of building a team had paid off for the Army. Their program, emanating at the lowest level, had brought forth a plethora of material. Frequent competition and strong support not only at the top but also at the company and battalion levels, insured that the Army was supplied with the calibre of shooter requisite to establishing National preeminence.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONALS

After much confusion a schedule had been established that called for firing the Internationals on the even numbered years

that did not include the Olympics. Caracas had been the site in 1954; Moscow would host the 1958 matches. The tryouts for the American team were held at Fort Benning, Georgia. Both the Army and Marine Corps furnished many entries for the tryouts and, as in the National Matches, the Army secured the majority of the available openings.

Lieutenant Colonel Walsh was designated as head coach of the team with Captain Joseph E. Riggs being the assistant coach of the rifle team. The pistol team included seven members of the Army Marksmanship Unit, a Navy Warrant Officer and Marine Captain McMillan. The smallbore rifle team was virtually an all Army squad. The high power, 300 meter, rifle team included Marines Sergeant Duncan and Hill and a newcomer, Second Lieutenant Frank F. Briggs. [70] At the last moment a family illness prevented Hill's participation. After various warm-up matches in Europe the team arrived in Moscow.

The actual matches were, as in 1954 and 1956, dominated by the Russians. In the silhouette rapid fire match, McMillan's 587/600 made him high United States competitor and sixth place over-all. In the large calibre pistol match the Marine officer was more successful, his 586/600 being tops and bringing the United States its only first place award. [71] The 300 meter rifle matches were a repetition of the pistol events. The Soviet team won nearly every rifle honor. The American team's 5500 ranked it fourth behind the USSR's 5575. One of the brighter spots of the 37th Internationals was the 300 meter match using the rifle of the host country. Firing half of the normal course, Sergeant Duncan finished fourth with three Russians occupying the top places.

1959

Unquestionably the big news of the Marine Corps competition was Captain McMillan's breaking of the existing Lauchheimer record. In the previous two years, members of the Marksmanship Training Unit had been barred from entering the competition in the weapons in which they were Distinguished, but the regulations excluding MTU marksmen from competing had been rescinded. McMillan served notice of his intentions in the Lauchheimer by being runner-up in both the pistol and rifle phases of the Western Division Match. His 573 with the pistol bettered the previously existing record by five points but it was still short of Acting Gunnery Sergeant Marlin W. Findsen's winning 580. McMillan was a close second in the rifle match, his 581 being a point behind Pietroforte's winning score.

In the Marine Corps Match, McMillan pulled all stops. The first day with the rifle the Marine Captain had a 293/300, an outstanding, but still not high, score for the day. The next morning it soon became apparent that McMillan was increasing the tempo of the previous day. When the last shot had been fired, McMillan, by the very narrowest of margin, had won the McDougal Trophy. His 296 on the second day was the highest ever fired on a single day. McMillan needed every point for with his 589/600 he had tied Acting Gunnery Sergeant "V" "D" Mitchell's score. Only McMillan's higher score of the second day enabled him to outrank Mitchell. Since his shooting was so outstanding the detailed score is listed below:

	200	200	300	600	
	Slow fire	Rapid fire	Rapid fire	Slow fire	Total
First Day	97	50	49	97	293
Second Day	98	50	49	99	296
					589 [72]

Having demonstrated a remarkable skill in the use of the M-1 rifle, McMillan moved on to run a repeat performance with the pistol. A pair of 290's allowed him to equal and technically outrank the existing pistol record. His 580 left him four points ahead of the nearest competitor and brought him the Marine Corps Pistol Trophy. For the first time in the history of Marine Corps competition a single marksman had won all three of the big individual trophies. By winning both the rifle and pistol matches, McMillan also won the Lauchheimer. His 1169 raised the previously existing record by 39 points. [73]

ALONG THE WAY TO PERRY

Both the rifle and pistol squads, under the over-all command of Lieutenant Colonel Walsh, headed east immediately after the Marine Corps Match for the training site at Quantico. The pistol squad competed in matches along the East Coast from the time they arrived until departing for Camp Perry. At Sparrows Point, Maryland, one of the largest matches in the country, the handgumners were highly successful. Only at the match in Atlanta, Georgia, was the Marine Pistol Team overshadowed by the Army team.

The rifle team, and to a lesser extent the pistol squad, was plagued by one of the hottest summers on record. The prolonged heat, with hot, humid nights making sleeping difficult, had its effect on the morale of the team. The riflemen did well at Camp Lejeune's Southeastern Regionals where they met the Army's rifle team. What seemed to be the real preliminary test of the M-l squad occurred when the team competed at Fort Niagara, New York, the training site of the Army Team. There, the Marines on the service rifle squad swept most of the individual and team matches. [74]

Despite the heat of an eastern summer there was a bit of humor on the trip to Niagara. Time required that the rifle team fly from Quantico to Fort Niagara. En route an engine in one of the two R4D's developed an oil leak and momentarily it appeared that the passengers might have to bail out. Acting Master Sergeant Wilburn L. Reidland was an apprehensive passenger at best, but when the left engine was feathered he really prepared for the worst. "Shakey" Reidland, a name derived from his earlier changeover from left handed to right handed shooting, grabbed a parachute and prepared for any order to jump. His final act was to cinch his campaign hat. With campaign hat, parachute, and M-1 rifle "Shakey" awaited instructions. [75] Fortunately, the aircraft was brought down to a safe landing.

PISTOLS AT THE NATIONALS

The earlier Army dominance at Atlanta did not prevent the Marine Corps Pistol Team from having a rather successful week at the Ohio range. While the centerfire pistol matches failed to produce a single Marine winner, the .22 and .45 matches found Marines frequently listed as winners. Sergeant Albert Froede, Jr., captured the .22 slowfire match, his 20 rounds from 50 yards producing a 193-7X. Later the same day First Sergeant Robert O. Jones led the field in the .22 national match course with a 296-14X score. The big day for Marine pistoleers came with the .45 calibre matches. Using matchconditioned automatics with special, moveable sights and highly accurate, match, wad-cutter ammunition, Marines established new Camp Perry records in four of the five matches. Acting Sergeant Larry L. Hausman's 200-11X in the timed fire match was a new high as was Staff Sergeant Edmond S. Sarver's 199-6X for the ten seconds per string, five shot, rapid fire match. McMillan's 295-16X over the national match course and his 877-45X out of a possible 900 were both new records for the National Matches. [76] The NRA pistol championship was a close affair with Benner's 2615 being a point better than

McMillan's aggregate. When the four man Marine Corps Blue team fired 1156-48X in the NRA .45 calibre team match, Captain Mitchell's pistol squad had its fifth record. The four men who set the record were Captain McMillan (293), First Sergeant Jones (285), Staff Sergeant Sarver (285), and Sergeant Hausman (293). [77]

Scores in the National Individual Pistol Match were excellent. An Army Sergeant won the event with a 293 and Sergeant Lowell T. Cassity with 290-12X was third, and high Marine. Cassity had finished with an impressive 100/100 at rapid fire that tied him for second high score, however, his lower X count ranked him third.

Since this is the latest year of pistol competition history, it is appropriate to make a quick comparison with the early days of the Marine Corps' engagement in the handgun category. In 1922, when the present pistol course was adopted, the winning score was 265. In 1959 a 293 had won; 286 took the last gold medal and the lowest bronze went for 276. Such is the progress of men, time, ammunition, and guns.

The National Pistol Team Match brought Marines their final triumph in the handgun. Sergeant Robert E. Herrington, the new man required by National Board rules, fired a 90-91-93 for 274. His shooting partner McMillan came through with a 287. The final pair, Sergeant Donice R. Bartlett and First Sergeant Jones, completed the 30 round course with 275 and 291 respectively. Jones' score entitled him to the Military Police Corps Trophy as high individual in the team match. The Marine 1127 total gave the team a five point margin over the second place Army team. Like so many team matches with the pistol, the 50 yard slow fire stage decided the match. The Marine foursome had a ten point edge over their Army rivals the soldiers were unable to close at the 25 yard stages.

RIFLE MATCHES

For Marines the rifle matches at Camp Perry were a disappointing affair. With the service rifle there was no doubt that the Army had the more successful team. In the matter of points, few separated the two teams, but consistently the Army squad had the higher total. With the exception of the Navy Cup match, won by Marine Reserve Captain Kenneth J. Erdmann, with a 9-V possible, Marines failed to win a single NRA individual or team match requiring the service rifle.

The long-range matches, though, were a different story for Marines swept the field. The 1000 yard matches allowed any rifle to be used, but more important, any safe ammunition. In recent years it became apparent that handloads-rounds loaded separately and with individual care—were superior to factory rounds. Master Sergeant Frank O. Freeman, a member of Marksmanship Training Unit, spent many hours in developing and loading just the "right" round. The result was a particularly accurate one. So well did Freeman do his work that he captured the Wimbledon Cup Match, his 19-V possible leading the field of over 1900 marksmen. [78] While the Wimbledon allowed any rifle and any sight, the Leech required the use of iron sights. In the Leech Cup Match Sergeant Donald S. Wagner nearly equalled Freeman's score. Wagner's 17-V possible brought him the time-honored silver tankard.

The final 1000 yard event was the Herrick six man team match. The team, coached by Sergeant Paul Dudash, set a new record 597-76V score. The team, using Freeman's specially loaded rounds, included Sergeant Orin R. Hingst (100-11V), Staff Sergeant Tommy J. Green (100-17V), Corporal Charles B. Galkowski (99-11V), Staff Sergeant Robert Diaz (99-10V), Master Sergeant Charles D. Castanedo (100-13V), and Sergeant Albert F. Adams (99-14V). [79]

The three rifle matches of the National Board were repetitions of what had gone before in the NRA matches with the service rifle. In the Individual Rifle Match, Pietroforte's great performance of the previous year remained unsurpassed. The winner, and only man to have a 249, was a Army sergeant; the next six places all had 248's, with the top four being Army team members. Corporal James R. Bowen was high Marine in sixth place and Sergeant William C. Rose was seventh.

Not since 1909 had a Marine team finished the National Trophy Rifle Team Match with a final standing lower than fourth place. But now, 50 years later, the Marines found themselves ranked fifth behind four Army teams. Unlike earlier totals, the score between the Army's winning 1472 and the Marine 1460 total was not insurmountable. At the end of the standing stage the Marines had a two point lead, but this soon withered as the Army team riddled the 12-inch bulls-eye in rapid fire. At 200 yards rapid fire the Army sharpshooters kept all 60 rounds—ten rounds per man—in the black while the Marine Blue team dropped seven. The Marine team was unable to keep pace at 300 rapid fire prone as once again the Army approached near perfection, dropping a total of two while Marines lost ten. The rapid fire had spelled the Marine Corps defeat. [80]

The final event, the Infantry Trophy Match, like the other two rifle contests, went to an Army team, their 1107 establishing a new record. The Infantry Trophy Match requires special training, involving as it does slow and rapid fire at 600, to insure the accuracy and fire distribution needed to win. Captained by Major Raymond L. Barrie and under the skilled coaching of Master Sergeant George Hurt, a special Marine team representing the Eastern Division and trained at Quantico finished second. Had it not been for a broken firing pin during the match it is entirely probable that the Marine score would have been higher. [81]

NE WTON

Private John G. Jones had completed, in a single year, all of the requirements needed to be designated as a Distinguished Marksman and a Distinguished Pistol Shot. Since Jones' 1931 feat many Marines had tried to do the same thing but all had failed. First Lieutenant Haril W. Newton, starting in the Western Division Match, became the second Marine to earn both gold badges in a single year. With the rifle, Newton fired a 569 for a bronze medal at the division level; 576 for a Marine Corps Match silver medal, and earned his final silver medal in the National Individual with a 243/250. The pistol was even more impressive. A 565 gold medal score at the initial stage, followed by a 559 silver in the Marine Corps, and a 287 gold in the National Pistol Individual completed the requirements for Distinguished Pistol Shot.

SMALLBORE CHAMPION

An unusual surprise, both to Marines and to the service, occurred in the smallbore rifle matches. The .22 calibre rifle had generally been conceded as a field of civilian specialization although the Army had recently shown an increased interest in this form of competition. The real unknown, though, was Corporal Walter Kamila from Camp Pendleton. Kamila had fired in numerous smallbore matches in the vicinity of the California base and by good fortune Walsh learned of Kamila and had him join and train with the team. At Camp Perry, Kamila outshot 650 fellow competitors to become the first serviceman in 35 years to win the National Smallbore Rifle Championship and at 22 the youngest. [82] The Championships were determined by scores fired in the prone position at 50 yards, 50 meters, and 100 meters. The aggregate of the several separate matches gave Kamila an over-all score of 6383 out of a possible 6400.

CONCLUSION

The nearly 60 year old history of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship has been one of the most colorful pages of the service's history. From an unimpressive beginning in 1901, there evolved, in the short space of ten years, a winning team. After the initial victory, Marine teams maintained a reputation of outstanding ability in all forms of small arms competition. This success was made possible only through the whole hearted efforts and cooperation of all Marines—from the Commandant who directed the program to the lowest rank who would have to shoulder the burden of his fellow Marine who might make the team. The small size of the pre-World War II Marine Corps facilitated making marksmanship a familiar subject in which virtually all Marines manifested a justifiable pride.

After World War II, Marines enjoyed an initial advantage in rifle marksmanship over the other services. However, the larger size of the Marine Corps and the many new Marines who had come in during the conflict tended to lower the interest in Marine competition. With the return of Marine Corps Division matches in 1946 and the Nationals in 1951, some of the earlier interest in shooting was revived. Marines quickly displayed a prowess with the M-1 that was comparable to that which they enjoyed for so many years with the Springfield. Only in the last three years, since the great 1956 team, has the Marine Corps seen its pre-eminent position in competitive marksmanship wane.

By fielding outstanding teams, the Marine Corps has received a considerable amount of complimentary publicity. Excellence in marksmanship is a term that has long been associated with the name Marine and this in turn has assisted Marine Corps recruiting efforts. Nevertheless, both of these, publicity and recruiting, are secondary to the main purpose of marksmanship which is the goal of making every Marine a better shot.

Admittedly, every Marine is not a team shot nor even a potential one but the great majority of Marines, ranging from the infantryman to the cook to the radar repairman, are capable combat marksmen. That average Marines have proven themselves to be combat shooters is, in a large sense, attributable to the assistance rendered them by fellow Marines who were members of Marine Corps rifle and pistol teams. The team shots were the ones who developed the latest techniques and introduced a satisfactory system of training coaches. While this history has described the fortunes of Marines in competitive match firing on known distance ranges, these same individuals, as Marksmanship Training Unit is doing today, assisted in evolving our present field firing ranges. The tests of Marine marksmanship have been the wars and numerous skirmishes that have dotted the present century. Whether it was in the two World conflicts, on the barren hills of Korea, or in the steaming jungles of the Caribbean, Marine combat firing has been highly satisfactory, thanks in a large degree to the assistance rendered by competitive marksmen.

The below listed Marines were classified as Distinguished during the period covered by this Chapter.

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	A	
AARON, Max C.	(1957)	
ADAMS, Albert F.	(1956)	
ADAMS, Henry J.		(1950)
AINSCOE, Charles B.	(1957)	
ANDERSON, Eugene D.	(1951)	
ANDERSON, Gail E.	(1947)	
ARMITAGE, George L.	(1955)	
ARNOLD, Karl, Jr.	(1954)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL		
A—Continued				
ARRINGTON, William R.	(1957)			
В				
BAILEY, Paul V.	(1952)			
BALLARD, Ralph H.	(1952)			
BARDE, Robert E.		(1952)		
BARRETT, Harold A.		(1946)		
BARRIE, Raymond L. Jr.	(1950)			
BARTLETT, Donice	(1959)			
BATTIN, Samuel H.	(1955)			
BAUGHMAN, William O.	(1958)			
BECKER, Raymond R.	(1955)	(1947)		
BEEBE, Maxin R.	(1947)	(1948)		
BEICKE, Walter H.		(1948)		
BEILFUSS, Russell J.	(1950)			
BELL, Charles H.	(1957)			
BERGMANN, Ferdinand J.	(1948)			
BEVERS, Burl B.	(1953)			
BIBB, Orville L.	(1950)			
BLACKETT, Robert H.	(1954)			
BLAIR, George G. II	(1950)			
BOITNOTT, John E.	(1950)			
BORTH, Harold C.	(1946)			
BOTT, James J.	(1950)			
BOWDITCH, Duance H.	(1958)			
BOWEN, James R.	(1958)			
BOWEN, Oscar T.	(1947)			
BOYER, Richard W.	(1955)			
BRANDON, Lawrence M.	(1946)			

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL		
B—Continued				
BRANNOCK, Avant M.		(1947)		
BRANNON, James H.	(1957)			
BROGDON, James F.	(1953)			
BROTHERS, Paul B.	(1956)			
BUCK, Clarence J.	(1946)			
BUENFIL, George		(1957)		
BULLOCK, Harry F.		(1950)		
BUNKER, Francis	(1957)			
BURRI, Alvin W.	(1958)			
BURT, Edward E.	(1947)			
BUTCHER, Avrill L. Jr.	(1947)			
BUTCHER, Fred H. Jr.	(1948)	(1946)		
C				
CAINE, William R.	(1947)			
CANNON, Francis J.	(1955)			
CARD, Horace W.	(1954)	(1950)		
CARLSON, Claire A.	(1959)			
CARON, Paul L.	(1949)	(1949)		
CARPENTER, Thomas R.	(1948)	(1953)		
CARTER, William J.	(1957)			
CASSITY, Lowell T.		(1958)		
CASTANEDO, Charles D.	(1955)			
CHANNELL, Elden E.		(1958)		
CHOCIEJ, Leon A.		(1957)		
CLARK, Norman R.	(1946)			
CLAY, Roy C.		(1958)		
CLEGHORNE, Harold (n)	(1949)	(1948)		
CLEMENT, David A.		(1953)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
C-Continue	d	
CLINE, Cleatus A.	(1959)	
COFFEY, Robert F.	(1956)	(1955)
COLEMAN, Charles P.		(1955)
COMPTON, Arthur A.		(1953)
COMPTON, Miles E.	(1948)	
CONROY, John F.		(1959)
COULTER, Richmond F.	(1955)	
COUNSELMAN, John D.	(1955)	
COX, Kenneth L.	(1958)	
COX, LeMoin	(1950)	
COX, Ralph C.		(1948)
CRABTREY, Odis O.	(1958)	
CREECH, "L" "J"	(1953)	(1957)
CORWELL, Luther T.	(1953)	
CUMMINGS, David A.		(1958)
CZOMPOLY, Stephen P.	(1948)	
D		
DAPP, Alan M.	(1957)	
DARLING, Max L.	(1956)	(1955)
DASKALAKIS, Gus C.	(1950)	
DAVENPORT, Jesse A.	(1949)	(1955)
DAVIS, Edison C.		(1948)
DAVIS, Floyd W.	(1959)	
DAVIS, James A.	(1953)	(1952)
DAWSON, Robert E.	(1952)	
DECAMP, Larry W.		(1959)
DE JONG, Leonard C.	(1959)	
DELAHUNT, Rames O.	(1947)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL		
D—Continued				
DELAHUNT, Remes E.		(1947)		
DELOACHE, William L.	(1952)			
DELONG, Arthur Jr.	(1955)			
DEMPSTER, James F.		(1959)		
DENISON, Davis L.		(1958)		
DEVINE, Walter L.		(1947)		
DIAZ, Robert D.	(1957)			
DICKEY, Robert L.	(1949)			
DISNEY, Charles L.	(1951)			
DORSEY, James W.		(1947)		
DREHLE, Alvin H.		(1947)		
DRUCKENMILLER, Raymond L.		(1959)		
DUDASH, Paul	(1954)			
DUNCAN, Emmett D.	(1956)			
DUNN, Harvey	(1959)	(1954)		
DUNNAM, William F.	(1957)	(1958)		
DYNES, William J.	(1947)	(1950)		
E				
EASLEY, Thomas F. Jr.	(1956)			
ECKMAN, Edward H.	(1956)			
EDGECOMB, Fred J.	(1951)			
ELKINS, James L.	(1957)			
ELLZEY, Frank S.	(1953)			
ENGLAND, Eric R.	(1954)			
ERDMAN, Kenneth J.	(1958)			
ESTES, Albert A.	(1954)			
EUBANK, William E.	(1959)			
EUBANKS, Fred F. Jr.	(1950)			

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	F		
FARNHAM, Edwin D. Jr.		(1950)	
FAULKNER, Delbert O.		(1954)	
FILKINS, Frederick W.		(1956)	(1954)
FINDSEN, Marlin W.			(1955)
FISHER, Ronald F.			(1959)
FLETCHER, Walter E.		(1949)	
FOLSOM, Charles A.		(1955)	
FOURNIER, Norman D.		(1948)	(1954)
FOWLER, George T.			(1948)
FOWLER, John A.		(1954)	(1949)
FREEMAN, Frank O.		(1949)	(1949)
FREEMAN, Robert H.		(1956)	(1954)
FROEDE, Albert Jr.			(1959)
FUNK, Glenn C.			(1949)
	G		
GALKOWSKI, Charles B.		(1955)	
GEBHARDT, Charles H.		(1955)	
GERDES, Phillip G.		(1956)	(1955)
GIBSON, Lawrence N.			(1956)
GILBERT, Herman L.		(1958)	
GLEASON, Eugene W.		(1956)	
GLENN, Robert C.		(1956)	
GOMEZ, Joaquin			(1955)
GOODIN, James C.		(1957)	
GOODNER, Morris D.		(1956)	
GOVER, Robert L.			(1953)
GRAGG, Raymon		(1953)	
GRAHAM, Eddie (n)		(1956)	

<u>NAME</u>	RIFLE	PISTOL
G—(Continued	
CDANTE Llamallana IV		(1054)
GRANES, G. G. G.		(1954)
GRAVES, Guy C.	(1050)	(1948)
GREEN, Raymond C.	(1950)	
GREEN, Tommy J.	(1954) (1951)	
GREENLEE, Paul E. GUARINO, Anthony	(1991)	(1057)
GUMIENNY, Leo		(1957) (1955)
Gowienni, Leo		(1900)
	Н	
HAASE, Charles B.		(1957)
HAFER, Floyd D.	(1948)	(1949)
HAGAN, Ralph H.		(1949)
HALL, Billie C.	(1957)	
HALL, Watson E.	(1956)	
HAMILTON, Edward B.	(1953)	(1953)
HAMON, Eugene L.	(1953)	
HARDAWAY, Richard J.	(1958)	(1954)
HARDY, James C.		(1950)
HARSHMAN, Ben	(1957)	
HARVEY, Robert R.	(1957)	
HASSIG, Edwin F.	(1947)	
HAUSER, Albert W. Jr.	(1954)	
HAWES, Percy W.	(1947)	
HAYES, Edwin L.	(1952)	
HAYS, Robert M.		(1958)
HEALEY, Phillip N. Jr.	(12.12)	(1953)
HENDERSON, James Y.	(1948)	(40=0)
HENDERSON, "R." "B."	(1952)	(1952)
HENRY, Donald W.		(1956)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
H-Continued		
HENSHAW, Thomas J.		(1957)
HERRINGTON, Robert E.		(1959)
HERRINGTON, Walter A.		(1959)
HESSON, Everett L.	(1947)	
HILL, James E.	(1956)	
HILLIS, Warren W.	(1949)	
HILLYARD, Gordon L.		(1955)
HINGST, Orin R.	(1954)	(1955)
HINO, William J.	(1957)	(1957)
HORN, Herbert B.	(1946)	(1947)
HOTCHKISS, Herbert E.	(1952)	
HOWARD, Billy	(1959)	(1958)
HOYT, William C. Jr.	(1947)	(1949)
HUCKS, Howard M.	(1956)	
HUGHES, John A.	(1950)	(1948)
HUMPHREY, Frederick M.	(1953)	
HUMPHREY, Madison E.	(1947)	(1947)
HUNT, Leslie M.		(1958)
HUPPERT, Frederick W. Jr.	(1948)	(1947)
HURT, George H.	(1950)	(1952)
HURTIG, Marlow B.	(1951)	(1950)
HUTCHESON, Ray A.		(1956)
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ICKES, Raymond W.	(1947)	(1948)
IVEY, Aaron C.	(1949)	

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NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
K-0	Continued	
KRAAY, Ernest W.	(1947)	
KROSS, George		(1946)
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LAMBERT, Gay H.		(1956)
LAND, Chalmers K.	(1948)	
LANG, Marvin C.	(1959)	
LARKIN, Harold E.	(1957)	(1958)
LARY, Ralph L.	(1957)	
LEACH, William H.	(1959)	
LEE, Jack A.	(1956)	
LEE, Robert B.	(1955)	
LEMOND, Claude W.	(1957)	
LIGGETT, James E.	(1952)	(1958)
LINDSEY, Jay A.		(1957)
LINDSTROM, Gaylon R.		(1959)
LIPSCOMB, Nathan A.	(1952)	(1953)
LITTLE, Jason	(1948)	
LIVESAY, Wendell O.	(1947)	
LOWE, Robert W.	(1954)	(1954)
LYDY, Robert D.	(1957)	
LYNE, Eugene S.	(1954)	
	M	
MC BEE, John R.	(1949)	(1949)
MC CLURE, Donald W.		(1959)
MC CONNELL, Charles F.		(1958)
MC EWEN, Charles E. Jr.	(1954)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
M-Con	tinued	
MC INTYRE, Robert C.	(1947)	(1946)
MC MILLAN, William W.	(1954)	(1950)
MC PHERSON; Gordon B.	(1950)	(1952)
MACHIN, James E.	(1953)	
MAGISTELLA, Jerome H.	(1959)	
MANZEROL, Leo O. A.		(1948)
MARKLE, Robert A.	(1948)	
MARSHALL, Joe K.	(1948)	
MARTIN, Robert E.	(1952)	(1950)
MATHEWS, Hubert R.	(1952)	
MATHEWS, William G.		(1946)
MEADER, James A.	(1957)	
MESKO, John		(1948)
MILLAR, Stanley G.	(1951)	(1953)
MILLER, James A.	(1959)	
MILLER, Robert I.	(1958)	
MILLER, Virgil F.	(1950)	(1953)
MILSAP, Charles K.		(1953)
MITCHELL, Norman L.	(1948)	
MITCHELL, "V" "D"	(1954)	(1954)
MOORE, James A.	(1955)	(1953)
MORRISON, Curtis L.		(1958)
MOSER, Robert D.		(1946)
MOUNT, Lloyd A.		(1953)
MUCCI, Anthony	(1958)	(1957)
MUCKLEROY, Reginald R.	(1947)	
N		
NAPPER, Odas T.		(1959)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
N-Continued	ı	
NAVOLANIC, Joseph G.	(1948)	
NEAL, Riley B.	(1959)	
NELSON, Howard A.	(1959)	
NELSON, Olaf C.	(1949)	(1947)
NEMITZ, Leland A.		(1947)
NEWTON, Charles O.	(1949)	
NEWTON, Haril W.	(1959)	(1959)
NIELSEN, Raymond (n)		(1949)
NIHART, Franklin B.		(1947)
NUCKOLS, William H. Jr.		(1957)
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O'CONNOR, Eugene A.	(1946)	
O'CONNOR, Harold B. Jr.	(1956)	
OGLESBY, Walter F.	(1959)	
OHINA, Milton S.	(1955)	
OLIVE, Donald C.	(1953)	(1954)
O'MALLEY, Charles J.	, ,	(1953)
OWENS, Morris C.	(1951)	(1952)
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P		
PACE, Floyd E.	(1955)	(1959)
PAINTER, Louis E.	(1947)	(1947)
PALMER, Jewell C.	(1953)	(1952)
PARKS, Robert L.		(1948)
PARNELL, Gordon V.	(1956)	
PATTERSON, Louis M.	(1947)	(1948)
PEAK, Martin H.	(1953)	(1955)

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P-Continued			
PETTIGREW, Parker O.	(1946)		
PFEIL, John C.	(1957)		
PHILLIPS, Bernard P.	(1958)	(1957)	
PIERCE, Wilson E.	(1954)		
PIERSON, Edward J.	(1947)		
PIETROFORTE, Michael	(1953)	(1957)	
PITCHFORD, Charles F.		(1955)	
PLANTE, Charles (n)		(1950)	
PLUMMER, Richard W.	(1957)		
POLOSKI, John A.	(1959)	(1958)	
POODRY, Francis E.	(1952)	(1950)	
POPE, Donald C.	(1956)		
POPE, Mark A.	(1948)		
POWELL, Theron	(1952)		
PRATT, Nathaniel A.		(1958)	
PRICE, Leonard V.	(1959)		
PRISBY, Daniel D.		(1948)	
PROKOSH, Robert J.	(1954)		
	Q		
QUAKENBUSH, Carl M.	(1957)		
	R		
DAIL DIC CLARA	(1045)		
RAILING, Cletis B.	(1947)	(1050)	
RANBERG, Charles A. RAUCH, Gerald J.	(1959)	(1958) (1957)	
REDMOND, Almon J.	(1909)	(1937)	
REESE, Chester E.	(1957)	(1949) (1955)	
REESE, CHESTER E.	(1937)	(1900)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
R-Co	ontinued	
REID, Oren D.		(1958)
REIDLAND, Wilburn L.	(1955)	(1956)
REINEKE, Donald L.	(1958)	
RENTZ, Roscoe W.	(1955)	
RETFORD, Everett R.		(1955)
REYNOLDS, Walter A.		(1952)
RICE, Roy F.	(1947)	
RICHARD, Frank M.	(1952)	
RICHARDSON, John L.		(1952)
RIGGS, Joseph E.	(1954)	
RINEHART, Theron N.		(1955)
ROACH, James L.	(1959)	
ROACH, William C.	(1953)	(1954)
RODENHEFFER, Noah J.	(1947)	
ROETTINGER, Philip C.	(1952)	(1947)
ROSE, William C.	(1956)	
RUKSTALIS, David L.	(1954)	
RUSSELL, Hayden B. Jr.	(1957)	
RYKARD, Gordon D.	(1956)	
	S	
SAND, William F.	(1953)	(1952)
SARVER, Edmond S.		(1954)
SAULS, Reginald G. III		(1948)
SAWYER, Leslie D.	(1954)	
SCARBOROUGH, John A.	(1952)	(1958)
SCHIER, Ronald		(1954)
SCHINDLER, Albert R.	(1958)	(1956)
SCHNEIDER, James E.		(1956)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
	,	
S-Continue	ea .	
SCHONE, Mangus D.	(1948)	(1950)
SCHRAWDER, Harold N.		(1959)
SCHWALKE, Joseph C.	(1947)	
SCHWARTZ, John P.	(1958)	
SCOGGINS, Lewis T.	(1955)	
SCOTT, Edward J.	(1949)	
SCROGGS, Frank W.	(1955)	(1958)
SEAL, Cecil O.		(1959)
SEALEY, Armon J.		(1946)
SEARLE, Richard H.	(1952)	
SEPOS, Albert J.	(1956)	
SHANK, Paul J. Jr.		(1959)
SHAW, Rollin M.	(1946)	
SHECKLER, Harold A.	(1948)	
SHERRILL, Bobby F.		(1954)
SHIBLEY, Oron L.	(1952)	
SHOUP, David M.		(1946)
SHULTICE, Rollin A.	(1957)	
SKOTZ, Samuel L.		(1954)
SLOAN, Clyde	(1950)	
SMITH, Don L.	(1952)	
SMITH, Loren R.	(1953)	
SNYDER, Arthur E.	(1947)	
SNYDER, John R.	(1948)	
STACY, Gerald	(1959)	
STANLEY, Earl F.		(1955)
STANONIK, Frank C.	(1954)	
STEPHENSON, John C.	(1951)	
STERITI, Angelo A.	(1947)	(1949)
STOTE, Samuel E.	(1957)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
S-0	Continued	4
STUART, Donald R.	(1956)	
STUDT, Norman C.		(1948)
SUTTON, Bynum W.		(1956)
SWANSON, Emmett O.		(1959)
	т	
TAFT, Howland G.		(1948)
TAYLOR, Harold E.	(1948)	(1948)
TAYLOR, Joe P.	(1956)	(1953)
TAYLOR, Marion C.	(1955)	, ,
TEERELA, Rudolph S.	(1954)	(1950)
THORNE, Donald D.	(1950)	(1952)
TIBBS, Harry T.	(1956)	(1956)
TITTERINGTON, Jack A.	(1959)	
TRACHTA, Stanley W.	(1947)	
TRAX, William F. A.	(1946)	
TRYON, Clifford G.	(1954)	(1950)
	V	
VEITCH, Elmer M. Jr.	(1949)	
VOGLIANO, Peter	(1958)	
	w	
WADE Thoodone P		(1947)
WADE, Theodore R. WADE, Victor E.		(1947) (1949)
WAGNER, Donald S.	(1956)	(1040)
WALKER, Clifton T.	(1000)	(1948)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
W-Co	ontinued		
,, ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
WARD, John A. Jr.	(1947)		
WARHOLAK, Michael E.	(1957)		
WARREN, Warren W.		(1957)	
WASHINGTON, Joel		(1955)	
WEIMANN, Robert J.		(1954)	
WESTERDAHL, Bradley A.	(1952)		
WEYL, William H.	(1950)		
WHITAKER, Earl W.		(1949)	
WIGMORE, Frank A.	(1955)		
WILEY, Charles J.		(1948)	
WILKINSON, Albert R.		(1957)	
WILLARD, Billy H.	(1956)		
WILLIAMS, John P.		(1953)	
WILLIAMS, Lester	(1956)		
WILSON, James D.	(1956)		
WILSON, William E. Jr.		(1955)	
WINKLEMAN, Chester E.		(1953)	
WINTER, Robert M.	(1957)		
WITKOWSKI, Henry J.	(1950)		
WOJEWSKI, Thomas		(1955)	
WOOD, Ransom M.	(1954)	(1950)	
WOODFIN, John W.	(1948)		
WOODS, George D.	(1955)		
WOODWORTH, Vernon H.		(1956)	
WRIGHT, Alan H.		(1954)	
WRIGHT, Frank O.	(1959)	(1957)	
Y			
YAZZIE, William D.		(1953)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
	Y-Continued		
YORK, Howard A.		(1948)	(1953)
YOUNG, James K.		(1950)	
	Z		
ZAHM, James A.		(1953)	(1957)
ZEMAITIS, Walter J.		(1954)	(1953)

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APPENDIX A

Bibliographical Notes

Since nearly all the limited sources have been cited in full in the text, a complete, listed bibliography has been omitted. Nevertheless, a brief discussion concerning bibliographical material is necessary. There is no published volume pertaining to either competitive marksmanship in general or the Marine Corps program for competition-in-arms in particular. The primary sources for this volume have been: periodicals, newspapers, official records and reports, and personal interviews.

PERIODICALS. The best accounts of national and international competition are found in the publication devoted to shooting, The American Rifleman, and its forerunners. Until 1906 Shooting and Fishing, published weekly, carried news of shooting events. This was succeeded by Arms and the Man until June 1923 when, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, it became The American Rifleman. As the size of competitive shooting increased it became necessary to limit accounts in The American Rifleman to generalities. Since 1947 the NRA Tournament News has provided the detailed scores of competition. All of the above may be found in the

Headquarters of the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Attention to Marine Corps marksmanship has been given, with varying degrees, in *The Marines Magazine* (1919-1922); *The Leatherneck* (1917-1960); and *The Marine Corps Gazette* (1916-1960). A complete file of these periodicals is retained at the Records and Research Section, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

NEWSPAPERS. The several Marine Corps station newspapers contain accounts of the Division, Marine Corps, and National Matches. However, with two exceptions these are limited to the post-World War II era. The two exceptions are The Marine (January 1919 - December 1919), published at Parris Island, South Carolina, and The Peepsight (1920-1923), published at Mare Island, California. An incomplete holding of both may be found in the Records and Research Section, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

OFFICIAL RECORDS. The National Archives retains a very incomplete file of official records, starting in 1913, on all forms of marksmanship. The bulk of this is restricted to match results. The records of individual Marine marksmen of the early period have been lost or destroyed. No all inclusive roster of Distinguished shooters has been found. In compiling Appendix B a variety of sources has been used, including Marine Corps Target Practice Bulletins, the periodicals mentioned above, and *The Army-Navy Journal*. Undoubtedly, there are omissions in a compilation based on so many sources of differing quality.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS. Marines who were members or closely associated with competitive firing have provided nearly all the stories contained in this volume. In addition, they have explained procedures and added to the bare facts contained in the perfunctory official reports. The author has endeavored

to insure the accuracy of personal interviews by having them corroborated by others or verifying them with existing records. Still, it is realized that the passage of years may have dimmed or embellished the event discussed. Furthermore, the author is not infallible to mistaken interpretations. It is hoped, therefore, that readers of this account will forward their corrections and/or additions that they may be incorporated into subsequent revisions.

APPENDIX B

Distinguished Marksman and Distinguished Pistol Shot





The Marine Corps instituted the award of Distinguished Marksman in 1908. At that time the badge was given to a few Marines who had previously fulfilled the qualifications. The requirements, with exception noted below, have remained virtually the same from 1908 to the present. Currently, to be classified as a Distinguished Marksman a Marine must have won a medal in a Division Rifle Match and two other awards

from the following competitive matches; Division Rifle; Marine Corps Rifle; National Individual Rifle; firing member of winning Marine Corps Team at the National Trophy Rifle Team Match.

Marines who competed prior to 1920 were allowed to count as one of the three medals for Distinguished Marksman the Expert Team Rifleman, U. S. Navy award. In addition those who had been Team Captain, Coach or alternate of the highest team representing the Marine Corps in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match were given medal credit for each time they so acted. However, the basic provision of earning a Division Rifle Match medal still prevailed.

In 1940 the regulations were changed to require, in addition to a Division medal, that one of the three medals must be other than a Division bronze medal. This ruling, continued through 1950, prevented Marines who had only won three Division Bronze Medals from being classified as a Distinguished Marksman. Until 1940, firing members of the high Marine Corps Team in the National Trophy Rifle Team Match received credit toward Distinguished Marksman. Since then only those firing on a winning team are so credited.

The requirements for Distinguished Pistol Shot parallel those of Distinguished Marksman. The Gold Badge was first awarded to Marines in 1920, although they had been eligible for the badge since 1908.

Listed below are Marines who have been classified as Distinguished Marksman and/or Distinguished Pistol Shot and the year in which they completed the requirements:

DISTINGUISHED

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
NAME	AIT LE	PISTOL
· A		
AARON, Max C.	(1957)	
ABERCROMBIE, Jonathan T.	(1919)	
ADAMS, Albert F.	(1956)	
ADAMS, Henry J.		(1950)
ADKINS, John W.	(1922)	
AINSCOE, Charles B.	(1957)	
ALEXANDER, James V.	(1922)	
ALLEN, Cecil	(1925)	(1924)
ANDERSON, Alvin	(1916)	
ANDERSON, Clarence J.	(1933)	(1937)
ANDERSON, Eugene D.	(1951)	
ANDERSON, Gail E.	(1947)	(1947)
ANDREWS, John J.	(1907)	
ANGUS, Charles	(1929)	
ARMITAGE, George L.	(1955)	
ARNETT, Roscoe	(1919)	
ARNOLD, Dorn E.	(1936)	
ARNOLD, Harry	(1938)	
ARNOLD, Karl Jr.	(1954)	
ARRINGTON, William R.	(1957)	
ASHURST, William W.	(1921)	(1928)
ASTIN, James Y.	(1920)	
AUGUSTEN, Walter E.	(1933)	
AUSTIN, Harry	(1915)	
В		
BAILEY, Henry M.	(1929)	(1921)
BAILEY, Paul V.	(1952)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
B—Continued		
BALLARD, Ralph H.	(1952)	
BALOUGH, Julius	(1931)	(1933)
BALTRA, John J.	(1939)	
BANNER, Louis		(1925)
BAPTIST, Henry	(1905)	
BARBER, Tom D.	(1914)	
BARDE, Robert E.		(1952)
BARE, Robert O.	(1930)	
BARNHILL, Sidney H.	(1936)	
BARRETT, Harold A.	(1935)	(1946)
BARRIE, Raymond L. Jr.	(1950)	
BARRIER, Thurman E.	(1936)	(1933)
BARTLETT, Donice		(1959)
BARTLETTI, Salvatore J.	(1930)	(1935)
BATTIN, Samuel H.	(1955)	
BAUGHMAN, William O.	(1958)	
BEATTY, Lewis L.	(1908)	
BECKER, Frank Z.	(1920)	
BECKER, Raymond R.	(1955)	(1947)
BECKETT, William McK.		(1923)
BEEBE, Maxin R.	(1947)	(1948)
BEICKE, Walter H.		(1948)
BEILFUSS, Russell J.	(1950)	
BELL, Charles H.	(1957)	
BELOVITCH, Marko G.		(1940)
BERGMANN, Ferdinand J.	(1948)	(1939)
BETHEL, Ion M.	(1930)	(1934)
BETKE, Bernard G.	(1927)	(1923)
BETTIS, Frank A.	(1940)	
BEVERS, Burl B.	(1953)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
B-Continued		
BIBB, Orville L.	(1950)	
BIEBUSH, Frederick C.		(1932)
BILLING, Mark W.	(1940)	(1940)
BIRD, Paul K.	(1939)	
BLACK, Glenn W.	(1928)	(1925)
BLACKETT, Robert H.	(1954)	
BLADE, Emil J.	(1913)	
BLAIR, George G. II	(1950)	
BLAKLEY, John	(1925)	(1925)
BLANCHARD, John D.	(1932)	
BLASE, William H.	(1919)	
BLEDSOE, Leslie R.	(1928)	
BLODGETT, John C.	(1930)	
BOITNOTT, John E.	(1950)	
BORTH, Harold C.	(1946)	
BOSCHEN, Henry	(1934)	(1933)
BOTT, James J.	(1950)	
BOTTEMER, Frank C.	(1937)	
BOWDITCH, Duane H.	(1958)	
BOWEN, James R.	(1958)	
BOWEN, Oscar T.	(1947)	
BOYER, Richard W.	(1955)	
BOYLE, Vincent E.	(1935)	(1940)
BRANDON, Lawrence M.	(1946)	
BRANNOCK, Avant M.		(1947)
BRANNON, James H.	(1957)	
BREWSTER, David L. S.	(1919)	
BROGDON, James F.		(1953)
BROTHERS, Paul V.	(1956)	
BROWN, Victor F.	(1937)	(1938)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
B-Continued			
BROWN, Willard	(1934)		
BROWNELL, Harvey E.	(1931)		
BUCK, Clarence J.	(1946)		
BUENFIL, George	(1957)		
BULLOCK, Harry F.		(1950)	
BUNKER, Francis	(1957)		
BUNN, Bennie M.	(1938)	(1935)	
BURCH, Joseph A.	(1930)		
BURDETTE, Cornelius L.	(1908)		
BURRELL, Archie O.	(1933)		
BURRI, Alvin W.	(1958)		
BURT, Edward E.	(1947)		
BUTCHER, Avrill L. Jr.	(1947)		
BUTCHER, Fred H. Jr.	(1948)	(1946)	
С			
CADE, George F.	(1940)		
CAGLE, Carl J.	(1928)		
CAINE, William R.	(1947)		
CAMP, Lewis J.	(1940)		
CAMPBELL, Robert M.	(1937)		
CANNON, Francis J.	(1955)		
CARD, Horace W.	(1954)	(1950)	
CARLSON, August W.	(1924)	(1921)	
CARLSON, Claire A.	(1959)		
CARLSON, Leonard E.	(1935)		
CARON, Paul L.	(1949)	(1949)	
CARPENTER, Thomas R.	(1948)	(1953)	
CARTER, William J.	(1957)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
C-Continued		
CARTIER, Leo P.	(1923)	
CASSITY, Lowell T.		(1958)
CASTANEDO, Charles D.	(1955)	
CASTLE, Noel O.	(1939)	(1940)
CATRON, Russell M.		(1937)
CHAMBERS, Claudius E.	(1921)	(1922)
CHANEY, Raymond D.	(1933)	(1936)
CHANNEL, Elden E.		(1958)
CHOCIEJ, Leon A.		(1957)
CHRISTOPHER, James H.	(1935)	
CLARK, Burwell H.	(1921)	
CLARK, Charles E.	(1906)	
CLARK, Edward L.	(1918)	
CLARK, Norman R.	(1946)	(1932)
CLARY, Bill E.	(1922)	(1925)
CLAY, Roy C.		(1958)
CLEGHORNE, Harold	(1949)	(1948)
CLEMENT, David A.		(1953)
CLEMENTS, Broox E.	(1927)	(1930)
CLINE, Cleatus A.	(1959)	
CLYDE, Claude H.	(1911)	
COCHRANE, John C.	(1930)	(1930)
COFFEY, Albert	(1933)	
COFFEY Robert F.	(1956)	(1955)
COLEMAN, Charles P.		(1955)
COMPTON, Arthur A.	(1940)	(1953)
COMPTON, Miles E.	(1948)	
CONACHY, Peter	(1914)	
CONRADT, Pierson E.	(1922)	
CONROY, John F.		(1959)

RIFLE	PISTOL		
C-Continued			
(1925)			
(1923)	(1931)		
(1913)			
(1921)			
(1935)	(1933)		
(1919)			
(1955)			
(1955)			
(1958)			
(1950)			
(1940)	(1948)		
(1919)			
(1958)			
(1916)			
	(1938)		
(1916)	(1922)		
(1953)	(1957)		
(1936)			
(1924)			
(1934)			
(1927)	(1940)		
(1953)			
	(1958)		
	(1936)		
(1927)			
(1911)			
(1948)			
	(1925) (1923) (1913) (1921) (1935) (1919) (1955) (1955) (1958) (1950) (1940) (1919) (1958) (1916) (1916) (1953) (1936) (1924) (1934) (1927) (1953)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
D		
DANIEL, Earle E.		(1926)
DAPP, Alan M.	(1957)	
DARLING, Max L.	(1956)	(1955)
DARNELL, Ernest D.	(1935)	
DASKALAKIS, Gus C.	(1950)	
DAUGHERTY, Charles	(1932)	
DAVENPORT, Jesse A.	(1949)	(1955)
DAVIDSON, William W.	(1929)	(1929)
DAVIS, Edison C.		(1948)
DAVIS, Floyd W.		(1959)
DAVIS, James A.	(1953)	(1952)
DAVIS, Otis M.		(1930)
DAWSON, Robert E.	(1952)	
DEAN, Fred J.	(1910)	
DECAMP, Larry W.		(1959)
DE HART, James	(1907)	
DE JONG, Leonard C.	(1959)	
DELAHUNT, Rames O.	(1947)	(1940)
DELAHUNT, Rames E.	(1935)	(1947)
DELOACH, Joseph F.	(1906)	
DELOACH, Taylor C.	(1908)	
DELOACHE, William L.	(1952)	
DELONG, Arthur Jr.	(1955)	
DEMBOWSKI, Edward W.		(1922)
DEMSTER, James F.		(1959)
DENISON, Davis L.		(1958)
DENNY, Claude	(1920)	
DEVINE, Walter L.	(1938)	(1947)
DIAZ, Robert D.	(1957)	
DICKERSON, Stephen J.	(1922)	_ (1923)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
D-Continued		
DICKEY, Robert L.	(1949)	
DISCO, Steve	(1934)	
DISNEY, Charles L.	(1951)	
DOHERTY, Everett W.	(1929)	
DORCHAK, Joseph	(1922)	
DORSEY, Elmer T.	(1939)	
DORSEY, James W.	(1933)	(1947)
DOYLE, Edgar J.	(1920)	
DOYLE, John J.	(1940)	
DRAKE, Paul	(1935)	
DREHLE, Alvin		(1947)
DRUCKENMILLER, Raymond L.		(1959)
DRUM, Andrew B.	(1913)	
DUDASH, Paul	(1954)	
DUMSHA, Anthony W.	(1930)	
DUNCAN, Emmett D.	(1956)	
DUNN, Harvey	(1959)	(1954)
DUNNAM, William F.	(1957)	(1958)
DYKES, Raymoan L.		(1922)
DYNES, William J.	(1947)	(1950)
E		
EADENS, Alva	(1929)	
EASLEY, Louis E.	(1932)	(1935)
EASLEY, Thomas F. Jr.	(1956)	
EASTERLING, William A.	(1930)	(1933)
EBERHARDT, Percy W.	(1925)	
ECKMAN, Edward H.	(1956)	
EDGECOMB, Fred J.	(1951)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
E-Continued		
EDSON, Merritt A.	(1927)	
EDWARDS, Harold G.		(1939)
EDWARDS, John F.	(1931)	
EDWARDS, Thomas L.	(1918)	
EGGERS, William C.	(1935)	
EINSTEIN, Henry B.	(1939)	(1939)
ELKINS, James L.	(1957)	
ELLZEY, Frank S.	(1953)	
ENGLAND, Eric R.	(1954)	
ERDMAN, Kenneth J.	(1958)	
ESTES, Albert A.	(1954)	
EUBANK, William E.		(1959)
EUBANKS, Fred F. Jr.	(1950)	
EUSEY, Charles J.	(1939)	
EVANS, Burr A.	(1930)	
EVANS, Frank E.	(1906)	
EWTON, Hascal L.	(1933)	(1938)
F		
FABY, Albert W.		(1935)
FARAGHER, John J.	(1920)	(1921)
FARNHAM, Edwin D. Jr.	(1950)	
FARNHAM, George W.	(1910)	
FARQUHARSON, Archie	(1913)	
FAULKNER, Delbert O.	(1954)	
FAY, W. Garland	(1919)	
FELDBRUGGE, Erwin J.		(1932)
FENTON, Archie A.		(1923)
FESSINO, John F.		(1936)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
F—Continued	l		
FEURY, Edward	(1924)	(1924)	
FILKINS, Frederick W.	(1956)	(1954)	
FINDSEN, Marlin W.		(1955)	
FINN, Michael T.	(1930)	(1922)	
FISHER, Morris	(1916)	(1923)	
FISHER, Ronald		(1959)	
FLETCHER, Loren H.		(1929)	
FLETCHER, Walter E.	(1949)	(1939)	
FLOYD, Claud L. Jr.	(1939)		
FOLSOM, Charles A.	(1955)		
FOSTER, Claude O.	(1936)	(1940)	
FOURNIER, Norman D.	(1948)	(1954)	
FOWEL, Roy M.		(1937)	
FOWLER, George T.		(1948)	
FOWLER, John A.	(1954)	(1949)	
FRACKER, Dudley G.		(1922)	
FRAGNER, William A.	(1911)		
FRANSON, Bartell	(1925)		
FRANZEN, Charles O.	(1924)	(1922)	
FRAZER, James G.	(1938)		
FREDERICK, Albert F.	(1920)		
FREEMAN, Frank O.	(1949)	(1949)	
FREEMAN, Robert H.	(1956)	(1954)	
FRENCH, Albert S.	(1925)	(1925)	
FROEDE, Albert Jr.		(1959)	
FUNK, Glenn C.	(1940)	(1949)	
G			
GALKOWSKI, Charles B.	(1955)		
GAMBLE, Roudy J.	(1923)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
G—Continued			
GARDNER, James D.	(1916)		
GEBHARDT, Charles H.	(1955)		
GERDES, Phillip G.	(1956)	(1955)	
GIBSON, Lawrence N.		(1956)	
GILBAUGH, George D.		(1924)	
GILBERT, Herman L.	(1958)		
GILLETTE, Jasper J.		(1934)	
GILMAN, Frank S.	(1929)		
GLEASON, Eugene W.	(1956)		
GLENN, Robert C.	(1956)		
GOMEZ, Joaquin		(1955)	
GOODIN, James C.	(1957)		
GOODNER, Morris D.	(1956)		
GOVER, Robert L.		(1953)	
GRAGG, Raymon	(1953)		
GRAHAM, Eddie	(1956)		
GRANT, Llewellyn W.		(1954)	
GRAVES, Guy C.		(1948)	
GREEN, Raymond C.	(1950)		
GREEN, Tommy J.	(1954)		
GREENE, Edward A.	(1908)		
GREENLAW, Elmer E.	(1916)		
GREENLEE, Paul E.	(1951)		
GROSS, Forst L.	(1930)		
GUARINO, Anthony		(1957)	
GUILBEAU, Charles R.	(1940)		
GUILMET, Oliver A.	(1932)	(1936)	
GULINO, Joseph	(1939)		
GUMAELIUS, Otto J.	(1933)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
G-Continued		
GUMIENNY, Leo		(1955)
GUY, William T.	(1930)	
Н		
HAASE, Charles B.		(1957)
HAFER, Floyd D.	(1948)	(1949)
HAFFNER, Henry J.	(1919)	
HAGAN, Ralph H.	(1933)	(1949)
HAGEN, Andrew	(1915)	
HALE, Augustus B.	(1919)	
HALL, Billie C.	(1957)	
HALL, Watson E.	(1956)	
HAMAS, John	(1927)	(1927)
HAMILTON, Edward B.	(1953)	(1953)
HAMILTON, Edwin L.	(1938)	(1939)
HAMILTON, George D.		(1932)
HAMON, Eugene L.	(1953)	
HAMRICK, Frelan S.	(1929)	(1933)
HANKINS, Joseph F.	(1926)	(1929)
HANNAFORD, Edwin T.	(1936)	(1937)
HARDAWAY, Richard J.	(1958)	(1954)
HARDY, James C.	(1940)	(1950)
HARKER, Kenneth E.	(1931)	(1936)
HARRIS, Claude N.	(1931)	(1935)
HARRIS, Thomas	(1935)	
HARSHMAN, Ben	(1957)	
HARTLEY, Clarence H.	(1915)	
HARVEY, Robert R.	(1957)	
HASBROUCK, Thaddeous H.	(1923)	

NAME	RIFLE	-	PISTOL
H-Continued			
HASSIG, Edwin F.	(1947)		(1940)
HAUBENSACK, George F.	(1930)		
HAUSER, Albert W. Jr.	(1954)		
HAWES, Percy W.	(1947)		(1939)
HAYES, Edwin L.	(1952)		
HAYS, Robert M.			(1958)
HEALEY, Phillip N. Jr.			(1953)
HEATH, John E.	(1936)		(1936)
HELLER, Herman M.	(1925)		(1925)
HENDERSON, James Y.	(1948)		
HENDERSON, "R." "B."	(1952)		(1952)
HENDERSON, Robert D.	(1932)		
HENRY, Donald W.			(1956)
HENSHAW, Ralph N.	(1915)		
HENSHAW, Thomas J.			(1957)
HENSON, Lester V.	(1919)		
HERRICK, William T.			(1925)
HERRINGTON, Robert E.			(1959)
HERRINGTON, Walter A.			(1959)
HESSLER, Victor	(1928)		
HESSON, Everett L.	(1947)		
HIGGINBOTHAM, Watt G.	(1910)		
HILL, James E.	(1956)		
HILLIS, Warren W.	(1949)		
HILLYARD, Gordon L.			(1955)
HINGLE, John W.	(1907)		
HINGST, Orin R.	(1954)		(1955)
HINO, William J.	(1957)		(1957)
HOGE, William D.			(1921)
HOHN, Lewis A.	(1926)		(1922)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
H—Continue	ed	
HOLCOMB, Thomas Jr.	(1908)	
HOLLAND, Malcolm J.	(1937)	(1940)
HOLZHAUER, Edwin F.	(1925)	(1926)
HOOPER, Roy E.	(1924)	(1927)
HOOPER, Walter R.	(1934)	(1939)
HOPKINS, Dema B.		(1922)
HORN, Herbert B.	(1946)	(1947)
HOTCHKISS, Herbert E.	(1952)	
HOWARD, Billy	(1959)	(1958)
HOWE, George W.	(1940)	
HOYT, William C. Jr.	(1947)	(1949)
HUCKS, Howard M.	(1956)	
HUDSON, Lewis C. Jr.	(1938)	
HUFF, Melvin T.	(1930)	(1924)
HUGHES, John A.	(1950)	(1948)
HUMPHREY, Frederick M.	(1953)	
HUMPHREY, Madison E.	(1947)	(1947)
HUMPHREY, Marion B.	(1919)	
HUNT, Alan T.	(1926)	
HUNT, Leslie M.		(1958)
HUPPERT, Frederick W. Jr.	(1948)	(1947)
HURT, George H.	(1950)	(1952)
HURTIG, Marlow B.	(1951)	(1950)
HUTCHESON, Ray A.		(1956)
I		
ICKES, Raymond W.	(1947)	(1948)
IRWIN, Walter A.	(1940)	
IVEY, Aaron C.	(1949)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
J		
JACISIN, William J.	(1946)	
JACKSON, Joseph	(1913)	
JACOBS, Joseph B.		(1923)
JAGIELLO, Joseph A.	(1948)	(1949)
JAGODA, John M.	(1950)	(1948)
JAMES, Charlie A.		(1937)
JARVIS, Homer	(1921)	
JENKINS, William D.	(1929)	
JENNINGS, Johnny J.	(1936)	(1953)
JENNINGS, Leo M.	(1926)	
JENNINGS, Robert L.	(1923)	
JENSEN, Ludolf, F.		(1931)
JESSUP, Wilbur L.	(1936)	(1938)
JETER, Ray W.		(1932)
JOBLIN, Lathan	(1949)	(1949)
JOHNSON, Alvin E.	(1936)	
JOHNSON, Charlie A.	(1911)	
JOHNSON, Clarence P.	(1939)	
JOHNSON, Irvin W.	(1949)	(1953)
JOHNSON, Jack W.	(1922)	
JOHNSON, Merle B.	(1954)	
JOHNSON, Merle H.	(1923)	
JOHNSON, Oscar J.	(1930)	
JOHNSTON, William D.	(1948)	
JONES, John G.	(1931)	(1931)
JONES, Pat O.	(1957)	
JONES, Robert O.		(1950)
JONES, Thomas J.	(1920)	(1934)
JORDAN, William H.	(1953)	
JORDAN, William L. Jr.	(1939)	(1949)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
J-Continued		
JOST, John F.	(1933)	(1935)
JOYCE, Thomas F.	(1911)	
JURADO, Alfonzo	(1956)	(1952)
K		
KADJA, Mike P.	(1957)	(1954)
KAMRAU, Siegfried H.	(1954)	
KASE, George S.	(1915)	(1926)
KEIMLING, Herbert S.		(1926)
KEISTER, Charles F.	(1956)	
KELLY, Irving N.	(1947)	
KELLY, John L.	(1949)	(1953)
KEOWN, Donald E.	(1953)	(1947)
KETCHAM, John M.	(1905)	
KEYSER, Ralph S.	(1911)	
KILLOUGH, James R.	(1949)	
KING, Harvey R.	(1929)	(1929)
KING, Julius	(1952)	(1954)
KISER, William L.	(1931)	(1930)
KLINEDINST, James C.	(1959)	
KLIPFEL, Milton G.		(1955)
KNAPP, Charles R.	(1949)	(1950)
KOCH, Alfred P.	(1957)	
KOCHAN, John A.	(1956)	
KOZAK, John M.	(1947)	(1940)
KRAAY, Ernest W.	(1947)	
KRAUSE, Fred		(1922)
KRAVITZ, Valentine J.	(1933)	(1938)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
K-Continued		*
KROSS, George	(1940)	(1946)
KWASIGROCH, Edward D.	(1927)	(1936)
L		
LAHME, Paul W.	(1923)	(1929)
LAINE, Carl I.	(1930)	(1930)
LAMBERT, Gay H.	(1000)	(1956)
LAND, Chalmers K.	(1948)	(1000)
LANGE, Marvin C.	(1959)	
LARKIN, Harold E.	(1957)	(1958)
LARSON, August	(1931)	(1936)
LARY, Ralph L.	(1957)	
LAWRENCE, Aldwin B.	(1929)	(1940)
LEACH, William H.	(1959)	
LECUYER, Raymond	(1919)	
LEE, George R.	(1922)	
LEE, Jack A.	(1956)	
LEE, Robert B.	(1955)	
LEE, William A.	(1939)	(1936)
LEIVE, Harry E.	(1919)	
LELAND, Harry E.	(1929)	
LEMOND, Claude W.	(1957)	
LEMONS, Johnie G.	(1932)	
LEWELLEN, Archie	(1911)	
LIELL, William F.	(1920)	
LIENHARD, Jacob	(1915)	(1925)
LIGGETT, James E.	(1952)	(1958)
LINDSEY, Jay A.		(1957)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
L-Co	ntinued	
LINDSTROM, Gaylon R.		(1959)
LINFOOT, William D.	(1937)	(1933)
LIPSCOMB, Nathan A.	(1952)	(1953)
LITTLE, Jason	(1948)	
LIVESAY, Wendell O.	(1947)	
LLOYD, Calvin A.	(1911)	(1921)
LLOYD, Eli J.	(1921)	
LONKEY, Chester A.	(1922)	
LONSDALE, Thomas A.	(1906)	
LORING, Charles B.	(1912)	
LOUTHER, Karl K.		(1935)
LOWE, Robert W.	(1954)	(1954)
LOWERY, Thomas O.	(1931)	
LUCANDER, Edmond	(1937)	(1938)
LUEDERS, Fred	(1920)	
LUND, Peter S.	(1906)	
LYDY, Robert D.	(1957)	
LYMAN, Charles H.	(1919)	
LYNE, Eugene S.	(1954)	
М	I	
MC AVOY, Harry M.		(1935)
MC BEE, John R.	(1949)	(1949)
MC CLURE, Donald W.		(1959)
MC CONNELL, Charles F.		(1958)
MC CONNELL, Donald A.	(1929)	
MC COY, Robert F.	(1926)	
MC DOUGAL, David S.	(1935)	(1936)
MC DOUGAL, Douglas C.	(1906)	
MC DOUGAL, Douglas C. Jr.	(1934)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL
M-C	ontinued		
MC EWEN, Charles E. Jr.		(1954)	
MC GUIRE, John		(1920)	
MC INTYRE, Robert C.		(1947)	(1946)
MC KINLEY, Ralph B.		(/	(1931)
MC MAHILL, Richard B.		(1931)	(1935)
MC MILLAN, William W.		(1954)	(1950)
MC NEW, William B.		(1921)	` '
MC PHERSON, Gordon B.		(1950)	(1952)
MACHIN, James E.		(1953)	
MAGISTELLA, Jerome H.		(1959)	
MAJOR, Harlan E.		(1914)	
MANZEROL, Leo O'N. A.			(1948)
MARKEY, James		(1905)	
MARKLE, Robert A.		(1948)	
MARSHALL, Joe K.		(1948)	
MARTIN, Charles H.		(1915)	
MARTIN, Fred		(1929)	
MARTIN, Robert E.		(1952)	(1950)
MARTINI, Robert J.		(1924)	
MATHEWS, Hubert R.		(1952)	
MATHEWS, William G.		(1930)	(1946)
MATHIESEN, Andrew J.		(1935)	(1933)
MEADER, James A.		(1957)	
MEEK, Turner L.		(1920)	
MESKO, John			(1948)
METZGER, Philip C.		(1940)	(1939)
MIDGLEY, Frederick H.		(1929)	
MIETZELL, Oscar E.		(1926)	
MILLAR, Stanley G.		(1951)	(1953)
MILLER, James A.		(1959)	

NAME		RIFLE	PISTOL	
M-Continued				
MILLER, John C.		(1928)	(1932)	
MILLER, Lyle H.		(1920)		
MILLER, Lewis O.		(1922)		
MILLER, Robert I.		(1958)		
MILLER, Virgil F.		(1950)	(1953)	
MILSAP, Charles K.			(1953)	
MITCHELL, Norman L.		(1948)		
MITCHELL, Thomas R.		(1938)	(1939)	
MITCHELL, "V." "D."		(1954)	(1954)	
MOE, Alfred F.		(1936)		
MOORE, Albert N.			(1936)	
MOORE, Floyd E.		(1938)		
MOORE, James A.		(1955)	(1953)	
MOORE, James T.			(1921)	
MOORE, Roy		(1919)		
MORASKI, Sigmund A.		(1921)		
MORF, Henry		(1928)	(1921)	
MORLEY, Charles E.		(1916)		
MORRISON, Curtis L.			(1958)	
MOSER, Robert D.		(1939)	(1946)	
MOSS, Edward J.		(1931)	(1931)	
MOSS, Clifton R.		(1938)		
MOUNT, Lloyd A.			(1953)	
MOWELL, Ross B.		(1929)		
MUCCI, Anthony		(1958)	(1957)	
MUCKLEROY, Reginald I	₹.	(1947)		
MUDD, Claud A.		(1929)		
MULLALY, Eugene L.		(1913)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
N		
NAPPER, Odas T.		(1959)
NASON, Harry L.	(1924)	
NAVOLANIC, Joseph G.	(1948)	
NEAL, Riley B.	(1959)	
NELSON, Ernest J.	(1922)	
NELSON, Howard A.	(1959)	
NELSON, Loreen A. O.	(1934)	
NELSON, Olaf C.	(1949)	(1947)
NEMITZ, Leland A.	(1938)	(1947)
NETIK, Hugo J.		(1924)
NEWTON, Charles O.	(1949)	
NEWTON, Haril W.	(1959)	(1959)
NIELSEN, Raymond		(1949)
NIHART, Franklin B.		(1947)
NORDSTROM, Charles R.	(1920)	
NORRIS, Edward S.	(1939)	
NOTTKE, Frank H.	(1920)	
NOURSE, Ronald J.	(1940)	
NOVAKOWSKI, Frank	(1922)	
NUCKOLS, William H. Jr.		(1957)
NUGENT, James E.	(1933)	(1933)
0		
O'CONNOR, Eugene A.	(1946)	
O'CONNOR, Harold B. Jr.	(1956)	
ODERMAN, Leonard A.	(1938)	(1940)
ODOM, Eugene H.	(1927)	(1925)
OGLESBY, Walter F.	(1959)	
OHINA, Milton S.	(1955)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
O-Contin	nued	
OLIVE, Donald C.	(1953)	(1954)
OLSON, Melvin C.		(1938)
O'MALLEY, Charles J.		(1953)
ORR, Emmett W.	(1930)	(1934)
OSTEEN, Howard	(1938)	(1935)
OWENS, Morris C.	(1951)	(1952)
Р		
PAGE, Floyd E.	(1955)	(1959)
PAINTER, Louis E.	(1947)	(1947)
PALMER, Jewell C.	(1953)	(1952)
PARKS, Robert L.		(1948)
PARNELL, Gordon V.	(1956)	
PARSONS, Harold L.	(1915)	
PATTERSON, Louis M.	(1947)	(1948)
PAYNE, William E.	(1916)	
PEAK, Martin H.	(1953)	(1955)
PEDERSON, Sofus	(1933)	
PENLEY, Dean R.	(1928)	
PERNA, Vito	(1938)	(1939)
PETERSON, John E.	(1911)	
PETERSON, Melborne C.	(1935)	
PETROSKEY, Leo	(1923)	(1924)
PETTIGREW, Parker O.	(1946)	
PFEIL, John C.	(1957)	
PHILLIPS, Bernard P.	(1958)	(1957)
PHILPOTT, George T.	(1933)	
PHINNEY, Waldo A.	(1934)	(1940)
PIERCE, Wilson E.	(1954)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
P-Continued		
PIERSON, Edward J.	(1947)	
PIETROFORTE, Michael	(1953)	(1957)
PIPER, Edward P.	(1915)	
PITCHFORD, Charles F.		(1955)
PLANTE, Charles C.		(1950)
PLUGE, John	(1936)	
PLUMMER, Richard W.	(1957)	
POLOSKI, John A.	(1959)	(1958)
POODRY, Francis E.	(1952)	(1950)
POOLE, Herman L.	(1939)	
POPE, Donald C.	(1956)	
POPE, Mark A.	(1948)	(1934)
PORGARZELSKI, Adam F.		(1922)
PORTER, Clarence A.	(1920)	
POSEY, Raymond	(1940)	
POTTER, Donald J.	(1937)	
POWELL, Earl M.	(1939)	
POWELL, Emery M.	(1933)	
POWELL, Theron	(1952)	
PRAEDEL, Lloyd W.		(1929)
PRATT, Nathaniel A. Jr.		(1958)
PRESLEY, Russell A.	(1914)	
PRESNELL, Raymond T.	(1924)	(1924)
PRICE, Leonard V.	(1959)	
PRISBY, Daniel D.		(1948)
PROKOSH, Robert J.	(1954)	
PROPST, Carl L.	(1940)	(1940)
PULVER, William F.	(1924)	(1937)

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
Q		
QUAKENBUSH, Carl M.	(1957)	
R		
RAILING, Cletis B.	(1947)	(1940)
RAINES, Carl	(1928)	
RANBERG, Charles A.		(1958)
RANDLE, Walter M.	(1911)	
RAUCH, Gerald J.	(1959)	(1957)
RAWLINGS, Clifford W.	(1938)	
REDMOND, Almon J.		(1949)
REESE, Chester E.	(1957)	(1955)
REESE, Stanley O.	(1929)	
REEVES, Harry W.		(1937)
REID, Oren D.		(1958)
REIDLAND, Wilburn L.	(1955)	(1956)
REINEKE, Donald L.	(1958)	
RENEW, Joseph L.	(1913)	
RENTZ, Roscoe W.	(1955)	
RETFORD, Everett R.		(1955)
REVELS, Charles S. H.	(1940)	
REYNOLDS, Walter A.		(1952)
RICE, Roy F.	(1947)	(1937)
RICHARD, Frank M.	(1952)	
RICHARDS, Thomas E.	(1934)	
RICHARDS, William P.	(1931)	(1934)
RICHARDSON, John L.	(1934)	(1952)
RIGGS, Joseph E.	(1954)	
RINEHART, Theron N.		(1955)
ROACH, James L.	(1959)	

NAME	RIFLE		PISTOL
R—Continued			
ROACH, William C.	(1953)		(1954)
ROBBINS, Lesley L.	(1928)		
ROBERGE, Joseph E.	(1936)		(1933)
ROBERTS, Austin J. V.	(1930)		
ROBERTS, Sterling P.	(1924)		(1934)
ROBINSON, George L.	(1931)		
RODEHEFFER, Noah J.	(1947)		(1940)
RODGERS, Arthur J.			(1921)
ROETTINGER, Philip C.	(1952)		(1947)
ROGERS, Milton B.	(1937)		
RORTVEDT, George O.	(1928)		
ROSE, William C.	(1956)		
RUCKER, Clarence E.	(1932)		
RUKSTALIS, David L.	(1954)		
RUPERTUS, William H.	(1915)		
RUSH, Edgar L.	(1922)		
RUSK, Donald R.	(1937)		
RUSSELL, Edward	(1928)		(1926)
RUSSELL, Hayden B. Jr.	(1957)		
RYKARD, Gordon D.	(1956)		
s			
SALAZAR, Chester J.			(1940)
SAND, William F.	(1953)		(1952)
SARVER, Edmond S.			(1954)
SAULS, Reginald G. III			(1948)
SAWYER, Leslie D.	(1954)		
SCARBOROUGH, John A.	(1952)		(1958)
SCHEYER, William J.	(1935)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL
S-Conti	nued	
SCHIER, Ronald		(1954)
SCHINDLER, Albert R.	(1958)	(1956)
SCHMIERER, Edward H.	(1926)	(====,
SCHNEEMAN, Robert E.	(1936)	(1936)
SCHNEIDER, James E.	` ,	(1956)
SCHONE, Magnus D.	(1948)	(1950)
SCHRAWDER, Harold N.		(1959)
SCHREINER, Eugene	(1921)	
SCHRIVER, Ollie N.	(1905)	
SCHWALKE, Joseph C.	(1947)	
SCHWARTZ, John P.	(1958)	
SCOGGINS, Lewis T.	(1955)	
SCOTT, Edward J.	(1949)	
SCROGGS, Frank W.	(1955)	(1958)
SEAL, Cecil O.		(1959)
SEALEY, Armon J.	(1938)	(1946)
SEARLE, Richard H.	(1952)	
SEESER, Edward V.	(1931)	(1932)
SEIDER, Glenn O.	(1934)	
SEILER, Lawrence H.	(1929)	
SEITZINGER, Russell F.	(1925)	
SEITZINGER, Thomas C.	(1927)	
SEPOS, Albert J.	(1956)	
SHANK, Paul J. Jr.		(1959)
SHANNON, Alfred L.	(1924)	
SHARP, Grady L.	(1923)	
SHAW, Rollin M.	(1946)	
SHAW, Samuel R.	(1938)	
SHECKLER, Harold A.	(1948)	
SHEGOSKIE, Joseph T.	(1928)	

NAME	RIFLE	4	PISTOL
S-Continued			
SHERRILL, Bobby F.			(1954)
SHIBLEY, Oron L.	(1952)		(1001)
SHIEBLER, Prentice A.	(1934)		
SHIVELY, Morris L.	(1924)		
SHOUP, David M.	()		(1946)
SHULTICE, Rollin A.	(1957)		
SIMMONS, Charley J.	(1928)		
SKINNER, Emmett W.	(1923)		
SKOTZ, Samuel L.			(1954)
SLACK, Wilbur B.			(1937)
SLOAN, Clyde	(1950)		
SLOCUM, Samuel L.	(1937)		(1932)
SMITH, Don L.	(1952)		
SMITH, Frederick W.	(1931)		
SMITH, Harry L.	(1918)		
SMITH, Loren R.	(1953)		
SMITH, Maurice A.	(1934)		
SMITH, William D.	(1913)		
SMITH, William P.	(1928)		(1928)
SNOW, James E.	(1914)		
SNYDER, Arthur E.	(1947)		
SNYDER, John R.	(1948)		
SPICER, Donald			(1936)
SPURRIER, Edward W.	(1913)		
STACY, Gerald	(1959)		
STALKNECHT, Edward S.	(1936)		
STAMM, Bernard J.	(1937)		
STANLEY, Earl F.			(1955)
STANONIK, Frank C.	(1954)		
STEINHARDT, Walter	(1924)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
S-Continued			
STEPHENSON, John C.	(1951)		
STEPHENSON, Spencer L.	(1921)	(1922)	
STERITI, Angelo A.	(1947)	(1949)	
STILES, William A.	(1940)		
STIMA, John	(1924)		
STONE, Jack A.	(1931)		
STOTE, Samuel E.	(1957)		
STUART, Donald R.	(1956)		
STUDT, Norman C.		(1948)	
SUTTKA, James M.	(1933)		
SUTTON, Bynum		(1956)	
SWANSON, Emmett O.	(1931)	(1959)	
T			
TAFT, Howland G.		(1948)	
TAPPA, Clifford J.	(1927)		
TAVERN, Joseph J.	(1933)		
TAYLOR, George S.	(1934)		
TAYLOR, Harold E.	(1948)	(1948)	
TAYLOR, Joe P.	(1956)	(1953)	
TAYLOR, Marion C.	(1955)		
TEERELA, Rudolph S.	(1954)	(1950)	
THOMAS, Harold J.	(1940)		
THOMAS, John M.	(1924)	(1920)	
THOMAS, John R.	(1935)		
THOMAS, John W.		(1925)	
THOMLEY, Britt R.	(1933)		
THOMPSON, Claude	(1919)		
THOMSEN, Harry L.	(1937)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
T-Continued			
THORNE, Donald D.	(1950)	(1952)	
TIBBS, Harry T.	(1956)	(1956)	
TIEKEN, Theodore A.		(1921)	
TIETE, Joseph R.	(1929)	(1931)	
TILLMAN, Nolan	(1922)	(1923)	
TIPTON, Earl C.	(1940)	(1940)	
TITTERINGTON, Jack A.	(1959)		
TOBEY, Oren J.	(1925)		
TRACHTA, Stanley W.	(1947)		
TRAX, William F. A.	(1946)		
TREES, Marion W.	(1936)		
TRIGG, Horace D.	(1939)		
TRUSLER, Ray F.	(1918)		
TRYON, Clifford G.	(1954)	(1950)	
TUCKER, James R.	(1921)	(1923)	
TURNER, Thomas C.	(1913)		
TURRELL, Myron H.		(1931)	
TWINING, Merrill B.		(1935)	
U			
UDOWSKI, John V.		(1940)	
ULRICH, Carl	(1937)	(1935)	
URSHEK, James	(,	(1922)	
,		` '	
V			
VAN ORDEN, George O.	(1931)		
VEITCH, Elmer M. Jr.	(1949)		
VIEHWEG, Herbert A. C.	(1934)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
V—Continued			
VOGLIANO, Peter	(1958)		
VON ERDMANNSDORF, Ernest	(1919)		
w			
WADE, Ira S.	(1927)		
WADE, Theodore F.	(1940)	(1947)	
WADE, Victor E.		(1949)	
WAGGONER, Seth	(1927)		
WAGNER, Donald S.	(1956)		
WAHLSTROM, Frederick	(1911)		
WALCZAK, John R.	(1923)		
WALKER, Clifton T.		(1948)	
WALKER, George W.	(1933)		
WALKER, Henderson G.		(1924)	
WALKER, Leonard		(1928)	
WALKER, Wesley W.	(1919)		
WALLER, Littleton W. T.	(1913)		
WALSH, Walter R.	(1935)	(1935)	
WAMBO, Richard P.	(1930)		
WARD, John A. Jr.	(1947)		
WARD, Walter		(1934)	
WARHOLAK, Michael E.	(1957)		
WARREN, Warren W.		(1957)	
WASHINGTON, Joel		(1955)	
WATSON, Alva C.	(1928)		
WATSON, Howard V.		(1926)	
WAYBLE, Thomas W.	(1916)		
WEIMANN, Robert J.		(1954)	
WEIR, John R.	(1923)		

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
W—Continued			
WEISSENBERGER, Gregory J.	(1936)		
WESTERDAHL, Bradley A.	(1952)		
WEYL, William H.	(1950)		
WHALING, William J.	(1921)	(1920)	
WHEELER, Orin H.	(1937)	(1932)	
WHITAKER, Earl W.	(1938)	(1949)	
WHITE, George D.	(1923)	(1923)	
WHITEMAN, Herbert R.	(1921)		
WIGGS, Otho	(1919)	(1923)	
WIGMORE, Frank A.	(1955)		
WILCK, Carl		(1930)	
WILEY, Charles J.		(1948)	
WILKINSON, Albert R.		(1957)	
WILLARD, Billy H.	(1956)		
WILLIAMS, John P.		(1953)	
WILLIAMS, Lester	(1956)		
WILLIAMS, Lloyd O.	(1938)		
WILLIBY, Byrle C.	(1931)		
WILLOUGHBY, Julius D.	(1937)		
WILSON, Edward	(1924)	(1923)	
WILSON, James D.	(1956)		
WILSON, Lester D.	(1921)	(1922)	
WILSON, William E.		(1955)	
WINKLEMAN, Chester E.		(1953)	
WINTER, Robert M.	(1957)		
WITKOWSKI, Henry J.	(1950)		
WOJEWSKI, Thomas		(1955)	
WOLTERS, Alfred L.	(1939)		
WOOD, Ernest L.	(1934)		
WOOD, Ransom M.	(1954)	(1950)	

NAME	RIFLE	PISTOL	
W—Continued			
WOODFIN, John W.	(1948)		
WOODS, George D.	(1955)		
WOODS, Paul E.	(1929)		
WOODWORTH, Vernon H.		(1956)	
WORSHAM, Tom	(1911)		
WRIGHT, Allan H.		(1954)	
WRIGHT, Frank O.	(1959)	(1957)	
WYRICK, Vernon J.	(1934)		
Υ			
•			
YAZZIE, William D.		(1953)	
YEATON, Samuel S.		(1938)	
YORK, Howard A.	(1948)	(1953)	
YOUNG, James K.	(1950)		
Z			
ZAHM, James A.	(1953)	(1957)	
ZEMAITIS, Walter J.	(1954)	(1953)	
ZSIGA, Stephen J.	(1929)		

Lauchheimer Trophy



The Lauchheimer Trophy was presented to the Marine Corps in 1921 by the family of the late Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, Brigadier General Charles H. Lauchheimer. It bears the name of the founder of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship. In 1901, as a major, Lauchheimer captained the first Marine team to enter rifle competition.

The large bronze trophy has, since inception, been awarded to the Marine considered the champion rifle and pistol shot.

Any Marine who has placed among the medal winners in Division competition is eligible to compete for the Lauchheimer Trophy. The winner is determined from the aggregate scores of the Marine Corps Rifle Match and the Marine Corps Pistol Match. The winner receives a gold medal miniature of the trophy while second and third places receive silver and bronze replica medals respectively.

Listed below are the medal winners by year. The odd totals prior to 1930 were occasioned by a weighted percentage being given to the rifle score over the pistol.

YEAR	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
1921	J. M. Thomas	W. J. Whaling	T. A. Tieken
	GySgt (893.48)	1stLt (886)	GySgt (861)
1922	J. M. Thomas	J. Jackson	J. R. Tucker
	GySgt (883.37)	Capt (880.65)	Cpl (876.33)
1923	J. M. Thomas	W. J. Whaling	H. M. Bailey
	GySgt (999.312)	1stLt (976.226)	GySgt (969.498)
1924	R. T. Presnell	J. M. Thomas	J. Blakley
	1stLt (1010.228)	GySgt (1001.992)	Sgt (999.500)
1925	J. Leinhard	J. M. Thomas	J. Blakley
	Capt (1004.874)	GySgt (1004.738)	Sgt (1004.026)
1926	E. Russell	R. T. Presnell	J. M. Thomas
	Cpl (1011.518)	1stLt (1009.228)	GySgt (1004.942)
1927	J. R. Tucker	H. M. Bailey	R. T. Presnell
	Sgt (1020.84)	GySgt (1016.96)	1stLt (1009.32)
1928	E. Russell	J. R. Tucker	W. F. Pulver
	Cpl (625.102)	Sgt (624.099)	Sgt (616.679)
1929	R. T. Presnell	W. J. Whaling	J. Leinhard
	Capt (625.531)	1stLt (622.824)	Capt (620.812)
1930	H. M. Bailey	C. I. Laine	P. W. Lahme
	GySgt (1082)	Cpl (1061)	Sgt (1061)

TTDAD	COLD	OII IIID	DDONGE
YEAR	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
1931	M. Fisher	R. T. Presnell	E. V. Seeser
1931		1stLt (1068)	Pvt (1065)
1020	GySgt (1083)	· ·	H. Boschen
1932	J. Blakley	H. M. Bailey	
1000	GySgt (1076)	GySgt (1063)	ChMarGun (1061)
1933	H. M. Bailey	S. J. Bartletti	R. T. Presnell
1001	GySgt (1082)	Pvt (1078)	Capt (1059)
1934	S. J. Bartletti	F. S. Hamrick	R. F. McMahill
	Cpl (1049)	Sgt (1048)	Pfc (1044)
1935	J. Blakley	I. M. Bethel	J. G. Jones
	GySgt (1072)	1stLt (1060)	Pvt (1060)
1936	R. E. Schneeman	D. S. McDougal	J. E. Heath
	Cpl (1093)	2dLt (1085)	Cpl (1081)
1937	W. D. Linfoot	A. N. Moore	W. W. Davidson
	Cpl (1108)	Cpl (1074)	Capt (1072)
1938	B. E. Clements	W. D. Linfoot	T. E. Barrier
	Sgt (1110)	Sgt (1108)	Sgt (1108)
1939	R. E. Schneeman	V. Perna	J. E. Heath
	Sgt (1099)	Pfc (1093)	Sgt (1090)
1940	M. W. Billing	M. J. Holland	N. J. Rodeheffer
	Pfc (1102)	Sgt (1084)	2dLt (1074)
1941-1	1945 (World War II-	-No Competition)	
1946	T. F. Wade	N. J. Rodeheffer	P. W. Hawes
	GySgt (1088)	LtCol (1076)	GySgt (1068)
1947	W. E. Fletcher	M. W. Billing	T. E. Barrier
	MSgt (1114)	WO (1098)	Capt (1097)
1948	T. R. Mitchell	W. L. Devine	F. H. Butcher
	MSgt (1108)	TSgt (1107)	TSgt (1102)
1949	M. W. Billing	A. J. Sealey	W. L. Devine
	CWO (1110)	WO (1109)	TSgt (1102)
1950	J. M. Jagoda	J. A. Jagiello	A. Jurado
	Capt (1116)	SSgt (1112)	TSgt (1111)
1951	No Competition		

YEAR	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
1952	J. C. Palmer	R. E. Martin	V. F. Brown
	MSgt (1120)	2ndLt (1104)	Capt (1100)
1953	R. E. Martin	V. F. Miller	C. R. Knapp
	2ndLt (1108)	MSgt (1106)	TSgt (1106)
1954	R. E. Martin	W. W. McMillan	J. P. Taylor
	1stLt (1120)	2dLt (1113)	lstLt (1110)
1955	W. W. McMillan	R. E. Martin	C. E. Reese
	1stLt (1123)	1stLt (1101)	Capt (1092)
1956	P. G. Gerdes	R. J. Hardaway	M. L. Darling
	Sgt (1100)	Maj (1100)	Capt (1099)
1957	S. Millar	L. M. Hunt	E. S. Sarver
	Capt (1116)	Pfc (1115)	SSgt (1111)
1958	R. J. Hardaway	D. D. Thorne	A. Mucci
	Maj (1130)	SSgt (1128)	SSgt (1127)
1959	W. W. McMillan	"L" "J" Creech	J. L. Roach
	Capt (1169)	AMSgt (1154)	1stLt (1147)

APPENDIX D

Elliott Trophy



Since it was first awarded in 1910, the Elliott Trophy is the oldest one in Marine Corps competition. The silver loving cup was purchased by the officer members of the 1909 and 1910 Marine Corps Rifle Teams. Following the 1910 Nationals, Marines gathered at Winthrop, Maryland, for their own competition. At that time the 12 man team match for the Elliott Trophy included 30 rounds with the rifle at 200 and 300 yards, plus six rounds slow fire with the service revolver. Ten

dollars, a sum nearly equal to the \$12.80 monthly pay of a private, went to each member of the winning team.

The Trophy bears the name of an early advocate of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship. As Major General Commandant from 1903 to 1910, Elliott continually assisted the development of Marine competitive marksmanship. Not a shooter himself, Elliott brought the Marine Corps its first rifle range, at Winthrop. He also introduced what has become our present day system of Division and Marine Corps Matches. In 1908, he received approval from the Secretary of the Navy for the awarding of Distinguished Marksman badges.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1910	MB, Washington, D. C.	5287
1911	MB, Annapolis, Maryland	2725
1912	No Competition	
1913	MB, Winthrop, Maryland	2732
1914	No Competition	
1915	MB, Port Royal, South Carolina	3482
1916	MB, Port Royal, South Carolina	2698
.917-19	No Competition	
1920	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	2502
1921	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1582
	1stSgt E. S. STAKE (326)	
	1stSgt B. E. CLARY (319)	
	Cpl R. A. RAULERSON (316)	
	Sgt W. B. MC NEW (311)	
	Cpl. G. R. LEE (310)	
1922	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1812
	Sgt E. VON ERDMANNSDORF (373)	
	Sgt G. L. SHARP (357)	
	Pfc E. NELSON (369)	

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1922	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina—Cont.	1812
	QmSgt W. B. MC NEW (359)	
	Cpl G. R. LEE (354)	
1923	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1465
	Capt W. W. ASHURST (348)	
	Pvt H. L. NASON (376)	
	GySgt J. M. THOMAS (377)	
	Sgt S. STEPHENSON (364)	
1924	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1519
1925	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1534
	Sgt J. BLAKLEY (388)	
	Cpl E. FEURY (383)	
	Cpl C. ALLEN (383)	
	Cpl H. L. NASON (380)	
1926	MB, Quantico, Virginia	1536
	Pvt E. J. MOSS (386)	
	2dLt A. T. HUNT (386)	
	Sgt C. J. CAGLE (385)	
	Cpl S. WAGGONER (379)	
1927	No Competition	
1928	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1515
	Sgt D. R. PENLEY (388)	
	GySgt H. M. BAILEY (384)	
	Sgt L. E. SEILER (366)	
	Cpl L. W. Praedel (377)	
1929	MB, Parris Island, South Carolina	1530
	Sgt W. BROWN (386)	
	SSgt S. J. ZSIGA (384)	
	Cpl E. W. DOHERTY (381)	
	Cpl R. P. WAMBO (379)	

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1930	First Brigade, Haiti	1111
	Sgt J. R. TIETE (281)	
	GySgt J. C. MILLER (279)	
	Pvt D. MEDLIN (276)	
	Cpl B. A. EVANS (275)	
1931	MB, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1074
	1stLt H. E. LELAND (267)	
	Sgt J. A. BURCH (260)	
	Pfc R. B. MC MAHILL (276)	
	Pvt E. J. MOSS (271)	
1932	First Brigade, Haiti	1101
	1stLt J. D. BLANCHARD (279)	
	Sgt O. A. GUILMET (279)	
	Cpl S. W. DODRILL (268)	
	Sgt C. RAINES (275)	
1933	MB, Quantico, Virginia	1132
	Cpl L. E. EASLEY (285)	
	Pfc R. B. MC MAHILL (284)	
	Pvt R. D. CHANEY (282)	
	1stLt W. J. SCHEYER (281)	
1934	MB, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1114
	1stLt J. D. BLANCHARD (276)	
	Cpl R. D. CHANEY (281)	
	2dLt D. S. MC DOUGAL (282)	
	Sgt O. A. GUILMET (284)	
1935	MB, Quantico, Virginia	1102
	Capt W. W. DAVIDSON (275)	
	1stLt I. M. BETHEL (281)	
	Cpl R. B. MC MAHILL (273)	
	Cpl B. C. WILLIBY (273)	

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1936	1st Marine Brigade, FMF, Quantico, Virginia 2dLt D. S. MC DOUGAL (271) Sgt G. T. PHILPOTT (264) Cpl L. E. EASLEY (254) PSgt C. A. MUDD (278)	1067
1937	1st Marine Brigade, FMF, Quantico, Virginia MG W. A. LEE (269) Cpl R. M. CATRON (277) Cpl V. J. KRAVITZ (284) Pfc J. C. HARDY (276)	1106
1938	MB, Quantico, Virginia Capt J. J. TAVERN (287) Sgt V. J. KRAVITZ (286) Cpl T. R. MITCHELL (296) Pvt G. KROSS (286)	1155
1939	1st Marine Brigade, FMF, Quantico, Virginia MG W. A. LEE (276) 2dLt N. O. CASTLE (280) Cpl E. LUCANDER (285) Pfc D. CREWS (278)	1119
1940	MB, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. 2dLt J. R. LIRETTE (265) Cpl M. C. SIMPSON, Jr. (274) Sgt J. A. SHYNKAREK (277) Sgt A. B. LAWRENCE (280)	1096
1941-45 1946	No Competition MB, Parris Island, South Carolina Capt C. L. Floyd (278) PSgt H. B. DICKERSON (271) MGSgt H. A. BARRETT (268) 1stSgt M. E. HUMPHREY (279)	1096

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1947	MB, Balboa, Canal Zone 2dLt A. W. BURRI (268)	1105
	Cpl B. R. MAHAN (274)	
	Cpl M. E. COMPTON (281)	
	Cpl H. D. ERIKSSON (282)	
1948	Second Combat Service Group, FMF	1119
	WO J. G. NAVOLANIC (277)	
	CWO E. W. ORR (284)	
	Cpl R. J. A. HOULE (278)	
	WO G. E. ANDERSON (280)	
1949	Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia	1107
	Pfc F. WRIGHT Jr. (273)	
	CWO M. W. BILLING (282)	
	MSgt J. A. WARD (273)	
	SSgt J. G. JONES (279)	
1950	MCAS, Quantico, Virginia	1132
	SSgt C. E. GLENN (282)	
	CWO E. S. NORRIS (289)	
	TSgt F. F. MC CUNE (281)	
	CWO J. A. SCARBOROUGH (280)	
1951	No Competition	
1952	MCRD, Parris Island, South Carolina	2240
	1stLt B. B. BEVERS (561)	
	TSgt W. L. DE LOACHE (550)	
	TSgt E. L. HAYES (558)	
	TSgt J. A. DAVENPORT (571)	
1953	10th Marines, Second Marine Division, FMF	2216
	Pfc M, E, PARKS	
	Sgt W. E. TILTON	
	Cpl R. L. YOUNG	
	Capt F. M. HUMPHREY	

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1954	MCRD, Parris Island, South Carolina Pfc T. E. BREWER	2220
	MSgt J. A. FOWLER	
	Sgt A. A. ESTES	
1055	2dLt W. W. MC MILLAN	2026
1955	MCSC, Albany, Georgia	2236
	Capt T. R. MITCHELL SSgt G. D. SERMONS	
	Sgt A. W. HAUSER	
	Capt G. L. ARMITAGE	
1956	MCRD, Parris Island, South Carolina	1129
2000	Cpl J. DECKERS (282)	
	Sgt R. HUTCHESON (286)	
	1stLt J. MILLIGAN (273)	
	SSgt A. A. ESTES (288)	
1957	Second Marine Division, FMF	1129
	SSgt R. H. BLACKETT (281)	
	Capt R. M. WINTER (286)	
	TSgt D. L. SMITH (279)	
	TSgt C. CLINE (283)	
1958	MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	1126
	Sgt E. J. DRASS (287)	
	TSgt W. A. HERRINGTON (279)	
	Capt J. C. KLINEDINST (271)	
1959	Sgt E. R. ENGLAND (289) MCS, Quantico, Virginia	1147
1909	ASSgt R. J. BARNES (286)	1141
	Capt W. K. HAYDEN, III (281)	
	ACpl O. F. COOPER (294)	
	ACpl J. R. BOWEN (286)	
	F- 04 24 D 0 11 221 (200)	

APPENDIX E

San Diego Trophy



As early as 1912, Marines stationed along the West Coast had annually engaged in interpost rifle team matches. Only a few teams, usually one from Pearl Harbor, San Diego, Mare Island, and Bremerton, competed for the \$10.00 that would go to each Marine on the winning team. In 1921, several civic organizations joined together to "promote friendship between the citizens of San Diego and the United States Marine Corps" by presenting a trophy. Initially called the San Diego Perpetual

Trophy it was given to the Marine Corps to be used as a prize in the annual interpost rifle competition. The bronze California Bear, atop the redwood base, frequently causes spectators to refer to this as the "Bear Trophy." The initial 1921 competition was held on the range at Mare Island, but in 1926 the Trophy Match, as well as the Western Division Matches, was moved to San Diego. Since 1955, only major West Coast posts compete for the San Diego Trophy.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1921	Advanced Base Force, San Diego Pvt J. V. ALEXANDER (305)	1475
1922	Marine Barracks, San Diego 2dLt G. ESAU (331) 1stSgt N. TILLMAN (352) Sgt H. JARVIS (346) Sgt T. J. JONES (347) Pvt J. V. ALEXANDER (349)	1725
1923	Marine Barracks, Mare Island GySgt C. R. NORSTROM (361) Cpl J. R. TUCKER (367) Cpl L. PETROSKEY (356) Pfc J. V. ALEXANDER (365)	1449
1924	Marine Barracks, San Diego 1stSgt N. TILLMAN Sgt T. J. JONES Sgt H. JARVIS Sgt C. O. FRANZEN	1490
1925	Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor Pvt C. J. TAPPA (346) Pvt T. C. SEITZINGER (375) Pvt O. J. TOBEY (370) Sgt S. J. ZSIGA (359)	1480

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1926	Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base Pearl Harbor	1512
	Cpl W. SCHNACK (382)	
	Pfc R. G. BOOTHE (380)	
	Pvt E. S. COKER (375)	
	GySgt J. C. MILLER (375)	
1927	No Contest	
1928	Marine Corps Base, NOB, San Diego	1502
	Sgt R. L. JENNINGS (380)	
	Pfc N. McK. DODGE (377)	
	Cpl A. C. WATSON (374)	
	Cpl V. HESSLER (371)	
1929	Marine Corps Base, NOB, San Diego	1506
	Pvt R. A. BEHYMER (378)	
	Pvt C. G. GREEN (377)	
	Cpl M. E. TYSON (377)	
	Cpl V. HESSLER (374)	
1930	Marine Barracks, Puget Sound	1097
	Pfc J. A. BENDOKITIS (269)	
	Sgt E. F. BEAIRD (271)	
	2dLt I. M. BETHEL (278)	
	2dLt A. J. MATHIESEN (279)	
1931	Marine Barracks, NOB, Pearl Harbor	1070
	GySgt G. L. ROBINSON (275)	
	Cpl W. T. GUY (261)	
	Pvt E. V. SEESER (272)	
1000	Pvt R. H. HAGEN (262)	1000
1932	Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound	1063
	Sgt C. J. ANDERSON (275)	
	Pvt W. C. BREAKLEY (263) Cpl J. BALOUGH (263)	
	Pvt M. LEE (262)	
	FVUM. DEE (202)	

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1933	Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound Sgt R. THOMPSON, Jr. (275) 1stLt I. M. BETHEL (281) Sgt C. J. ANDERSON (277) Pvt J. E. NUGENT (278)	1111
1934	Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound Sgt C. J. ANDERSON (285) 1stLt I. M. BETHEL (275) Sgt V. E. BOYLE (268) Sgt R. THOMPSON, Jr. (266)	1094
1935	Fleet Marine Force, MCB, NOB, San Diego Pfc R. E. DELAHUNT (288) 1stSgt H. R. KING (276) 1stLt P. DRAKE (276) 1stLt K. K. LOUTHER (276)	1116
1936	Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound Sgt C. J. ANDERSON (285) Cpl W. BROWN (278) Sgt R. THOMPSON, Jr. (277) 1stLt C. R. ALLEN (269)	1109
1937	Marine Corps Base, NOB, San Diego Cpl V. F. BROWN (280) Cpl J. JENNINGS (280) Cpl H. ARNOLD (279) Capt H. E. LELAND (274)	1113
1938	Fleet Marine Force, MCB, San Diego Sgt F. E. MOORE (284) Pvt G. ALOFS (283) Sgt J. JENNINGS (282) Capt H. E. LELAND (270)	1119

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1939	Marine Corps Base, San Diego Sgt A. J. SEALEY (287) Sgt R. E. DELAHUNT (285) Sgt F. E. MOORE (282) 2dLt R. H. RICHARD (276)	1130
1940	Second Defense Battalion, FMF, San Diego Sgt. R. O. DELAHUNT (288) PSgt H. J. THOMAS (284) 1stLt G. C. FUNK (281) Sgt L. J. CAMP (274)	1127
1941-45	No Contests	
1946	Service Command, FMF, Pacific Sgt A. W. SCHLEGEL (280) CWO A. B. LAWRENCE (277) GySgt E. L. HESSON (278) CWO N. R. CLARK (267)	1102
1947	Force Troops, FMF, Pacific Capt J. L. KELLY (283) Cpl C. H. MESSICK (270) Pfc L. V. FAGAN (282) Pfc W. M. MC BIRNIE (287)	1122
1948	Depot of Supplies, Barstow, California Sgt N. D. FOURNIER (280) Cpl W. D. JOHNSTON (276) Capt J. L. KELLY (273) MSgt J. R. SNYDER (282)	1111
1949	First Marine Brigade Team #1 MSgt R. MC NEIL (276) Capt A. A. COMPTON (282) TSgt F. E. POODRY (285) 1stLT V. F. BROWN (269)	1112

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1950	First Marine Division Team #2 1stLt F. M. HUMPHREY (277) TSgt F. E. POODRY (272) TSgt R. E. MARTIN (277) TSgt M. D. SCHONE (285)	1111
1951 1952	No Contest Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego 1stLt L. COX (571) MSgt J. R. SNYDER (560) MSgt A. P. KOCH (562) Sgt R. J. PROKOSH (558)	2251
1953	Third Marine Division TSgt D. E. COOLEY CWO T. R. CARPENTER CWO R. GRAGG Maj R. E. DAWSON	2216
1954	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego MSgt J. C. PALMER 1stLt J. L. JOHNSON Cpl A. C. MC DONALD Capt L. COX	2217
1955	Third Marine Division TSgt W. E. HALL Capt R. E. DELAHUNT Capt G. G. BLAIR Capt B. B. BEVERS	2251
1956	Third Marine Division Capt G. E. OTTOT (278) SSgt V. D. MITCHELL (283) SSgt R. F. COFFEY (279) TSgt K. ARNOLD (281)	1121

NAME	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1957	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego Sgt D. C. STONE (284)	1125
	TSgt M. C. LANGE (280)	
	Capt R. J. RUCKER (279)	
	TSgt F. STANONIK (282)	
1958	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	1133
	WO G. A. NEWTON (289)	
	SSgt R. B. LEE (283)	
	SSgt J. P. SCHWARTZ (284)	
	Cpl B. G. HUBBARD (277)	
1959	Third Marine Aircraft Wing	1144
	CWO H. E. LARKIN (295)	
	AGySgt D. O. FAULKNER (288)	
	AGySgt D. A. PHILLIPS (283)	
	ASgt O. E. FACKRELL (279)	

APPENDIX F

Lloyd Trophy



The Calvin A. Lloyd Trophy Match, comparable to the Elliott and San Diego Trophies, is named in honor of the famed Marine marksman who died in 1943. The Trophy is competed for by the major units represented in the Pacific Division Matches. The trophy itself was donated by Mrs. Lloyd, the Gunner's widow. As a young corporal, Lloyd had won the trophy while competing in the 1912 Pan American Matches at Buenos Aires.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1957	Third Marine Division (Blue)	1117
	Sgt G. JONES (286)	
	Maj L. R. SMITH (265)	
	Sgt H. B. RUSSELL (284)	
	TSgt W. C. ROSE (282)	
1958	Third Service Regiment, Third Marine	1126
	Division	
	SSgt E. H. WILLIAMSON (290)	
	Capt A. A. GLAZER (273)	
	SSgt R. L. ROBINSON (280)	
	SSgt E. GRAHAM (283)	
1959	First Marine Brigade #2	1113
	2dLt R. J. MAGUIRE (275)	
	AMSgt J. M. NEELY (278)	
	AGySgt J. A. GRADILLAS (279)	
	ASSgt J. C. FEATHERS (281)	

Holcomb Trophy (Pistol)



The Holcomb Trophy, donated by the citizens of San Clemente, California, as a testimonial of the friendship and close association existing between that community and the Marine Corps, is named in honor of former Commandant Thomas Holcomb. Few Marines played as important a part in the building of Marine Corps Marksmanship prestige as retired General Holcomb. The Trophy is awarded to the high team firing in the Western Division Match.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1956	First Marine Division (Blue)	1101
	SSgt D. W. HENRY (273)	
	MSgt J. L. RICHARDSON (281)	
	1stLt F. W. FICKEN (271)	
	MSgt R. O. JONES (276)	
1957	First Marine Division (Red)	1090
	Capt C. MC EWEN (273)	
	SSgt F. FREUDENSPRUNG (266)	
	TSgt R. C. CLAY (267)	
	MSgt J. M. KOZAK (284)	
1958	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego (Blue)	1098
	CWO G. B. MC PHERSON (273)	
	MSgt J. C. PALMER (282)	
	SSgt D. D. THORNE (277)	
	TSgt J. A. LIGHTBOURNE (266)	
1959	Separate Battalions, First Marine Division	1095
	AGySgt R. E. HERRINGTON (274)	
	ASSgt A. R. WILKINSON (276)	
	AMSgt M. P. KADJA (270)	
	1st Lt P. J. SHANK, Jr. (275)	

APPENDIX H

Edson Trophy (Pistol)



The Edson Trophy bears the name of one of the Marine Corps' outstanding marksmen and shooting advocates. Major General Merritt A. Edson, who died in 1955, fired on several Marine Corps Teams, coached and captained others and shortly before World War II guided Marine Corps marksmanship from the Office of Target Practice. After the war, he continued his support of shooting as President and later Executive Director of the National Rifle Association.

WINNING TEAM	SCORE
MCS, Quantico	1075
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	4050
_	1059
_	
TSgt C. L. MORRISON (282)	
TSgt C. N. JAMIS (274)	
SSgt G. A. OSTERHUS (263)	
MCB, Camp Lejeune (Gold)	1097
1stLt K. E. PETERSON (274)	
SSgt A. JONES (265)	
SSgt A. MUCCI (276)	
MSgt L. A. CHOCIEJ (282)	
MCB, Camp Lejeune #1	1082
Capt C. O. SEAL (267)	
ASSgt J. M. FLETCHER (261)	
ASSgt C. F. MC CONNELL (272)	
AGySgt J. A. POLOSKI (282)	
	Capt R. E. BARDE (261) MSgt V. H. WOODWORTH (260) TSgt J. GOMEZ (281) Cpl E. L. RETFORD (273) Second Marine Air Wing Capt C. G. LANNING (240) TSgt C. L. MORRISON (282) TSgt C. N. JAMIS (274) SSgt G. A. OSTERHUS (263) MCB, Camp Lejeune (Gold) 1stLt K. E. PETERSON (274) SSgt A. JONES (265) SSgt A. MUCCI (276) MSgt L. A. CHOCIEJ (282) MCB, Camp Lejeune #1 Capt C. O. SEAL (267) ASSgt J. M. FLETCHER (261) ASSgt C. F. MC CONNELL (272)

Shively Trophy (Pistol)



Named in honor of retired Marine Colonel Morris L. Shively, the Trophy is awarded to the high four man pistol team competing in the Pacific Division Match. Remembered more as a rifle competitor and team captain, Colonel Shively, nevertheless, made important contributions to the improvement of the service pistol. Foremost, was the development of the barrel that bears his name.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM	SCORE
1957	Third Marine Division (Blue)	1072
	1stLt J. SHANAHAN (269)	
	SSgt E. S. SARVER (284)	
	SSgt C. B. HAASE (261)	
	Pfc J. B. TAMLIN (258)	
1958	1st Marine Brigade (Grey)	1060
	Capt B. P. PHILLIPS (274)	
	TSgt G. C. GRAVES (270)	
	Sgt R. A. HARRIS (260)	
	Cpl R. F. FAGE (256)	
1959	Combined Battalions, Third Marine Division	1092
	Capt S. G. MILLAR (269)	
	ASgt W. P. GRIFFIN (266)	
	ASSgt H. T. TIBBS (279)	
	AMSgt F. W. FILKINS (278)	

Marine Corps Rifle Match



The Marine Corps Rifle Match became a part of the annual competition in 1909. In its early years competitors to the Marine Corps Rifle Match came from team members and marksmen who had successfully competed in the Division Rifle Match at Winthrop, Maryland. The other Division medal-winners were not ordered to the Marine Corps Rifle Match. In some years the event was fired after the conclusion of the National Matches. In 1919 the present system of Division medal-winners competing in the Marine Corps Rifle Match

was adopted. In 1947 the McDougal Trophy became the award of the Marine Corps Rifle Match victor with a medal, suitable for wearing on the uniform, being awarded since 1952.

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1909	Pvt Peter J. GOLIWAS	435
1909	Sgt William A. FRAGNER	459
1910	Pvt Walter M. RANDLE	463
1911	Not Available	403
1912	Sgt Eugene L. MULLALY	894
1913	Not Available	034
1915	Pyt Thomas W. WAYBLE	648
1916	Not Available	040
1917	No Competition	
1918	Not Available	
1919	Cpl Fred H. WATERS	656
1920	MarGun Calvin A. LLOYD	647
1921	Sgt Morris FISHER	651
1922	SgtMaj Leo P. CARTIER	667
1923	Sgt Spencer L. STEPHENSON	753
1924	2dLt Pierson E. CONRADT	772
1925	GySgt Bill E. CLARY	783
1926	Cpl Edward RUSSELL	780
1927	Sgt Sterling P. ROBERTS	773
1928	Sgt Dean R. PENLEY	763
1929	GySgt Stephen J. ZSIGA	768
1930	Cpl Carl I. LAINE	573
1931	GySgt Morris FISHER	560
1932	GySgt John BLAKLEY	571
1933	Pvt Salvatore J. BARTLETTI (Eastern)	575
	Sgt Hascal L. EWTON (Western)	565
1934	Cpl Louis E. EASLEY (Eastern)	560
	Sgt Dorn E. ARNOLD (Western)	55 8

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1935	Cpl Louis E. EASLEY	564
1936	Cpl Robert E. SCHNEEMAN	561
1937	Sgt Waldo A. PHINNEY	567
1938	Cpl Russell N. CATRON	573
1939	Sgt Donald R. RUSK	565
1940	Pfc Ralph C. COX	553
1941-45	No Competition	
1946	Capt Claude L. FLOYD, Jr.	557
1947	Capt Gus C. DASKALAKIS	567
1948	TSgt Fred H. BUTCHER	569
1949	TSgt Stanley G. MILLAR	568
1950	CWO Remes E. DELAHUNT	57 8
1951	No Competition	
1952	MSgt Harold E. TAYLOR	568
1953	Maj Robert E. DAWSON	570
1954	1stLt Charles A. FOLSOM	567
1955	1stLt William W. MC MILLAN	576
1956	SSgt Walter F. OGLESBY	567
1957	Sgt Claude W. LEMOND	570
1958	Maj Robert E. DAWSON	576
1959	Capt William W. MC MILLAN	589

APPENDIX K

Marine Corps Pistol Match



Unlike the rifle, the pistol did not become a part of the Marine Corps Match until 1921. No special recognition was given the winner until 1947 when the Marine Corps Pistol

Trophy was awarded to the winner for his retention until the following year. Starting in 1952 the Marine Corp awarded the victor a gold medal which may be worn on the uniform.

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1921	GySgt John M. THOMAS	1541
1922	GySgt John M. THOMAS	1489
1923	1stLt William J. WHALING	1541
1924	1stLt Raymond T. PRESNELL	1535
1925	Cpl John W. THOMAS	1538
1926	1stLt Raymond T. PRESNELL	1534
1927	GySgt Henry M. BAILEY	1558
1928	Sgt James R. TUCKER	525
1929	Cpl John C. COCHRANE	516
1930	GySgt Henry M. BAILEY	527
1931	1stLt Raymond T. PRESNELL	533
1932	ChMarGun Henry BOSCHEN	517
1933	Capt Raymond T. PRESNELL (Eastern)	516
	Pvt James E. NUGENT (Western)	491
1934	1stLt Lewis A. HOHN (Eastern)	500
	Cpl Emmett W. ORR (Western)	514
1935	1stSgt Melvin T. HUFF	512
1936	Capt William J. WHALING	535
1937	Cpl Harry W. REEVES	555
1938	Sgt Broox E. CLEMENTS	545
1939	Sgt Robert E. SCHNEEMAN	548
1940	Pfc Mark W. BILLING	554
1941-45	No Competition	
1946	Maj Walter R. WALSH, USMCR	553
1947	MSgt Walter E. FLETCHER	550
1948	MSgt Walter E. FLETCHER	553
1949	WO Armon J. SEALEY	555
1950	Cpl George H. HURT	553

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1951	No Competition	
1952	MSgt Jewell C. PALMER	555
1953	2dLt Robert E. MARTIN	557
1954	1stLt Joe P. TAYLOR	560
1955	Capt Chester E. REESE	551
1956	SSgt Donald D. THORNE	555
1957	SSgt Edmond S. SARVER	567
1958	SSgt Oren D. REID	561
1959	Capt William W. MC MILLAN	580

APPENDIX L

National Trophy Rifle Team Match

(Dogs of War)



Year	Year USMC Standing and Score		Winner a	nd Score
1903	Sixth	2773	New York	x National
			Guard	(2988)

Team: SgtMaj T. F. HAYES (224); GySgt R. C. HOWARD (252); GySgt H. V. SHURTLEFF (243); Pvt A. LOVELACE (224); Pvt J. MARKEY (219); Pvt L. BURKHARDT (242); GySgt G. A. COOKE (218); Sgt T. A. LONSDALE (246); Cpl W. J. MAYBEE (238); Cpl H. BAPTIST (221); Capt R. C. DEWEY (220); Lt T. HOLCOMB (226).

1904 Fifth 4078 New York National Guard (4322)

Team: Lt G. BISHOP, Jr. (340); SgtMaj T. F. HAYES (326); GySgt R. C. HOWARD (303); Sgt H. BAPTIST (293); Sgt F. J. DIONNE (327); Sgt J. M. KETCHAM (371); Sgt T. A. LONS-DALE (356); Sgt W. J. MAYBEE (410); Cpl L. BURKHARDT (371); Cpl O. M. SCHRIVER (334); Pvt J. F. COPE (321); Cpl J. MARKEY (326).

1905 Fourth 4360 New York National Guard (4528)

Team: 1st Lt D. C. MC DOUGAL (401); Sgt H. BAPTIST (382); Capt F. E. EVANS (351); Pvt J. F. DELOACH (376); Cpl R. W. BEAL (373); Sgt P. S. LUND (366); GySgt C. E. CLARK (350); Pvt J. MARKEY (348); 1stSgt J. M. KETCHAM (388); Cpl S. H. SCOTT (332); Cpl L. BURKHARDT (321); Cpl O. M. SCHRIVER (381).

1906 Sixth 3113 Infantry (3215)

Team: GySgt C. E. CLARK (232); Capt F. E. EVANS (271);

1stSgt P. S. LUND (225); 1stSgt J. S. H. HENDERSON (268);

Sgt L. L. BEATTY (238); Sgt J. DEHART (249); Cpl T. A.

LONSDALE (271); Sgt J. W. HINGLE (245); Sgt S. H. SCOTT (283); Cpl J. J. ANDREWS (274); 1stLt D. C. MC DOUGAL (292); Pvt J. F. DELOACH (265).

1907 Fourteenth 3184 Navy (3421)

Team: 1stLt T. HOLCOMB (240); Sgt T. A. LONSDALE (266);
Sgt J. DEHART (269); 1stLt E. A. GREENE (258); Cpl C. L.

BURDETTE (268); Pvt C. T. DELOACH (261); Pvt J. MARKEY (269); GySgt J. W. HINGLE (262); Cpl P. S. LUND (294); Cpl
R. R. FRYE (244); Cpl J. J. ANDREWS (260); Cpl J. F. DELOACH (293).

1908 Fourth 3117 Infantry (3224)

Team: Capt D. C. MC DOUGAL (243); GySgt H. BAPTIST (248); Cpl J. MARKEY (235); GySgt C. L. BURDETTE (267); Sgt T. C. DELOACH (272); 1stSgt J. W. HINGLE (279); GySgt C. V. WHITNEY (254); Capt E. A. GREENE (259); GySgt J. F. DELOACH (259); Sgt J. J. ANDREWS (250); GySgt P. S. LUND (284); Capt T. HOLCOMB (267).

1909 Ninth 3671 Navy (3801)

Team: GySgt P. S. LUND (312); Sgt J. J. ANDREWS (308);

Pvt G. W. FARNHAM (307); Cpl W. A. FRAGNER (314); Cpl

J. E. SNOW (294); 1stLt W. D. SMITH (305); Cpl E. E. EILER
(308); Pvt P. J. GOLIWAS (296); Pvt W. G. HIGGINBOTHAM
(309); Capt D. C. MC DOUGAL (303); 1stSgt T. F. JOYCE (304);

Sgt F. WAHLSTROM (311).

1910 Second 3136 Infantry (3186)

Team: GySgt P. S. LUND (250); 1stLt W. D. SMITH (263);
Cpl G. W. FARNHAM (271); Sgt W. A. FRAGNER (269); 1stSgt
V. H. CZEGKA (270); GySgt F. WAHLSTROM (262); Cpl E. E.
EILER (258); Cpl A. B. HALE (261); Cpl W. G. HIGGINBOTHAM (258); Cpl T. WORSHAM (264); Cpl J. E. PETERSON (265);
1stSgt T. F. JOYCE (245).

1911 WINNER 3180

<u>Team</u>: 1stSgt V. H. CZEGKA (264); Sgt C. H. CLYDE (278); GySgt C. A. JOHNSON (267); Sgt J. J. ANDREWS (265); Capt T. HOLCOMB (258); Pvt W. M. RANDLE (256); 1stLt R. S. Year

KEYSER (263); 2dLt M. B. HUMPHREY (259); Cpl C. A. LLOYD (266); Sgt A. LEWELLEN (263); Cpl T. WORSHAM (275); Sgt O. M. SCHRIVER (266).

1912 No National Matches

1913 Fourth 2602 Cavalry (2675)

Team: 1stLt A. B. DRUM (212); Sgt A. FARQUHARSON (214);
Cpl E. W. SPURRIER (232); 1stLt L. W. T. WALLER (216);
Sgt R. A. PRESLEY (221); Cpl E. E. GREENLAW (210); Sgt
H. E. MAJOR (214); Pvt C. H. MARTIN (216); Cpl E. J. BLADE
(228); Sgt E. L. MULLALY (205); Pvt E. L. CLARK (225); Cpl
H. AUSTIN (209).

1914 No National Matches

1915 Second 3643 Infantry (3646)

Team: GySgt R. ARNETT (305); GySgt C. H. CLYDE (306);
GySgt A. HAGEN (307); Cpl W. H. FORD (297); GySgt H. BAPTIST (304); Sgt G. S. KASE (308); Cpl J. F. COPPEDGE (306);
1stLt H. L. PARSONS (305); GySgt J. JACKSON (305); Sgt J.
LIENHARD (301); Sgt A. FARQUHARSON (309); Cpl E. P.
PIPER (290).

1916 WINNER 3047

Team: Sgt T. L. EDWARDS (237); Cpl P. OWENS (253); 1stLt D. L. S. BREWSTER (266); Sgt J. D. GARDNER (267); Sgt G. S. KASE (260); Sgt E. E. GREENLAW (236); Cpl A. ANDERSON (257); Sgt J. C. WELCH (247); Sgt R. LECUYER (251); Pvt T. B. CRAWLEY (258); Pvt C. C. KNEPP (263); Cpl M. FISHER (252).

1917 No National Matches

1918 WINNER 3192

Team: Capt J. JACKSON (270); Capt A. FARQUHARSON (263); Sgt M. P. HORSTMAN (266); Sgt M. J. WILSON (260); Sgt E. G. WINSTEAD (276); Cpl F. L. BRANSON (249); Cpl R. O. COULTER (270); Cpl W. N. CRAIG (265); Cpl T. C. MC NEIL (268);

Winner and Score

Year

Pvt J. H. MC GUIRE (264); Pvt B. W. PURDY (270); Sgt H. J. HAFFNER (271).

1919 WINNER 3329

<u>Team</u>: Sgt E. J. BLADE (287); Sgt W. H. BLASE (280); Pfc R. MOORE (284); MarGun J. J. ANDREWS (279); Cpl R. O. COULTER (273); Sgt E. VON ERDMANNSDORF (271); MarGun O. WIGGS (268); 2dLt C. THOMPSON (270); Sgt M. FISHER (279); Capt H. L. SMITH (274); Capt J. JACKSON (284); Capt E. L. MULLALY (280).

1920 Third 3300 Infantry (3321)

Team: 1stLt C. C. SIMMONS (268); GySgt C. R. NORDSTROM (283); Sgt W. F. LIELL (278); MarGun O. WIGGS (265); Cpl E. J. DOYLE (285); MarGun J. J. ANDREWS (269); Sgt C. DENNY (267); 2dLt E. L. MULLALY (266); Sgt A. F. FREDERICK (282); MarGun J. J. FARAGHER (282); GySgt J. MC GUIRE (278); Sgt T. B. CRAWLEY (277).

1921 WINNER 3219

<u>Team</u>: 1stLt M. A. EDSON (318); Capt J. JACKSON (328); Pfc E. J. NELSON (326); MarGun C. A. LLOYD (324); Capt W. W. ASHURST (325); MarGun O. WIGGS (320); Cpl L. D. WILSON (321); MarGun J. J. ANDREWS (315); Cpl J. R. TUCKER (317); Sgt J. W. COPPENS (325).

1922 WINNER 2848

Team: 1stSgt N. TILLMAN (285); Sgt A. F. FREDERICK (273); Sgt E. J. DOYLE (284); Cpl S. L. STEPHENSON (287); Capt W. W. ASHURST (280); Pvt W. E. PULVER (288); Pfc E. J. BLADE (288); Pfc G. L. SHARP (287); Cpl G. R. LEE (285); Pvt R. O. COULTER (296).

1923 WINNER 2836

Team: Sgt B. E. CLARY (289); Capt J. JACKSON (286); Pvt J. V. ALEXANDER (270); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (284); 2dLt P. E. CONRADT (284); Cpl J. R. TUCKER (279); Sgt L. P.

CARTIER (285); Sgt N. TILLMAN (284); Pvt G. D. WHITE (281); Sgt R. O. COULTER (280).

1924 Second 2776 Engineers (2782)

Team: Cpl E. WILSON (286); Capt J. LIENHARD (278); Sgt
C. O. FRANZEN (284); Cpl G. L. SHARP (275); Cpl H. M.

HELLER (272); SgtMaj L. P. CARTIER (277); Pvt R. F.

SEITZINGER (275); GySgt D. R. NORDSTROM (286); Cpl S. P.

ROBERTS (278); Sgt W. F. PULVER (285).

1925 WINNER 2818

Team: Cpl H. L. NASON (278); Capt W. W. ASHURST (273); Sgt J. BLAKLEY (285); Capt J. LIENHARD (284); Pvt P. W. EBERHARDT (280); GySgt B. E. CLARY (291); Cpl A. S. FRENCH (274); Pfc B. FRANSON (282); 2dLt P. E. CONRADT (293); Cpl E. WILSON (278).

1926 No National Matches

1927 Second 2838 Infantry (2838)

Team: Sgt H. P. CROWE (284); Sgt H. L. NASON (288); Sgt

A. W. CARLSON (284); Sgt J. R. TUCKER (290); Cpl O. J.

TOBEY (286); Pfc R. F. SEITZINGER (283); 2dLt R. M. CUTTS,

Jr. (283); 2dLt A. T. HUNT (276); Sgt J. F. HANKINS (289);

GySgt J. BLAKLEY (275).

1928 WINNER 2733

<u>Team</u>: Cpl G. O. RORTVEDT (275); Sgt C. J. CAGLE (275); Sgt J. R. TUCKER (275); Sgt W. F. PULVER (277); Pvt L. L. ROBBINS (268); Sgt R. L. JENNINGS (265); GySgt B. G. BETKE (272); 1stLt R. M. CUTTS, Jr. (272); Sgt D. R. PENLEY (276); Sgt J. F. HANKINS (278).

1929 Third 2741 Infantry (2775)

Team: GySgt S. J. ZSIGA (268); 1stSgt N. TILLMAN (282); Cpl
V. HESSLER (282); Sgt C. J. CAGLE (285); GySgt H. M. BAILEY
(275); Sgt D. R. PENLEY (263); Cpl C. I. LANE (267); 1stLt

R. M. CUTTS, Jr. (274); Pvt F. H. MIDGLEY (269); Capt J. LIENHARD (276).

1930 2805 WINNER

Team: Cpl B. A. EVANS (281); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (282); Cpl J. C. COCHRANE (278); GySgt C. J. CAGLE* (287); Cpl F. S. HAMRICK (285); GySgt H. P. CROWE (273); Sgt J. R. TIETE (284); Cpl C. I. LAINE (280); Cpl R. A. MARKLE (275); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (280).

1931 2809 WINNER

Team: Pvt E. V. SEESER (278); Sgt F. S. HAMRICK (281); Sgt K. E. HARKER (276); Sgt J. C. COCHRANE (266); Cpl W. A. EASTERLING* (292); Sgt C. I. LAINE (291); Cpl J. C. BLOD-GETT (282); GySgt M. FISHER (281); 2dLt A. LARSON (282); 1stLt P. E. CONRADT (280).

1932 No National Matches

1933 No National Matches

1934 No National Matches

1935 2816 WINNER

Team: Cpl R. D. CHANEY (288); GvSgt J. BLAKLEY (276); Sgt C. N. HARRIS (288); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (280); Sgt F. S. HAMRICK (281); GySgt T. J. JONES (275); Cpl S. DISCO (282); Cpl E. V. SEESER (281); Pfc J. H. CHRISTOPHER (282); Sgt W. A. EASTERLING (283).

1936 2830 WINNER

Team: Cpl T. E. BARRIER (273); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (280); Cpl G. J. WEISSENBERGER (283); Sgt E. V. SEESER (284); Cpl J. E. HEATH (282); GySgt T. J. JONES (283); Sgt R. D. CHANEY* (292); PlSgt C. J. ANDERSON (284); Cpl R. E. SCHNEEMAN (285); Sgt C. N. HARRIS (284).

1937 WINNER 2788

Team: Pfc M. J. HOLLAND (284); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (263); Capt W. W. DAVIDSON (278); PlSgt V. F. BROWN* (290);

MGySgt T. J. JONES (279); Cpl W. L. JESSUP (272); Sgt E. V. SEESER (284); Cpl W. D. LINFOOT (276); Sgt R. D. CHANEY (279). PlSgt C. N. HARRIS (283).

1938 Second 2788 Infantry (2792)

Team: 1stLt J. G. FRAZER (283); PlSgt C. J. ANDERSON (273); Sgt T. E. BARRIER (281); Sgt V. F. BROWN (286); Sgt S. DISCO (280); Sgt V. J. KRAVITZ (270); Sgt W. A. PHINNEY (274); Cpl M. J. HOLLAND (274); Cpl T. R. MITCHELL (280); Cpl C. W. RAWLINGS (287).

1939 Third 2751 Infantry (2757)

Team: Cpl W. L. JORDAN (271); Sgt V. F. BROWN (281); Sgt D. R. RUSK (280); Cpl C. W. RAWLINGS (285); Pfc K. N. IRVING (278); Cpl T. R. MITCHELL (278); Pfc A. L. WOLTERS (273); Sgt W. L. JESSUP (276); 1stLt R. D. MOSER (267); Sgt S. DISCO (262).

1940 WINNER 2833

Team: 2dLt W. A. STILES (281); GySgt C. N. HARRIS (287); Cpl M. W. BILLING* (291); PlSgt E. V. SEESER (290); Cpl R. C. COX (279); Sgt T. R. MITCHELL (287); 1stLt G. C. FUNK (280); GySgt R. E. SCHNEEMAN (284); 1stLt E. L. HAMILTON (267); Capt D. S. MC DOUGAL (287).

1941-51 Match Not Held

1952 Second (Quantico) 934 U. S. Army (941)

<u>Team</u>: TSgt W. F. DUNNAM (230); Capt V. F. BROWN (237);

SSgt M. PIETROFORTE (229); TSgt A. JURADO (238).

1953 WINNER 930 (Camp J. H. Pendleton)

Team: CWO T. R. CARPENTER (230); Capt J. E. MACHIN

(234); TSgt J. A. ZAHM (232); CWO R. F. RICE (234). Capt

G. G. BLAIR II* (237) (From 2d Place Marine Corps

Team).

Year USMC Standing and Score Winner and Score

1954 WINNER 1407

<u>Team</u>: TSgt F. C. STANONIK* (241); Capt B. B. BEVERS (239); Capt R. W. LOWE (232); CWO R. F. RICE (226); TSgt S. H. KAMRAU (230); SSgt R. J. BLACKETT (239).

1955 WINNER 1388

Team: Capt H. J. WITKOWSKI (234); MSgt E. L. HAYES (229); Sgt F. A. WIGMORE (233); Capt G. L. ARMITAGE (228); MSgt C. D. CASTANEDO (233); TSgt S. H. KAMRAU (231).

1956 WINNER 1428-

111V

Team: TSgt W. E. HALL (241); MSgt R. W. RENTZ (236); Cpl E. H. ECKMAN (238); Sgt P. G. GERDES (238); SSgt J. E. HILL (236); Capt M. L. DARLING (239). Cpl B. H. WILLARD* (243-26V) (2d Place Marine Corps "Western" Team).

1957 Second 1435- U. S. Army (1440-125V 127V)

Team: 1stLt L. C. DE JONG (234); CWO H. E. LARKIN (237); MSgt J. A. KOCHAN (241); 1stLt R. W. PLUMMER (242); SSgt B. C. HALL (243); CWO R. F. RICE (238). TSgt J. E. HILL* (246-25V) (4th Place Marine Corps "Blue" Team).

1958 Fourth 1456- U.S. Army (1475-109V 118V)

Team: Sgt D. C. STONE (245); TSgt M. PIETROFORTE (244); TSgt V. D. MITCHELL (245); TSgt G. H. HURT (237); TSgt D. O. FAULKNER (244); MSgt J. A. DAVENPORT (241).

1959 Fifth 1460- U. S. Army (1472-109V 117V)

<u>Team:</u> SSgt E. D. DUNCAN (238); Sgt D. S. WAGNER (245); Sgt D. L. SMITH (241); Sgt R. B. NEAL (247); Sgt V. D. MITCHELL (247); SSgt A. W. HAUSER, Jr. (242).

^(*) Indicates winner of Pershing Trophy, awarded to high individual in team match.

National Trophy Individual Rifle Match



			Rank and Name of	Winning
Year	Score	Place	High Marine	Score
1904	461	2	Sgt H. Baptist	462
1905	415	2	~	430
1906	298	5	Capt C. H. Lyman	313
1907			sted among top 12 receiving	318
	medal	_		
1908	281	18	1stSgt J. W. Hingle	300
1909	No Ma	rines li	sted among top 36 receiving	330
	medal			
1910	268	6	- *	274
1911	281	3	Sgt O. M. Schriver	285
1912	No Nat	ional M		
1913	236	2	1stLt L. W. T. Waller, Jr.	238
1914	No Nat	ional M	atches	
1915	315	2	Pvt T. B. Crawley	315
1916	270	3	Sgt R. Lecuyer	274
1917	No Nat	ional M	atches	
1918	279	6	Sgt E. M. Cox	284
1919	289	1	Sgt T. B. Crawley	
1920	283	10	Sgt A. F. Frederick	289
1921	33 8	1	MarGun O. Wiggs	
1922	335	6	Cpl J. R. Tucker	337
1923	285	4	Pvt G. D. White	2 88
1924	291	1	Capt W. W. Ashurst	
1925	287	2	Pvt P. W. Everhardt	288
1926	No Nat	tional M	atches	
1927	292	1	2dLt R. M. Cutts, Jr.	
1928	286	1	Sgt C. J. Cagle	
1929	281	3	Capt J. Lienhard	281
1930	290	2	Cpl A. W. Dumsha	290
1931	286	4	Cpl W. A. Easterling	286
1932-34	No Nat	tional M	atches	

			Rank and Name of	Winning
Year	Score	Place	High Marine	Score
1935	239	1	Sgt C. N. Harris	
1936	244	1	Cpl W. A. Phinney	
1937	289	1	2dLt J. G. Frazer	
1938	287	1	Cpl M. J. Holland	
1939	288	2	GySgt C. N. Harris	288
1940	287	4	PSgt S. Disco	289
1941-50 No National Matches				
1951	240	1	MSgt R. W. Boyer	
1952	241-23V	2	2dLt S. G. Millar	244-23V
1953	240-15V	1	TSgt M. H. Peak	
1954	241-15V	5	Capt L. Cox	243-22V
1955	242-20V	1	1stLt C. A. Folsom	
1956	246-19V	1	SSgt V. D. Mitchell	
1957	247-27V	1	TSgt P. V. Bailey	
1958	250-23V	1	TSgt M. Pietroforte	
1959	248-19V	6	Cpl J. R. Bowen	249-26V

APPENDIX N

National Trophy Pistol Team Match

(Gold Cup)



Year USMC Standing and Score Winner and Score

1920 WINNER 1330

Team: 2dLt W. J. WHALING (282); GySgt J. M. THOMAS (286); 2dLt R. W. JETER (257); MarGun L. T. FARAGHER (244); Cpl J. F. MC DOWELL (261).

1921 WINNER 1318

<u>Team</u>: GySgt J. M. THOMAS (257); 1stLt W. J. WHALING (272); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (276); GySgt T. A. TIEKEN (263); Pvt D. G. FRACKER (250).

1922 WINNER 1236

<u>Team</u>: 1stLt W. J. WHALING (266); 2dLt L. A. HOHN (253); GySgt J. M. THOMAS (236); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (242); Pvt D. G. FRACKER (239).

1923 Second 1309 Infantry (1313)

Team: Roster of members not available.

1924 Second 1280 Infantry (1282)

Team: Roster of members not available.

1925 Third 1264 Infantry (1291)

Team: Pvt W. T. HERRICK (257); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (255);
GySgt G. W. BLACK (239); Cpl J. W. THOMAS (250); 1stLt
R. T. PRESNELL (263).

1926 No Team Matches

1927 WINNER 1259

Team: Cpl J. W. THOMAS (255); Capt J. LIENHARD (259); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (235); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (257); 1stLt L. A. HOHN (253).

1928 WINNER 1315

Team: GySgt H. M. BAILEY (253); GySgt B. G. BETKE (257); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (271); Cpl J. W. THOMAS (273); 1stSgt M. T. HUFF (261).

Year USMC Standing and Score Winner and Score

1929 WINNER 1286

Team: 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (263); 1stLt W. J. WHALING (265); 1stLt L. A. HOHN (248); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (251); 1stSgt M. T. HUFF (259).

1930 WINNER 1304

<u>Team</u>: 1stSgt M. T. HUFF (259); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (257); Capt J. LIENHARD (259); 1stLt W. J. WHALING (263); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (266).

1931 Second 1256 Cavalry (1261)

Team: 1stLt L. A. HOHN (252); GySgt M. FISHER (249); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (245); 1stLt R. T. PRESNELL (255); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (255).

1932 No Team Matches

1933 No Team Matches

1934 No Team Matches

1935 WINNER 1254

<u>Team</u>: Pvt J. E. HEATH (257); Capt W. J. WHALING (255); Maj J. LIENHARD (256); 1stSgt M. T. HUFF (245); GySgt H. M. BAILEY (241).

1936 Second 1261 Los Angeles Police (1264)

Team: Maj J. LIENHARD (254); Capt W. J. WHALING (262); MGSgt H. M. BAILEY (249); Sgt B. E. CLEMENTS (232); Cpl A. N. MOORE (264).

1937 Sixth 1290 Los Angeles Police (1332)

<u>Team</u>: Cpl W. D. LINFOOT (260); Maj W. P. RICHARDS (257); Maj W. J. WHALING (252); GySgt J. R. TUCKER (256); Cpl H. W. REEVES (265).

Year	USMC Standing	and Score	Winner and	Score
1938	Third	1303	Infantry	(1335)
	GySgt J. R. TUCKE			
	E. SCHNEEMAN (2	262); Sgt A. N	. MOORE (2	74); Sgt
	NFOOT (252).			
1939	WINNER	1315		(2.15)
	Sgt J. E. HEATH (
	ERNA (265); Sgt F	R. E. SCHNEE	MAN (267);	Sgt T. E.
BARRIE 1940	K (270). Fourth	1322	Infonter	(1949)
	PSgt T. E. BARRI			
	t V. PERNA (267);	_		
	MAN (260).	bgt o. E. HEA	111 (210), Gy	ogt It. II.
	No Team Match	es		
			T A 1 -	- D-11-
1947	Third (MCB Car	nPen) 1035	Los Angele	(1068)
Toom: 1	WO A. J. SEALEY	(265) · MSat W	E ELETCH	
	C. NELSON (258);			
1948	No Team Match		III EIC (201)	•
	WINNER (MCS			
	CWO M. W. BILLIN		J. M. JAGOI	OA (278);
	R. MITCHELL (27)			
1950	No Team Match			
1951	WINNER	1088		
Team: I	MSgt J. A. FOWLE	R (265); Maj 7	Γ. E. BARRIE	ER (279);
TSgt W.	L. DEVINE (277);	LtCol W. R. W	ALSH (267).	
1952	WINNER	1116		
Team: 2	dLt T.R. MITCHE	ELL (281); SS	gt W. W. MC	MILLAN
(279); Cr	ol R. SCHIER (273)	Capt J. M. JA	AGODA (283).	
1953	Third	1083	USA	(1103)
Team: I	MSgt J. M. Kozak	(276); MSgt J	. C. PALME	R (266);
TSgt W.	L. DEVINE (261);	LtCol W. R. W	ALSH (280).	

Year	USMC Standing	USMC Standing and Score		
1954	Second	1105	USA	(1108)
Team:	Maj C. J. O'MAL	LEY (271); MS	Sgt A. J. RED	MOND
(284); 1	stLt J. P. TAYLO	R (271); SSgt F	. W. FILKINS	(279).
1955	Second	1117	USA	(1137)
Team:	Maj J. M. JAGOD	A (285); Capt V	W. E. WILSON	(276);
MSgt A	. JURADO (276); Sg	gt E.S. SARVER	2 (280).	
1956	WINNER	1121-		
		35X		
Team:	SSgt D. W. HENRY	Y (271); SSgt D	. D. THORNE	(279);
MSgt R	. O. JONES (283);	Capt R. E. M	ARTIN (288).	1stLt
w.w.	MC MILLAN* (289	-8X) (4th Place	Marine Corps	s Blue

1957 Fourth 1108- USA (1136)

Team: SSgt E. S. SARVER (275); SSgt W. L. CHAPMAN (262); 1stLt W. W. WARFIELD (288); SSgt G. BUENFIL (283).

1958 Second 1125- USA (1128-

24X 34X)

<u>Team</u>: Capt T. R. MITCHELL (283); MSgt J. C. PALMER (285); 1stLt P. J. SHANK (276); SSgt F. O. WRIGHT (281).

1959 WINNER 1127-26X

Team).

<u>Team</u>: Sgt R. E. HERRINGTON (274); Capt W. W. MC MILLAN (287); 1stSgt R. O. JONES* (291); Sgt D. R. BARTLETT (275).

^(*) Indicates winner of Military Police Corps Trophy awarded to high individual in team match.

APPENDIX O

National Trophy Individual Pistol Match



	USMC			Winning
$\underline{\text{Year}}$	Standing	Score	Name	Score
1920	WINNER	279	GySgt J. M. Thomas	
1921	WINNER	281	GySgt J. M. Thomas	
1922	Fourth	260	1stLt W. J. Whaling	265
1923	WINNER	273	Sgt B. G. Betke	
1924	Fourth	260	GySgt M. T. Huff	271
1925	Fourth	255	Cpl J. W. Thomas	264
1926	No National	Matche	S	
1927	Second	268	Capt J. Lienhard	272
1928	WINNER	272	1stSgt M. T. Huff	
1929	Second	269	1stSgt M. T. Huff	270
1930	WINNER	262	GySgt H. M. Bailey	
1931	Fifth	261	GySgt J. R. Tucker	271
1932-34	No National	Matche	s	
1935	Third	268	Sgt B. E. Clements	273
1936	Seventh	266	Sgt B. E. Clements	276
1937	Sixth	269	Sgt J. E. Heath	277
1938	Sixth	272	Sgt W. D. Linfoot	285
1939	Sixth	275	1stLt P. C. Metzger	280
1940	Eleventh	272	Sgt V. Perna	277
1941	Eleventh	276	1stLt N. J. Rodeheffer	283
1942-45	No National	Matche	S	
1946	Second	276	Maj P. C. Roettinger	280
1947	Fourth	274	LtCol W. R. Walsh	279
1948	No National	Matche	s	
1949	WINNER	281	TSgt W. L. Devine	
1950	No National	Matche	S	
1951	WINNER	285	Maj T. E. Barrier	
1952	Second	282	SSgt W. W. McMillan	283
1953	WINNER	287	MSgt J. C. Palmer	
1954	Third	283	LtCol W. R. Walsh	285
1955	Second	287	Maj J. M. Jagoda	290

Year	USMC Standing	Score	<u>Name</u>	Winning Score
1956	WINNER	291-10X	1stLt W. W. McMillan	
1957	Second	291-10X	1stLt W. W. McMillan	293-14X
1958	WINNER	291-6X	SSgt F. O. Wright	
1959	Third	290-12X	Sgt L. T. Cassity	293-10X

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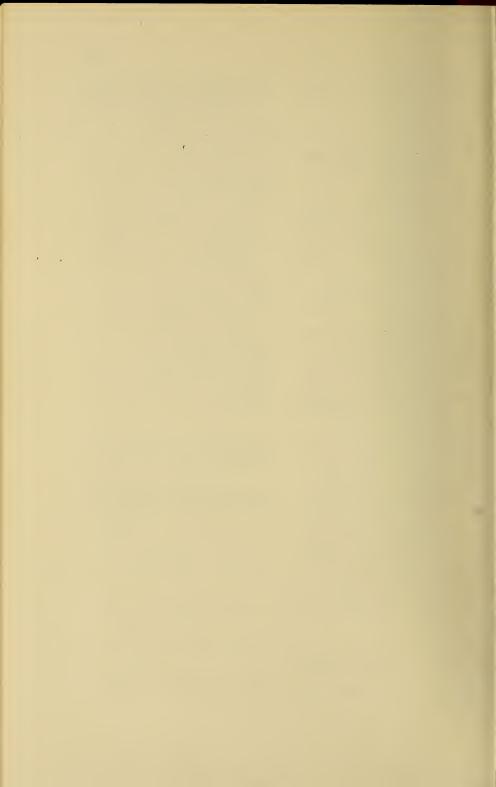
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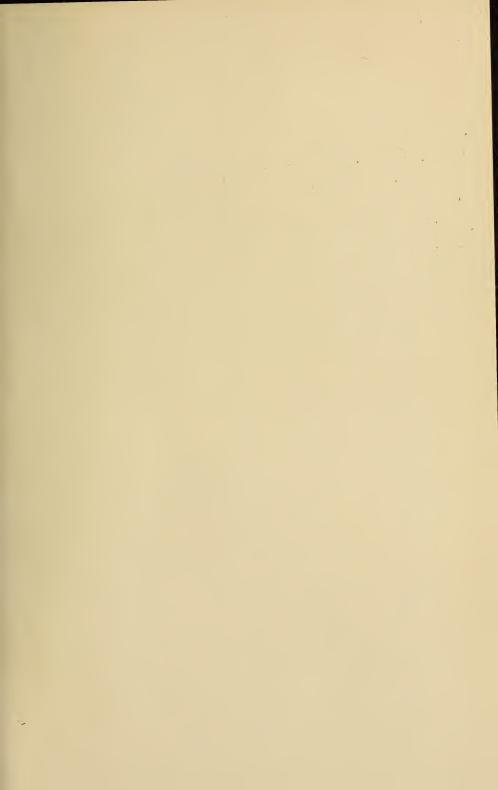
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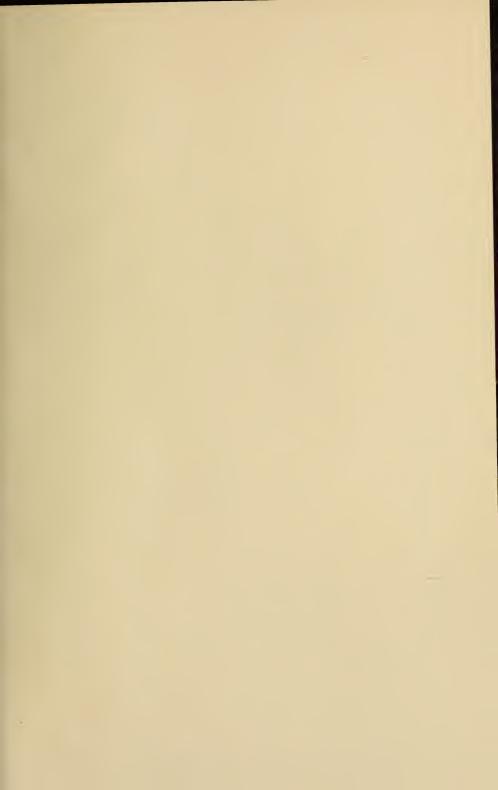
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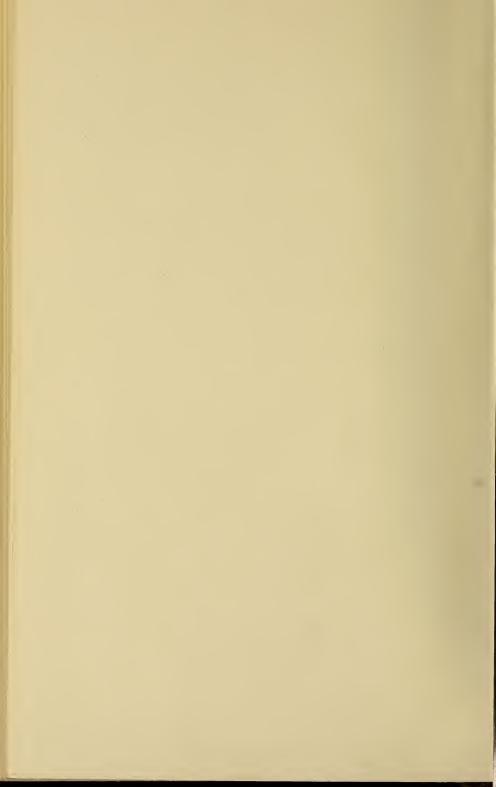
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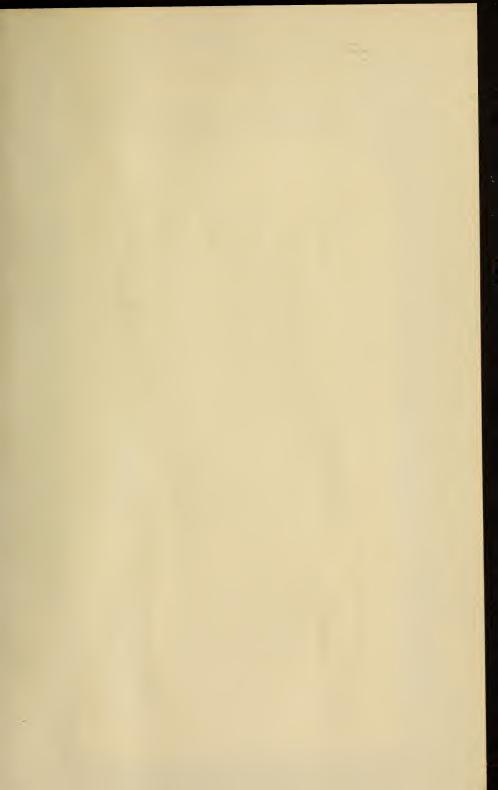












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